

The important systematic notes from 1879 to 1882 inclusive are copied into "N.E.Birds, Systematic Notes, W.Brewster, Vols.1, 11, 111, 1865-1882." Those for 1883 and 1884 are copied into "Systematic Notes, Vols. 1-68."

Walter Deane, June 11, 1898.

The important systematic notes from 1879 to 1888
inclusive are copied into "M.E. Birds, Systematic Notes,
Brewster, Vol. I, II, III, 1887-1888." These for
1883 and 1884 are copied into "Systematic Notes, Vol. I."
Wilson's Birds, June 11, 1888.

1879

4485- 4507

April 19

Cambridge.

4485.	<i>Spizella monticola</i> , ♀ ad.	Interworn; 1st spring pl. Very fat. Maxilla black, - lower m. yellow black at tip
4486.	" " ♂ "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4487.	" " ♂ "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4488.	" " ♂ "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4489.	<i>Agrothus linarius</i> ♂ ad	assuming bred's pl. Bill yellow, dusky on upper & lower ridges. Very fat. Tarsus size of m. 2. short
4490.	" " ♂ "	" " " " " " " " " " " " small

All the above specimens I shot this morning in our garden, with my camera gun. About two inches of damp snow fell during the night and thro the forenoon extraordinary numbers of birds resorted to some tall weeds, which ran above the white surface. At one time probably not less than 500 Hox Sparrows, Juncos and Vire Sparrows were congregated in the space of a few acres. The *Seydithi* was shot from a flock comprising about a dozen individuals. They were the only ad red breasted birds in the flock. One of them sang for a long time in a prattling strain very much as my captive specimens used to do.

April 21

Waltham.

4491. *Regulus satrapa* ♂ ad. breeding pl. shot among red cedars. Three males in company.
4492. " " ♂ " " " " " " " " " "
4493. " " ♂ " " " " " " " " " "
4494. *Dendroica palmarum hyemalis* ♂ ad. Notes large. Rocky pasture.

4494. Dendroica palmarum hypochoyza B&A. Testes large. Rocky pastures.
Belmont.
4495. Regulus calendula. ♂. Indistinct restriction of red on crown. Shot in "the willows"
4496. Passerella iliaca B&A. Excudingly fat. Hair top - in mixed flock of Junco etc.
Clear warm and altogether a delightful spring day. Took a long drive
in the forenoon, up by the Lyman Pl. in Waltham, thence across to the Woburn
hill and back to Cambridge by way of the willows. Sparrows of several species were
exceedingly abundant. Indeed the whole country was fairly swarming with them. Fox
Sparrows, Juncos & Tree Sparrows were the most abundant. I saw only one Dendroica
palmarum hypochoyza. Another ♂ reported to have been taken by the Bangs Bros. about
a week since. I shot another Regulus calendula besides the one "catharted", but spent
time for skinning. I also saw a fine Dendroica coronata on "the willows".

April 22

Waltham.

4497. *Regulus satrapa* ♂ ad breeding pl. Testes small. Inside of mouth bright orange. Cedars with a high Summit.
4498. *Regulus satrapa* ♂ ad breeding pl. Testes small. With another ♂ - Alder thick 100 rods from ungrown.

4498. *Regulus satrapa*, ♂ ad. breeding pl. Testes small. With another ♂ - Alder thick 100 rods from ungroomed.
4499. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysa*, ♂ ad. Testes large; waxy feathers, - alone.
4500. *Spizella monticola*, ♂ ad. Later wins & breeds pl. Testes small; - hilly pasture, - alone.
Another clear, beautiful day. Started off at 7 A.M. with H. Stone, and drove on nearly the
snow ground as yesterday. We saw only two Star Sparrows but the Junco birds and
the sparrows were in undiminished numbers. I saw two *D. v. hypochrysa* besides the
one taken.

April 24

Waltham.

4501. Spizella pusilla, ♂ ad Rocky pasture among cedars. Bill & feet flesh color.
 4502. " " ♂ " " " " " " " "
 4503. " " ♂ " " " " " " " "
 4504. ✓ Parus borealis ♂ ad Very fat. Inland meadow, by woods edge, in company with Parus *Asch. to Louisville*
 Belmont.
 4505. Dendroica palmarum hypochrysa, ♂ ad, Very thin; - the Willows - *common near to* Mustard Mine
 4506. " " ♂ " " " " " " " "
 4507. " " ♀ ad? " " ovaries very little developed.
 among them. D. palmarum & D. coronata abundant. The last two species. Saw a ♂ D. carolinensis.

4508 - 4517

April 26.

✓ 4508.

✓ 4509.

4510.

Regulus calendula ♂ ad "The Willows"; Arizona.
" *Satrapa* ♂ ad " " "
Dendroica palmarum hypochrysa ♂ ad, Very fat. "The Willows"

Animals *Ardea virescens*, one; *Botaurus minor*, one; *Sphyrapicus varius* ad ♂, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, one, ♂. *Himantopus mexicanus*, g. as. *Fucus hyemalis*, nearly all gone, only on West. A chilly disagreeable day, cloudy, with passing east wind. Flitted off at 10 P.M. with storm and drove up to the willows where I spent an hour or two. That favorite willow was literally alive with birds that I saw but few elsewhere. Yellow redpolls, and Lesser Scaup Warblers were exceedingly numerous among the bushes & in the willow trees. The former species much exceeded the latter in numbers, and as usual were much more terrestrial, hopping about in little companies in the middle of the road. Both species were singing, their notes on much alike, - the Redpoll perhaps a trifle louder and decidedly more explosive & abrupt. Grass finches *Poocetes* were in great abundance, in large migrating flocks. The Bittern was on the willow meadow and "jumped" at intervals. A pair of *Buteo lineatus* was sitting on a dead tree near where I found a nest in 1878. The Green Heron I saw on the edge of the artificial pond in Mr. Grant's place near the Belmont Station. Harry Fisher shot a Virginia Rail in the Harford Swamp this morning. He also reports killing his *Somifw*. The sudden disappearance of the *fucus* since the 4th inst. is elsewhere noted.

April 25

✓ 45-11.

✓ 115-12

45-12.

✓ 43-13.

✓

Tyrannosora. Mass.

Buteo lineatus ♂ ad coll W. Parkm. Iris light brown; bill horn color, dark plumbeous at tip; tarsi &
feet pale greenish yellow. L 18.62; Ex 40.50.
Buteo borealis ♀ ad coll. W. Parkm., ^{exch. H. Hochstuba} L 22.12; Alar, 49. Iris light brown, Ovaries well developed. Caught
in a steel trap. This bird is exceedingly small but the sex was unmistakable.
" " ♀ ad. " " " L 22.75; Alar, 51. Iris light brown, Ovaries well developed. Caught
in a steel trap.
" " ♂ ad " " " L 20.25; Al Ex. 46.50. Iris light brown, Caught in a steel trap.

The specimens above catalogued were received ^{in the flesh} on the 26th of April from Mr. W. Peckham. The *B. lineatus* had evidently been shot, but all the others bore marks of a street trap, on the tarsi. The price paid was 40¢ each for the Red tails and 50¢ for the *B. lineatus*.

May 1

✓ 45-15

✓ 4516.

✓ 4517.

Belmont.
Melospiza palustris Sad. "The Willows"
Geothlypis trichas Sad. Poplar St.
Zonotrichia albicollis Sad

Arvicola Empidonax minimus, one seen; Geothlypis trichas, in 8 Billins; Loxia palmarum not seen as yet, probably the last.
A cloudy morning, and too cold for the birds to assert their presence much. Took a drive on my favorite route in Belmont. Saw only two birds, all with a new
I was surprised to find the Redpoll & Golden-crowned Kinglets so nearly gone. In
latter I saw only one small company in the willows. I noticed again this morning
a very curious habit of the Bittern (B. minor), which I have before noted in my journal.
As we were driving thro' the willows I happened to be on a little in a bush about a foot
above the water. Just Bill pointing skyward, perfectly motionless. It remained immovable
until it bled to find it was unnoticed, then took flight. It was "chumped" in the willows.

4518 - 4521

May 3

45-18.

4519.

45-20.
45-21

7521.

Belmont.

Spizella pusilla ♂ ad, Prospect St. The mate of 2 or 45-80 - both killed at one shot.
 " " ♂ ad " " "
 " " ♀ ad " " " The mate of 40 45-18 - both killed at one shot.
Spizella socialis ♂ " " " Upland pasture among cedars, Exch. to Des Moines

W. Aubrey disagreeable morning with threatening cloud & shower, an occasional gust of hail, and many brief showers, started off at about 9 A.M. and took quite a long drive over the roads and thro' the lanes and by ways in Belmont. Flocks of all kinds were exceedingly scarce and we saw almost none, save the Robin Sparrows and a few Robins & Blackbirds. If the Redpoll & Yellow-rump Sparrows were really all subjoined there they had come very brief and their numbers few this year. I would suspect that only this first detachment has passed & shall look for another installment soon. I saw not a single individual of either species to day. In the Willows we saw a small Hawk which I took to be *Accipiter fuscus*. There was also a *G. virens* beating about over the meadows and I think that another nest may be expected on the ground where I set birds there in 1873 and 1877. The season which was up to the average in development this April, is now at a dead lock. There may however have been more birds about this morning than appeared, for I caught the notes of several species that I did not see. My wife was troubled very much during the past week and this morning I enjoyed a novel experience, taking the field on crutches, and among other exploits, stumping after a female carrying a pair of Field Sparrows, in a rough, rocky pasture. I have done so three Sparrows since Apr. 26, when I stumped with a number in the Willows. Among the birds heard this morning was a Brown Thrush, which however was observed by others early in week. I forgot to note under date of April 24, that I saw a *Sitta carolinensis* in S. Lexington. It must have had a nest somewhere in the vicinity as the eggs are laid, - to judge by the date of the nest that I found years ago in Cambridge - much earlier than this. Today however I visited the locality without finding it again. The apple orchard in which it was observed offered abundant suitable nesting places as the trees were old and full of holes, and hollow limbs. I consider this bird exceedingly rare in that part of Mass. during the breeding season. Since the finding of the nest with eggs in 1861 I recall only three instances of its breeding in our vicinity: the first two of this composition - a nest with young found in Belmont by H. P. Atkinson, about 1877, and one also with young found in Waltham near the German Place by E. J. Maynard about the same year. The third case is suppositional, resting upon my seeing a male in Waverly Woods in May 1875.

May 4

Arrivals. Vireo gilvus, one ♂, singing, Cambridge. Turdus mustelinus, three, one shot Matham (Rowe). Dendroica aestiva, three ♂ seen, Matham (Rowe). Cyanus cristatus, nest three eggs, Newton (Purdie). Spizella cyathrocephala, two, Math (Hayes).
The weather changed last night & to-day (Sunday) was warm with a high S. wind.

May 3

Arrivals. *Pipilo erythroph.* gen. an. small CO. Belmont, Massachusetts var. gen. an. Belmont
Dendroica striata on *C. Cune.* (1882) *P. thum.* (Pogon) *Spizella pelagica* in *Spartan.*
 A dedicated, soft, warm day, clear, rather high wind. In the forenoon took a long
 drive with John, thru Belmont up to Chateau St. in E. Lexington & back by Bridge St.
 to Cambridgeport, the drive was very pleasant. Did not shoot a single specimen. In the P.M.
 drove around West End with Mr. [unclear] saw two loons on the pond. Others not observed.

1879

4522 - 4528

May 6

East Lexington

✓ 45-22.

45-23.

45-24.

✓ 4523,

45-26,
45-27

✓ 4.5-28

16. 10. 1941

Arrivals. *Dendroica aestiva*, gen. ar. Camb. & Belmont. *Dendroica discolor*, then & Belmont.
Dendroica pensylvanica, then & E. Lexington. *Col. inficapilla*, then & Belmont
 & E. Lexington. *Scarus atricapillus*, two & Belmont. & E. Lex. *Geothlypis trichas*
 gen. ar. Camb. & Belmont. *Cardus fuscescens*, on Belmont. *Icterus bellman*
 on & King, Belmont. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, on & King, E. Lexington.
Nests. *Cardus migratorius*, nest on which the parent was sitting, Belmont.

Nests. *Junco migratoria*, nest on which the parent was sitting, on 8, Aug., S. B. Lexington.
Peris atricapillus. Found two holes in which the birds were at work. The first was in a very slender & exceedingly rotten birch stem, the other in a natural cavity in an apple tree in an orchard. As I stood near the former I could distinctly hear the tapping of the female as she worked at the inside. The male sat ~~close~~ and adjoining the whistling very softly, his ~~tail~~ ^{bill}. I was attracted to the other by seeing one of the birds fly into the hole. Soon afterward with a chip in its bill when its mate entered and likewise brought out a small fragment. In this way both worked alternately as long as I remained watching them. I should have noted in yesterday's record the finding of a nest of this species near Shade St. in S. B. Lexington. I discovered it by watching the birds. The female at length entered the hole which was a small nest on descending straight downward at an angle of about 45 deg. in the end of an apple tree limb, where it had been ~~seen~~ ^{seen} off. Upon examining the hole I found that it descended for about six inches when it was enlarged into a chamber of round shape from the work of excavation was apparently completed but no extraneous material had been carried in to form the nest.

A very warm, perfect day with hardly a breath of wind. The air was soft and somewhat hazy and the sky a thin overcast with fleecy clouds. A small day in short for the birds to migrate, and they did not expect to improve the opportunity as the list of arrivals soon grew well diminished.

Started off at 7 A.M. with storm and down on my usual course of
to Belmont through Prospect St. this the "Willows" and beyond, past the
"Wellington Lane" and down on the humpike again home.

[illegible]

4529 - 4535

1879.

May 7.

45-29

4530.

45-31.

43-32. ✓
4532

70000.

Belmont.

45-29

4530.

45-31.

43-32. ✓
4532

70000.

Waltham

4534

4535.

Empidonax minimus, Dad. Low bushes near apple orchard; Prospect St.
Sinus nocomacensis ♀ ad. The "Willows" very fat.
Zonotrichia albicollis Dad. Bushes along stream bed; Prospect St. In company with following
 " " ♀ ad " " " " " " In company with preceding
 " " ♂ imd " " " " " " " "

Dendroica discolor ♂ ad Rocky hillside, among barberry bushes & cedars.
" *pennsylvanica* ♂ ad. Yellow pine woods with *M. varia*.

Arrivals *Parula americana*, ♂ young, Cambridge. — *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, juv. ex. Belmont.
Totanus solitarius, one, Belmont. *Obolichthys origivorus*, about six, "

Last night the weather changed and this morning the ther. ranged as low as 50°. There was a high wind from the north and I found my winter overcoat very comfortable during the first hour of our drive. As a natural sequela the number of birds did not show any material increase today.

Started off at 9.30 P.M. with State. We drove on our usual course as far as the Millington farm beyond the "Willows" where we turned to the left into a wood path and coming out on the Sandy Pond road returned by way of Forest St. and Climates Brook.

On the 10th of March, I was much surprised to find that the Bank Swallows had already honeycombed the bank with their holes. I saw them about the locality yesterday - their first arrival so far as I know, and I am very sure that there were no holes there then. I think they must go to work directly they arrive.

In the Willows I saw many birds most numerous. Tho' the only one I saw come near there was the Curlew noveboracensis. In a clump of bushes in the wettest part of the meadow, a flock of Bobolinks some six or eight in number was singing in chorus, just as they were to upon their first arrival.

On our way home and near Clinton's Brook Station, we saw a Falco columbarius and an Accipiter fuscus which by a strange coincidence passed within a few rods of each other, flying in contrary directions. Such circumstances so favorable for a direct comparison the contrast in their manner and powers of flight was most striking. The little Falcon sped along ~~in~~ a course direct and swift as an arrow glancing slightly to either side, and disappearing in the distance almost before the fact of his presence was fairly impressed on my mind. There was a most close resemblance both in appearance and manner of flight to that of the Wild Pigeon and I have been often impressed with this fact before. On the other hand the movements of the Accipiter tho' easy and graceful were characterized by a certain indecision which is nearly always present except when his wings are moved by the excitement of the pursuit of a victim. On this occasion we watched the bird for a long time as he wandered aimlessly about over the open fields.

I should have noted above that we saw a single D. polianus hypoleucus probably the last. No Yellow rumps were seen to day.

1879. 4536 - 4538

May 8.

✓ 4536.
✓ 4537.Belmont.

Helmintophaga ruficapilla ♂ ad. Maple Swamp near Prospect St.
Troglodytes aedon ♂ ad. Stone wall, on the turnpike near Brown.

Cambridge.

✓ 4538.

Empidonax minimus ♂ ad. Near orchard; our garden.

Arrivals *Tyrannus carolinensis*, one, Cambridge.

A day of alternating cloud and sunshine, cool, with but little wind.

Started off at about the usual time, accompanying Mrs. Drown first thru Prospect St. then to the "Willows" and beyond and back by way of "Wellington Lane" and Waverly. It proved a poor day for birds; they sang but little, & their song was evidently but few arrivals. The different species seem to be arriving very irregularly this spring. Thus the Cherry Blossoms are not yet out - one old time token for the Orioles appearance, yet Icterus has been here several days; they are not however numerous yet, and to-day I saw not more than three. Again the Yellow Throated Vireo should by all recorded precedents appear considerably earlier than the Baltimore, or a day or two in advance can but I have not yet seen him. *Vireo solitarius* should have come long ago and perhaps he has come and gone since this but I have not heard of him since this season. *Tyrannus carolinensis* is also very late indeed.

In the "Willows" this morning I found only few small birds but saw about Hawks among them a fine *Alcedo v. leucophaea* in the light plumage. He was sitting on a maple, out in the meadow and when first seen, was the center of attraction for a number of Crows who evidently disapprove of his presence there. He down within forty yards of me (I had truly my first with me) when he took flight and after a short flight he belched again this time in the characteristic way on the very topmost spray of a slender maple sapling. The Crows pursued and diving down at him as he flew. The pair of Red Shouldered Hawks was also circling about the oak grove on the south side of the meadow and I learn from Mr. Prager that their nest was soiled by their eggs by Mr. Robbins, several weeks since. They must have laid them again however and now it is not for my critics I should certainly investigate. The Marsh Hawks are evidently preparing to nest near the old site as I see them about the meadow every day and this morning the female dropped into the meadow on the identical spot. The "Willows" are getting very beautiful. The grass on the meadow is springing up like magic and the Cowslip now in full bloom, sprinkles the waving green surface with its golden clusters of buttercup-like flowers.

Later this afternoon I drove up to the Fresh Pond meadows with S. and following on the new plant by the Fitchburg R.R. Crossing we sat in the buggy for a half hour or more watching the birds and enjoying a peaceful sunset. That dear old spot, this meadow so badly mutilated by the vandals of improvements still retains some of its old time interesting features, and the birds seem to love it still. There were quite as many Redbills there as of yore and occasionally a Rail called from the thickets.

4539 - 4545

1879.

May 9.

✓ 4539.
✓ 4540.
✓ 4541.Belmont.

Troglodytes aedon, ♂ ad. Stone wall, Prospect St.
Dendroica pennsylvanica ♂ ad. Thicket by the roadside, near the Cotton farm.
Spizella pusilla ♀ ad. Stone wall; Prospect St.

Arrivals

Chingoides macularius, one Belmont (the "Willows"). *Turdus carolinensis*, ♂, Cambridge.

A cloudless day, rather cold with east wind.

Started off with Stone at about 9.30 A.M. Drove up to Belmont, thru Prospect St. and the "Willows" and thence by "Wellington Lane" and Waverly. Saw very few birds and heard less, but the chilly wind seemed to dampen their singing order. *Icterus baltimore* is becoming daily more and more numerous but not one flock of three numbers on high yet. I neither saw nor heard any *B. bobolinks* to day. Wilson's Thrushes are slowly gaining in numbers but I have not heard them sing yet. The weather has been unfavorable for the migrations ever since the 6th, chilly winds prevailing most of the time.

May 10.

✓ 4542.

Cambridge.

Empidonax minimus ♂ ad. Near orchard; our garden, singing.

Belmont.

✓ 4543.

✓ 4544.

✓ 4545.

Troglodytes aedon, ♂ ad. Stone wall, Prospect St. Same locality, of nos. 4544 & 4545.
Dendroica palmarum hypochrysa ♀ ad. Exceptionally high fl. Thicket on Prospect St. Cambridge.
Mimus carolinensis ♀ ad. Shot at water entrance of Prospect St. & S. its nest shot at the same time by W. M. Spelman had hardly any chestnut on the Cider tree.

Arrivals.

Gonaphysa ludoviciana, one, ♂, singing, our garden, Cambridge.

A perfectly cloudless day with an exceptionally chill east wind. Remained at home thru the forenoon, Harris from writing to do as well as yesterday's birds to be shipped. In the afternoon however I went off with W. M. Spelman taking my usual route. We saw very few birds of interest and absolutely nothing new. Flying over the "Willows" meadows were at least two hundred Swallows of several species. I have not seen nearly as many together before this season. In the Wellington lane we found *Setophaga ruticilla* in numbers; the males singing in an undulating line. I have seen none before this, since the arrival noted on May 6.

Although vegetation advanced very slowly earlier in the season, it has taken rapid strides within the past few days. The horse-chestnut trees are already dense with foliage; the maples, wild cherry, willows, lilacs and birches are draped in that especially tender green puerility to first stage of the growing foliage, while the buds on the oaks and walnuts are swollen to a large size and will open in another day or two. The Cherry trees in the gardens burst into full blossom this morning and the pear trees are nearly ready to follow them.

4546 - 4548

1879.

Middlesex Co. Mass.

May 12.

Belmont.

4546. *Sturnus noveboracensis* 2 ad. The "Willows". Very tame.
 4547. *Empidonax minimus* 2 ad. " " Brown mandible, flesh color with purple linings.
 4548. *Melospiza palustris* ♀ ad. Very high pl. The "Willows".

Nests *Melospiza melodia*, nest 3 eggs, Belmont. This nest was built in the side of a bank by the roadside at the eastern end of Prospect St. It was most cunningly concealed by a number of dried corn stalks that had been left upon the ground and formed a nearly perfect screen.

A cloudless but rather hazy and exceedingly warm day, with a soft south wind - one of those days when the air is filled with the smoky haze and the dust drives in clouds along the streets or waters along in miniature columns like water sports, when the air is filled with the better fragrance of early flowers and growing things; when the trees burst almost simultaneously in leaf and one can almost see the progress that Nature makes more by hour; one of the very rarest of days in short, when life seems almost too delicious to be true.

This morning I started off at 9.30 with Stone taking my inevitable drive. The country was very, very beautiful, all the trees (excepting the oaks & a few other kinds) being veiled in diaphanous coverings of tenderest green. I did not feel in the mood for shooting and the birds were very numerous I fired but a few times. There were no new species seen but those already known were naturally increased in number of representative individuals. Upon hot driving into a grove of yellow pines among the cedars upon the highest point of Prospect St. I was much surprised to find four Night Herons. They were perched in the pines and although rather shy behind very reluctant to leave the locality as I started them several times before finally driving them off. Within the last few years they have almost entirely deserted their old haunts among the Fresh Pond swamps, and have betaken themselves to secluded pine woods on upland and far distant from any water. This first Asylum of this character was Prof. Bowditch's place which they took the same day or eight years ago. Since then they have been found in the autumn of 1876 among the cedars on the Cobble farm in Watertown by A. H. Maynard again in the winter of 1879 in the same place by W. M. Spelman; in April 1879 on the pine woods on Manly Hill by the same gentleman. Their wintering with us has become an established habit and they may now be found in small numbers at all times of the year. Those that pass the summer are however barren birds and no case of their nesting in this vicinity has yet come to my notice since I began to study birds (about 1869).

Tradition however assures us that a vast number once nested in the then almost impenetrable Fresh Pond swamps and Dr. Brewer tells me that he visited it when in college, and found a large number of nests with eggs. The birds had then been very much persecuted and their numbers were said to be much reduced. During the autumn the Night Herons are now most numerous with us as their numbers are swelled by migrants from the north.

4549 - 4560

1879.

May 13.

Middlesex Co. Mass.

Belmont.

4549. *Myiodytes pusillus* ♂ ad. Very fat. The "Willows".
 4550. " " ♀ ad. " " " " " "
 4551. *Sturnus noveboracensis* ♂ ad. Very fat. " " An unusually large & dark bird.
 4552. " " ♂ " " " " " "
 4553. " " ♂ " " " " " "
 4554. *Parula americana* ♂ " " " " " " *Exch. to Lexington*
 4555. " " ♂ " " " " " "
 4556. *Helminthophaga Ruficapilla* 2 ad. The "Willows".
 4557. *Dendroica coronata* ♂ ad. " " " "
 4558. *Empidonax minimus* ♂ " " " singing "Chuck"
 4559. *Sturnus noveboracensis* ♂ " " " " "
 4560. *Myiodytes pusillus* ♂ " " " " "

Arrivals.

Vireo flavifrons general arrival, about a dozen, Cambridge & Belmont.
Myiodytes pusillus, 1 pair, then males, one female, Belmont.
Sturnus noveboracensis, first general arrival; about thirty, Belmont.
Sturnus belmonti, fairly abundant; first female, collecting nest material.

A cloudless but very smoky day; exceedingly hot for the season, therm. 85°. The papers report the weather even warmer to the northward, the therm. at Bangor reaching 100° in the shade. Reports of extensive forest fires inland multiply daily, and the smoke can now be smelt as well as seen.

Starting off at 9 this morning Stone and I drove up thro' Prospect St. to the "Willows"; then our further progress was arrested for air found birds so numerous that there was no need of going farther in search of them. The list of arrivals noted above gives but a faint idea of the extraordinary number of birds that must have come up from the southward, during last night. The whole country was fairly alive with them and each thicket and woodland wood held its share of bird life feathered branches. The full quota of our summer residents was more than full for many of the individuals present were evidently migrants, birds still better worth. These individuals were however usually recognizable; they somehow have not the settled down air that our own birds exhibit and they affect all sorts of unusual places. Those in the "Willows" I found a little company of *Hel. Ruficapilla*, mostly females, associated with *Parulas* and *My. thryothorus*. They were entirely silent and very busily feeding. Two walks were it would be as well to look for them than for their companions. One own *Kashville* Warblers are already well settled in their breeding grounds. I noticed several *Dendroica cerulea* with the birds just mentioned, and shot one which proved to be a rather different plumaged male.

Perhaps the most interesting fact observed to day was the extraordinary abundance of the Water Thrushes. The "Willows" were fairly alive with them and I noticed others wherever a swampy thicket occurred by the roadside. They sang but little. Most of them were very fat but on occasional exception occurred. Those that were excessively fat. The dandelions were sprinkled very bit of green turf with their golden blossoms.

4561 - 4567

1879

May 14

Middlebury, Vt. Mass.

Belmont.

- ✓ 4561. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* ♂ " "
 ✓ 4562. " " ♂ " " "
 ✓ 4563. " " ♂ " " "
 ✓ 4564. " " ♂ " " "
 ✓ 4565. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* ♂ " "
 ✓ 4566. *Sturnus borealis* ♂ " " " A very large & dark bird. Compare no. 4551.
 ✓ 4567. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* ♂ " " "

Arrivals. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* — one male, Belmont.
Vireo olivaceus — one male, heard singing, Belmont.

Nests

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. A nest containing two eggs was found today for a first component. It was placed on a bush near the roadside in the "Willows". It was built in the top of a hollow that among the stems of the young sprouts and was covered from below by being placed on the high part of the nest. The female was sitting and only started off when closely approached.

Another clear day, nearly as warm as yesterday but with more breeze. The smoke this still in a measure obscuring the sun was less apparent today, probably owing to the high wind. The oaks and other trees were green with opening foliage. Some of the former, probably different species from the others bear the leaves of a brilliant crimson tint almost like some of the maple leaves in autumn. The birches to-day bear a perfect shade and their long slender catkins hang pendulous from every bough. I think the dandelions first blossomed yesterday. At least I had not noticed them before. Multitudes of old-fashioned birds among the vegetable world are pushing upward into the light by the roadside and in every field and meadow, and it is impossible to enumerate them all. Sufficient to say that the full tide of the early summer is now upon us, and that the most days of the whole year are pressing on. I must not however forget the pine trees in the forests. They are in fullest bloom at night and day with the air with their fragrance. Starting off at about the usual time this morning with E. Dean of the Prospect St. into the Willows where I spent the rest of the morning. With the exception of the usual noise made over the remarks upon yesterday's experience and a few general remarks well to do-day, with the same number of birds of the same kinds were seen. Words must fail to express the activity and progress of the feathered life in the woods and meadows at this time. Every little spot was fairly swarming with birds and buzzed in full song. The individuals of the species seen today were not much. They are exceedingly small and keep a bush about the water. This bird is an extraordinary small bird, with a great deal of sand. It reminds a great deal of that of *Dendroica palmarum*. The full tide of summer will begin

4568 - 4572

1879

May 15

Middlebury, Vt. Mass.

- ✓ 4568. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* ♂ ad. Oak woods, near Birch. seen.
 ✓ 4569. *Sturnus borealis* ♂ ad. Second growth oak woods.
 ✓ 4570. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* ♂ ad. Willows by the roadside. Col. McMeier.
 ✓ 4571. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* ♂ ad. Oak woods - oak & pine. To S. B. Greenwood.

Arrivals

- ✓ 4572. *Vireo gilvus* ♂ ad. Elm by the roadside, near the Prospect St.

Arrivals. *Myiodynastes Canadensis* — female arrival, from male, Concord.
Cyanospiza cyanea — one male, Belmont.
Myiodynastes Canadensis — female, Concord.
Vireo olivaceus — one male, Belmont.
Myiodynastes Canadensis — female, Concord.

Cloudy with frequent showers of fine but exceedingly dense rain. Last evening at about half past five P. M. and I started to drive up to Concord. We reached there at a quarter of nine. On the way up we heard several whippoorwills. We took rooms at the "Middlebury" for the night. Last evening this morning at half past five we were much disappointed to find the sky forecast and everything dripping from rains in the night. However the rain had apparently cleared and the sky showed signs of clearing so we got off at about seven intending to take it lightly to Cambridge and spend the forenoon shooting by the way. The fate however had decreed otherwise. No sooner were we clear of the town than the rain began to come down in sheets and we were soon drenched. After a time it held up again and in the Lincoln woods I made a really fruitful sport to get a few birds. But everything went wrong. I missed a number of shots and then came another shower so we decided to give it up and got to Cambridge as soon as possible. It was decision as it turned out, for shower succeeded shower this morning, until at length the west closed and blustering rain of golden light streamed athwart every pear orchard, and fruit clusters of apple blossoms.

Birds of all kinds were exceedingly numerous this morning and apparently nearly half the species are now here. I believe Canada geese were here early in the week at Newton. The apple trees began to blossom yesterday and the warm rain to-day brought them fully out. The cherry blossoms have fallen and this afternoon I noticed that the ground under some of the pear trees was bespattered with the white petals, though no perceptible change had taken place in the trees above. The warmth & glory of the pear-blossoming this year exceeds anything that I can remember before. In the woods the trees have now all started. The tall oaks are as yet quite small but even the sluggish temperate ash trees are green with their new foliage. The swampy ground especially where maples predominate are much more densely shaded as in June. A few days more & the full tide of summer will begin.

4573 - 4575

1879

May 22

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton

✓ 4573. *Prochilus colubris* ♂ ad. Blossoming orchard of "Canada plum" trees. Gone to Wards Nat. 301. Est. 1940
 ✓ 4574. " " ♂ " " " " " " "
 ✓ 4575. " " ♂ " " " " " " "

A clear day with a high and very cold north wind. We left Bethel at about 9 o'clock, and reached Upton at 6 P.M. The roads were excessively rough and we drove very slowly.

The birds seen by the way in hardly worth enumerating. The day was a very unfavorable one for them, and in many places where we stopped for a few moments the woods were almost perfectly silent. Nevertheless I think there must have been plenty of birds in the country.

As we ascended into the mountains we found the vegetation somewhat more backward than at Bethel; yet the woods, even in the North, were well shaded with foliage. In places however the apple blossoms had not yet unfolded and by the streams the maples and alders were scarcely green. The beautiful "moss-wood" was however in full bloom and the forests were lighted up everywhere by its snowy clusters.

There were many delicate wood flowers too: both species of *Pulsatilla* in the maples and the white, in profusion; "dog tooth" "violets"; the little "Monarda" and many others that we did not recognize. Among flowering shrubs there were besides the moss-wood, "glaucous mountain" - the choke cherry with its graceful clusters of white blossoms, and another bush or rather "popping" with somewhat similar but rather more conspicuous blossoms. This last is called here the "sugar plum".

In the open meadows and among burnt lands the pink flowers of the "pink" gave color to the otherwise uniform tundra. After passing the North, and especially as we began to descend to the lake there was a noticeable advance in the stage of development. The trees were more fully leafed out and in the general condition of vegetation the season was but little behind that at Bethel.

Bobolinks were quite abundant as far up as the North. I heard only one Bel. Kingbird a few miles north of Bethel, and a single Band. Blackbird a little way above Poplar Haven.

In the North we stopped where the ladies visited Moon Cove, a Charred Owl was hooting near the road, although it was early in the afternoon and the moon was shining brightly. Upton arriving at the Lake House I found the "Canada Plum" trees in the garden in full bloom and their snowy blossoms were the center of attraction for a perfect swarm of Humming Birds.

(*Prochilus colubris*) I have never in all my experience seen so many of the little fellows together before. One small but very full one seemed especially favored. There must have been at least twenty of them there at one time and the sound of their wings produced an incessant humming like that of a swarm of bees. They were exceedingly tame in contrast with their usual behavior elsewhere, allowing one to approach within a few feet of them. They apparently spent the night in the garden. I saw at Upton quite dark I visited the spot, and found distinctly the little house perched on the single twig against the sky. After sunset a beautiful aurora came and sat for a little while in front of my window.

4576 - 4580

1879

May 23

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton

✓ 4576. *Prochilus colubris* ♂ ad. Blossoming orchard of "Canada plum" trees.
 ✓ 4577. " " ♂ " " " " " " "
 ✓ 4578. " " ♀ " " " " " " "
 ✓ 4579. " " ♂ " " " " " " "
 ✓ 4580. *Carpodacus purpureus* ♂ ad. " " " " " " "

Animals. *Peromyscus leucopus* - on fence. *Peromyscus americanus*; one, fence. *Sciurus hudsonicus* - on fence.

I cannot of course positively affirm that the above birds appeared yesterday for the first time. Indeed I think it was probable that they have been here for some time, although they were the only individuals of their species that I saw in haunts where they are usually very abundant.

A clear, cool day with light north wind. Last night we had a sharp white frost and the corn is said to have been killed by it in the country to the north of here.

Early this morning I visited the plum orchard fearing for the safety of the little Humming birds. That I left them last night I found them well and happy. The honey from the blossoms was being made. Many were busy about the honey from the blossoms while others were drinking the honey from the blossoms. The birds were within a few inches of the ground. The cold wind and such little farm was kept up as that it looked like a ball of down. As the sun was low they were in their characteristic manner little above and the honey combs of blossoms were a finer spirited contest between the rival males. The opposite sex was represented in the proportion of about one in five individuals. The males took little notice to the females but gave most of their time to fighting or quarreling with each other. They were evidently not as yet paired. I heard only two notes, a sharp squeak and a sort of whistling as shrill and fine as can be imagined. Their fights were most interesting, being energetic and decisive to a degree. Sometimes the contest would come close to the ground to the ground and when the weather was very cold there was always a thick frost.

The orchard was filled with their shrill squeaking and the humming of their wings was incessant. What a lot that a Humming Bird is interesting and so transient! In a day or two the blossoms will fall and with them the scene before the plum orchard will be revisited by these little "sprites". With the exception of one here or two among the plum trees I spent most of the day about the house. Both in the afternoon however I paddled to and from the lake, just as we were about to start a gun boat. I was with a hundred yards of the bank. He had a large fish in his bill, held crosswise. The little birds played in the water and it seemed to give him a good deal of trouble. As it took him many minutes to swallow it. During the process he seemed at times to be holding it up in the air and apparently trying to chew. A fine pair of adult birds - *Carpodacus purpureus* - were seen within sight of the house.

1879

May 24

4581. *Dendroica maculosa* ♂ ad. Among spruces on a knoll behind the Lake House.
 4582. " *Castanea* ♂ im. " " " " " " " "
 4583. " *Blackburnia* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4584. *Setophaga ruticilla* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton

Cloudless but with a good deal of haze in the atmosphere. A warmer day than yesterday but nevertheless cold in windy exposed places.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the real time of arrival of the birds seen today I omit the usual formal heading for the following species, most of which however I believe are really here today for the first time.

- Dendroica blackburnia*; about a dozen males & females, the former in full song.
 " *Castanea*; about 15, of both sexes, apparently not paired, the males singing.
Geothlypis philadelphia; a ♀ in brush here, shot at this spot. It is singing here.
Seiurus noveboracensis; a number heard singing; apparently numerous today.
C. virens *townsendi*; heard notes near the Lake House, coming from tall stalks.
Mniotilta cinerea; one in the woods behind the Lake House; wings and tail feathers new.
Agelaius canadensis; a single male, singing.

Ardea herodias; none seen, but the wooded shores of the lake surrounded with their songs this morning.

Chordeiles popetue, One booming on the lake this morning, a veritable war song. The *Trochilus alexandri*, the plumbeous ones showing down the faded petals this morning and the Hummers were few, only one or two seen.

Amorpha *hymenalis*. This morning the woods were filled with their delicious music. While sitting on a log in a shaded glen one came and sang many times within ten yards of me. While singing his tail was elevated. I also noticed again the peculiar bobbing, up-and-down, bowing motion which I have previously noted.

Seiurus noveboracensis. This morning I observed another of these birds in a way that has a good deal of interest. The bird has a song that I have never heard before. It is analogous to the song of *S. carolinensis* and is uttered while the bird is descending from a soaring flight hundreds of feet above the highest treetops. It begins with the usual *Seiurus* note, followed by a trill, then a loud, rapid whistle. It is very similar (this trill) to that of the Golden Plover, and I heard two *Seiurus* performing together this morning. The bird I also observed on an inclined plane while singing.

Setophaga ruticilla, While sitting in the woods behind the Lake House this morning my eye chanced to light on one of these birds—a female, sitting on a spruce above me. After a moment she walked deliberately out along a limb and began to feed, plucking off the needles with a quick nervous motion. She seemed quite unconscious of my presence & I left her there unmolested.

I spent the forenoon in the woods behind the Lake House watching the birds walking about as much as my lameness would permit. I used my pistol case and made very poor shooting, owing to its being very heavy. The last of a fine Humming Warbler, after wandering here badly was especially apt. In the evening after tea I paddled C. & E. W. H. out into the lake. We heard a couple of great blue herons

1879

May 25

421 7/5

Uniscolus purpureus *cinereus*. Nest placed in fork of dead sapling among some moss over the water, height four feet. Nest finished. Eggs perfectly fresh. The female was not sitting but both she and her mate came about as I was taking the eggs, making much ado.

421 9/6

Uniscolus purpureus *cinereus*. Nest placed in cavity of a low dead stub over the water. Composed of dry grass and pine needles which were firmly pressed to the sides but not lying for the cavity. Height four feet. Eggs slightly incubated. Female sitting; she flew from the hole when I was nearly 100 yards away. Both of the above nests are among the dead stubs on the flooded meadow near the Lake House.

Sunday - a damp, cloudy day with occasional gleams of sunshine and drizzling showers in the afternoon; a warm day withal and a favorable one for bird migrations. Spent most of the time about the house seeing a good deal, with an occasional paddle out on the lake to pass the time. The woods fairly resounded this morning with bird song. The plum orchard was also alive with birds, many of them migrants bound farther north. There were also a few Hummingbirds among the blighted blossoms.

Observations. *Agelaius canadensis*, A single ♂ with warblers in the plum orchard.
Uniscolus strictus, " " " " " " " "
Seiurus carolinensis, One in a thicket in Mr. Abbott's garden.
Geothlypis philadelphia, Two males singing, one in the brush heaps behind the house, the other near the brook on the Peasey farm.

Amphispiza cedrorum, Two or three flying about.
Seiurus noveboracensis, I heard again to-day a male singing in the air above the woods. It was coming at the lake.
Erismatura rubida, I neglected to note under date of May 28, an immature bird of this species which I saw mounted at Poplar Tavern. Mrs. Bartlett assured me that it had been killed last autumn on this lake.

Chordeiles popetue, Fairly abundant this morning for the first time. The males "booming" in all directions.
Dendroica caerulescens, Heard a single male singing in the woods.

This morning after tea I paddled C. & E. W. H. out on the lake following the south shore. The whole surface of the lake was as smooth as glass and not a leaf stirred in the woods. There was a thick misty haze obscuring the distant mountains and rendering even near objects indistinct. And the sky was thus a hard, brassy light over it all. In the distance the evening song of warblers birds came to the lake distinctly from the dense wooded shore. The dense melody of a *Geothlypis* singing, at least half a mile away was perfectly audible and the song of the *Wh. throat* *Agelaius* with continuous, low, always falling, deep, is the last on the

1877.

May 30.

Ford Co., Maine.

Yates.

A cloudless day, the air filled with smoke from the log burning upon newly cleared land. Exceedingly warm.
After breakfast I went out in the woods behind the house and spent an hour or two in watching the birds. I found only one - at a *Vireo olivaceus* which I killed but spoiled for stuffing. The remainder of the day was spent in the house working upon the birds shot yesterday, writing etc.

Observations

Pentopus borealis. These birds are quite as abundant here as of yore. Yesterday I constantly heard them during the way up and down the river. In Mr. Baldwin's list of the Birds of Maine it is stated that the *borealis* or that other *Pentopus borealis* is not to be seen in the State of Maine. I think this to be an error. Yesterday he at once recognized the *borealis* (which indeed he did). I saw one, and saw one else further extended the observation by saying the word "look!" It represents the *glance* which almost invariably precedes the utterance. This fine throat is remarkable for its power for some time past, usually the highest point in the song. In the woods along the Cambridge this was surely the high point of some mighty strain. I saw a male on the river, the first I saw. One of the birds told me the other day. This morning I heard him sing repeatedly with a note that I have never heard before. It was a peculiar whine, somewhat like that note of *Cardinalis* which in Maine I used to compare to the whistling of a *Deer* wing. This sound is also much more frequently used. The bird was here today, then the males are to be seen, but the best part is difficult to say which is the male and female was then mated and certainly gathering with each other.

Tetrao canadensis. I saw a large number yesterday. A description of this bird's appearance which he has not only heard but often witnessed. The male he says, flies straight upward from the ground to the height of fifteen or twenty feet and so it always produces a muffled roll which is the strong part of the *Tetrao canadensis* performance. Their favorite haunts are in the thick or half-cut brush, which are especially suited to their tastes when bordered by burnt lands.

Colaptes auratus. I heard the first one yesterday on Cambridge River and this morning several were singing in the woods behind the house.

Oporornis chrysops. Twice of late I have witnessed a remarkable and to me entirely new kind of this species. Three or four days ago while crossing the river I noticed a flock of these birds coming high up in air. Until they were nearly overhead I could hardly believe that they were really *Oporornis*. They flew steadily in a compact body until out of sight over the woods to the eastward. Yesterday I witnessed a still more curious flight. I saw them in the meadows on Cambridge River. In this last instance they were at least forty individuals in the flock but they were low down just clear above the tops of the abler bushes.

1877.

May 31.

Ford Co., Maine.

Yates.

275, 4/6

Certhia familiaris americana. Nest placed between a seal of bark and the trunk of a dead tree. The nest was built of twigs, moss, and hair. I was attracted to the vicinity of this nest by hearing the male. I went to the place and found both birds. The male was running up the tree trunk, evidently feeding. I watched them for some time and finally lost sight of them. Shortly afterwards I found the nest within 20 yds. of where the male had been singing. I first noticed some of the materials hanging down. Upon examining it closely I thought it looked like a nest of some kind. This I could not detect the slightest entrance. The seal of bark was apparently closely attached to the trunk at the top and sides and when it bulged out the nest filled it. Finally I got a stick and pushed it a good distance in. When the female came back, I put it up to the hole and she went in. I then hit between the bark & trunk, she lit against a tree near at hand and clung there watching me. I found the nest of eggs. I took the nest out of the hole and found it was of the same material. The female came back, ran up the trunk to the place where the bark and nest had been again. I then hit between the bark and trunk and she flew to her former post on the next tree. In a moment she returned and singing again. I then hit between the bark and trunk and she flew up to the top. This was repeated at least a dozen times in rapid succession. Finally she set up a shrill creak, creak and the male shortly joined her. For several hours after this they sat unconcernedly upon the nest. The male began almost continually to sing, and while I was in the neighborhood they did not again revisit the nest. The time on which this nest was placed was directly in the path of the river. I saw a few dark clouds. It was not raining in any way. It was a nice cool day about 60° in shade.

A cloudless day with much smoke from the log burning in the bright day woods. Exceedingly warm.
After breakfast I started off to the back in the boat and landed on the north shore just this side of the river where I spent the whole day, as I wished to do some hunting. I immediately hunted for birds or eggs at all and the *Certhia* nest I found within 20 yds. of where I had been writing.

Observations

Cyanospiza cyanea. A male singing in the back of the house.
Certhia familiaris americana. The male of the nest above described sang for hours near me. The song is not very powerful but exceedingly sweet and wild. It is composed of four notes distinctly but rather quickly given. The whole performance reminds me most of the song of *Parus carolinensis*.
Parus carolinensis. A male at work on his nest in hanging moss - built 40 ft. up on the trunk of a tree. I saw in one case at one time, two adults, two young.

1877.
June 1.Oxford Co., Maine.
Upton.

A clear and exceedingly warm day with a light shower at the afternoon, the first rain that we have had since the showers a week ago. We spent the morning in the house, waiting upon our letter for the Bulletin. At about 4 P.M. we started off for a drive taking our car with us. We had reached the Sargent farm when it began to rain but but we kept on a mile or two further and then turned about and drove slowly home reaching the Lake House a little before 8 o'clock. On our return the rain ceased and for a little way before the hills it came down the hills very fast on my side. The forest of forest trees was brown up from the dripping woods of a deep snow that it was pushed through, in the place and we heard many other less noteworthy species. Altogether the ride was a most enjoyable one. The view from Upton hill as we returned was exceedingly fine. The vast panoramic mountain stretched away in every direction, with light weather or mist rising from the valleys between the peaks and bridges. The Apple trees still in full bloom on the hill.

Observations

Sialia sialis. I have in previous years found this bird to be a rare species in this region. Yesterday however I heard one flying over the lake and this afternoon I saw two males, one over the top of Upton hill, the other in Brown's clearing.

Colaptes auratus. This species was in a large flock, numerous in the meadow fields upon the lake farms. I heard at least 2 or 3 dozen birds singing during our drive this afternoon.

Myiarchus cinerascens. This species was in 1876, is fairly abundant about the shores where there are plenty of dead trees. It is it haunting upon the high ground as I heard on the summit of last week a mile from the lake. Although it was certainly an exceedingly rare bird up to the time we first visited it is now nearly as common in suitable localities, as is *Scolecophagus*.

Scolecophagus. I saw a single pair all day long in the clearing by my house.

Scolecophagus. I saw that this species has followed the example of *S. sialis* and *Colaptes auratus* in its migration. It is that the latter company from early behind the lake house at the time of my arrival, was supposed to be there. It was not when they appeared in June 1876, but I heard that it was not. Nor could I detect it during our trip up Cambridge River last week.

Colaptes auratus. Not a single specimen either seen or heard.

4607 - 4608

1877

June 2.

4607.
4608.Oxford Co., Maine.
Upton.

Vireo olivaceus ad. Picked up dead on the piazza.
Sinus novboracensis ad. With nest and eggs (4/4) started directly from the

187 7/4

Sinus novboracensis. Nest placed in the perpendicular side of a wall of earth which adjoined to the roots of a fallen tree. Entirely closed over above by the earth into which the hole had been made by the bird. This nest was not touched by a strip of flexible water, but was in a hole. Certain in front of the entrance, by the tree a small hole called to its neighborhood by the bird. The bird was sitting out in my very face but it was not well able to look a long time that I deflected this hanging curtain and discovered the nest. It was certainly impossible as I found by experiment, to get any part of the nest from without excepting by first lifting the hanging earth side roots. Although I was carefully looking for the nest which I suspected was somewhere near I should never have found it had the bird stayed on. The eggs were in a hole about eight days. The bird was not able to turn its trunk about on the ground almost at my feet and something came out. I shot and killed it on 4608. There were two males, one in the small court where I found the nest. The other was near it. The bird was perfectly silent with all the circumstances. The nest was a piece of earth side and there were on the lake shore and adjoining the road, at the bridge over the brook. I shot the bird in the morning. I shot this bird. I have the found one other bird. I shot one to be referred to it. One of them was sitting on a nest years nest. The other was also sitting on a nest but had fallen into it and I found it to be dead.

A cloudy morning with occasional light rain. After breakfast I went out into the woods behind the house but with no success of any importance. Directly after dinner I started off in my boat and at the first place where I landed discovered the Water Thrush's nest. Overwhelmed by my success I next searched long and carefully for the nests of two other birds of this species that I heard clearly, on at the head of the lake. I found the lake house, but I did not find them. While looking for the latter I flushed a very large Woodcock from a thicket of young spruces.

Observations

Vireo olivaceus. I found in the woods behind the lake house a nest of *V. olivaceus* of the species. It was intermediate between *V. olivaceus* and *V. novboracensis*, more nearly like the latter but bigger, shiller and fuller than either.
Helospiza melodia. Nest on ground yesterday with 4 eggs. On 4 eggs, in low place near lake house to day.

1877

June 3

1877 B

Oxford Co., Maine.

Water

Scimus norboracensis. Nest placed in cavity hollowed in the side of a perpendicular wall of earth adhering to the roots of a fallen tree. Height about 2 ft. - 3 in. about six days. Female not sitting, but soon after I discovered the nest both she and her mate came about showing much anxiety, chirping sharply, and running about over the mossy ground within six feet of me. The female did not however trail or quiver her wing. This nest was on the north side of the island about the stone fence, within twenty feet of the shore but a good distance from any house. The bank was high and covered with a forest of Spruce and hardwood trees. The nest was not concealed like the one found yesterday but simply hid into the hole of the bank. I could see the eggs from a distance of ten feet.

1877 B

Scimus norboracensis. Nest placed in cavity hollowed in side of earth bank adhering to the roots of a fallen tree. Height about 12 inches. Six about six days. Female sitting. The female off when I was within a few feet of her and immediately began to tumble about on the ground. Her expanded wings above her back. She did not at any time show the eggs, so soon, than before. She came within reach of my arm. The same time she was silent but finally she uttered a continuous sharp chirping. I could hear the male singing in the distance but he did not appear. This nest was concealed nearly as perfectly as the one found yesterday. It was completely overgrown by the bank which had been at that point, and the eggs could not be seen until I had torn away the overhanging earth. The

A cloudy, stormy day; wind east; an incessant thick, fine rain falling and dense clouds of mist blowing over the lake and obscuring the surrounding forest and immediately after breakfast I started the boat on my boat and steamed away down the lake as far as point - at this stage of weather, island - toward the stone fence. The very first earth-bank that I landed to examine yielded a *Scimus norboracensis* nest. I worked hard in the digging before I found the second one. Then I had a hard struggle back to the house in the middle of driving storm. After dinner I read and prepared my eggs, not venturing out again. Bunch berry in full bloom.

Redpoll. *Shagrenus rufus*. A pair at work finishing their hole in a brick wall. *Parula ruficapilla*. Found a completed nest in the same wall. Height 1 ft. *Ampelis cedrorum*. Saw one gathering material for its nest. *Dendroica aestiva*. Noticed a hole into which I believe to be a cavity. (Afterwards found a bunch of moss)

Dendroica blackburnii. This Warbler is by far the most abundant of the genus this season, and indeed greatly outnumbers of the rest of the *Empidonax* put together.

Dendroica aestiva. Heard a male singing on the island about the stone fence.

1877

June 3

1877 B

Oxford Co., Maine.

Water

Dendroica maculosa. In fir stand near the bank of Cambridge River about half a mile above the lower House, I saw, perfectly fresh, female sitting and closely observed. Height 12 inches. The female sat so closely that I nearly touched her with my hands. One of them down the river; when I first found the nest, although it was raining quite hard and the eggs were wet the bird was not seen.

Cloudy and cool with a driving easterly rain storm all day. After dinner encouraged by a temporary lull in the storm I donned rubber coat and taking Mr. Peterson's boat paddled up Cambridge River for about a mile. The rain began again shortly after I left the boat. But as I was prepared for it I kept on and did not return until tea-time. To add to my discomforts however I found the mosquitoes fairly swarming on the river. They were as as overwhelmingly abundant as I have ever seen them and I was constantly assailed by clouds of the blood-thirsty little wretches. In the evening took one usual paddle with little.

Observations

Picoides arcticus. I have at length found the nest of this rare Woodpecker but alas! it contained young. While hunting for a suspected *Water Thrush* nest on the north bank of Cambridge River this afternoon a female *Picoides arcticus* flew over my head and alighting against a dead spruce stub it immediately entered a hole about 30 ft. above the ground. In moment or two she came out and flew off uttering her loud knock knock. Supposing she was building I approached and stood under the stub for a few minutes when another bird - this time the male - came with something in his bill entered, and then I heard the querulous chatter of young Woodpeckers within. I stood beneath the tree for some time watching the parent birds as they came and went. I think that not over three minutes elapsed between the going of one and the returning of the other. As the male came out of the hole his black head with its yellow crown presented a fine appearance. Once he seemed suspicious of my presence and as he hung against the trunk he twisted his body about in a sudden way. After I had left the hole I heard him calling out for a long time almost incessantly, running the usual knock into a harsh rolling clatter that was new to me. This Woodpecker is one of the most and most vigorous of his tribe always active alert and energetic. The hole was a very neat one, about the size of that made by the *White Woodpecker*. It was in a dead spruce stub near the river in spruce and fir woods.

Scolecophagus longicauda. I began on Cambridge River this afternoon and another on the lake. The same.

Hesperis phoeniceus. Heard a male singing yesterday; it is the only one so far noted.

1879.

June 5

Oxford Co., Maine.
Lake Umbagog and Megalloway River

Clear at sunrise but clouds soon began to gather and at noon a violent shower was the prelude to a rainy afternoon.
With G. and E. W. H. I took the boat this morning for an all-day trip.
We reached Wentworth's location on the Megalloway at noon and took dinner at Mr. Brown's. Mr. Brown himself accompanied us.
He has a good many Ducks on the Megalloway and passed on dead one, a ♀ *Mergus cubellatus*, floating in the middle of the river.
His operations with the traps were successful somewhat more but I had an interesting talk with one of the quills, George Hay ward.
The results of which are given below.
The scenery about the upper part of the lake, always refreshingly wild and beautiful was lovely to late this afternoon as we returned.
The sun had crossed and the clouds began to break in places throwing little dyes of bright sunshine upon the glistening verdure of the forest lined shores. There were little wreaths of curling, fog-like clouds floating about over the valleys or enveloping the mountain summits whose outlines when unveiled stood out in unusually bold relief in the clear but shadowed light.

Observations

Simus neboracensis. Abundant everywhere along the banks of the Megalloway.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Apparently quite numerous at Wentworth's location.

Syrnoides yzua. Scarcely seen at Wentworth's location.

Vireo philadelphicus. I heard what I took to be this species at the location.

Notes obtained from conversation with George Hayward.

Corvus corax. Seen only in winter. More common. Formerly more numerous than now.

Mergus americanus. A very close bitter. Mr. Hayward once saw a female enter his nest in a hole in a dead tree. As the tree could not safely be cut down he went to work to cut it down. One incessant flow of the eggs did not start the female from her nest and it was not until the tree came crashing down that she came out. She was in some way injured by the fall so that he caught her. The eggs were all broken.

Colinus virginianus. A set of fifteen eggs taken by Mr. H. on May 18, of the present year. The nest was in a hole in a dead tree about twelve feet above the water. The eggs were nearly fresh. The female was exceedingly shy and regularly flew from the hole upon Mr. H. got within gunshot of the tree. He has always found this bird one of the shyest of the Ducks when nesting.

Perisoreus canadensis. That they lay their eggs in March is well known here.

1879.
June 7.

Oxford Co., Maine.
Grafton.

The most extraordinary day that I ever know in June. From dawn at about 7 A.M. the sky was overcast with wind blowing from the west fairly shrieking about the houses and over the tops of the hills into the bay and it was snowing fast. When you got out, found the air was bitterly cold, and the snow soon falling by, or rather down upon the leaves in little pellets that looked like blizzards in the fields. They were not hail stones, nor were they snow flakes, but a sort of compromise between the two. Still while falling they looked like snow flakes rather than hail. This state of affairs continued till nearly the evening when the snow pellets fell thickly at noon, evening, and night. I started up in my boat. At first I tried to land but after nearly capsizing I gave it up and paddled as far out as the storm would keep me in shore and making the most of the boat I used under the lee of the points of land. I took my dinner with me and did not return until late in the afternoon. I had very poor luck, so far as getting eggs was concerned; I however found several nests that will probably yield something by and by.

Nidification *Dendroica maculosa*. Three empty, but apparently newly finished nests.
Turdus swainsoni. A newly finished nest.
Sittacus nivalis. A nest found May 28 contained two eggs to day.
Parus atricapillus. A nest in which hole in a birch trunk. Right for nest. contents seemed nearly hatched young.

Observations

The extraordinary weather of to-day completely silenced the birds. At times not a single note - not even the faintest chirp could be heard in the woods. The Warblers collected into large flocks but sheltered mostly keeping close to the ground just as they did upon their first arrival. I took it that many of the birds were, perhaps, engaged in their nests. The Redstarts were still in the trees, which I visited this morning presenting a novel appearance. The bird was not to be seen and the eggs were half buried in pellets of snow.

Colinus virginianus. Hearing a great quarrel from Mr. Hayward's place I went to investigate. The birds were in a very high place at least fifty feet above the ground. Two immature brown eagles who were standing in the middle of the field on the ground. The whole company of eagles and all started off at once but I afterwards saw the Eagle sitting on the woods in that direction and shortly after the birds began their clamor again. I could not understand what the attraction was for the eagles at least.

Agelaius canadensis. Mr. Hayward tells me that a pair of Golden Eagles had one season in a hole in the rocky cliff of Grafton. Some twenty years ago a party of young men lowered a cable down the face of the precipice with a long rope. He found a hole of cave or den in which were the remains of deer, chucks, lambs etc. The young however had apparently departed.

1879

June 10

From Dixville Notch, through Ennoll to Upton.

Dixville, N. H.

✓ 204 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in small spruce shrub by the roadside. Height 3 ft. Female sat alone and I took it in the afternoon. The bird was very tame and was not again seen.

✓ 204 9/10 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in spruce shrub by the roadside. Height 3 ft. Female sat alone and I took it in the afternoon. The bird was very tame and was not again seen.

Ennoll, N. H.

✓ 204 7/8 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in spruce shrub by the roadside. Height 3 ft. Female sat alone and I took it in the afternoon. The bird was very tame and was not again seen.

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine

✓ 217 7/8 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in spruce shrub by the roadside. Height 3 ft. Female sat alone and I took it in the afternoon. The bird was very tame and was not again seen.

The morning broke cold and dismal with a driving rain; wind S. east. At 8 o'clock the sun appeared and the clouds dispersed and the sun shone brightly. The day was fine and rather warm. At about 10 A. M. I started up Cambridge River trail, Oscar Moss as guide. We reached the meadows at noon and landed on the north bank where we took our lunch at a cold spring. Returning to the forks we found up the Swift Cambridge for about a mile. Then Oscar paddled one leisurely home. He landed at intervals by the way and reached the boat house at 5.30. I shot at and fully wounded a *Bubo lineatus*. Heard only one *Vireo philadelphicus* near the boat landing. The song sparrows were absolutely unobtrusive at times. I heard two or three more.

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4610

1879

June 11

4610.

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

Geothlypis philadelphia ♂ ad. Shot from the top of a tall ash tree on bank of Cambridge River bridge.

✓ 200 9/10 *Dendroica pennsylvanica*. Nest in "hardhack" bush. Height 3 ft. Female sitting and well seen. In about 4 days. On hillside south of "B" Meadows. At least a dozen such heard singing in the same locality. One egg broken when taking the nest. The female sat less closely than is usual with this species. This nest was forked & thrown to me by Oscar Moss.

✓ 153 8/3 *Turdus swainsoni*. Nest near the extremity of drooping fir branch about 10 ft. out from the tree. Height about 8 ft. Female sat closely only flying off when the branch was forcibly shaken. Then she glided down into a tangle of fallen tree tops and disappeared in silence. I distinctly saw her buffy cheeks and the circle about the eye. Swamp near banks of Swift Cambridge.

✓ 153 7/3 *Turdus swainsoni*. Nest in small fir against the main stem. Height about two ft. Female sitting. She allowed me to shake the tree quite forcibly before flying off. Then she disappeared in silence. This nest was about 100 yds. from the preceding. I should have stated that the buff cheeks & eye ring of the sitting bird were distinctly seen. In about 3 days.

✓ 153 2/2 *Turdus swainsoni*. Nest in fir against the main stem. Height about 15 ft. No bird sitting, and none seen in the immediate vicinity. The locality was the same as of the others and the nest was not over 100 yds. from the preceding one. This nest was found by Oscar Moss. The perfectly fresh.

✓ 151 7/4 *Turdus fuscescens*. Nest in top of fallen fir about a foot above the ground. Female sat alone and was thoroughly identified. In about 2 days. Within a few rods of Cambridge River in a very thick growth of young firs and spruces. This nest was found and thrown to me by Oscar Moss. The female made a great deal of complaint uttering her sharp whistle. A few other notes of the same species were heard along the river. They are not anywhere common here.

The morning broke cold and dismal with a driving rain; wind S. east. At 8 o'clock the sun appeared and the clouds dispersed and the sun shone brightly. The day was fine and rather warm. At about 10 A. M. I started up Cambridge River trail, Oscar Moss as guide. We reached the meadows at noon and landed on the north bank where we took our lunch at a cold spring. Returning to the forks we found up the Swift Cambridge for about a mile. Then Oscar paddled one leisurely home. He landed at intervals by the way and reached the boat house at 5.30. I shot at and fully wounded a *Bubo lineatus*. Heard only one *Vireo philadelphicus* near the boat landing. The song sparrows were absolutely unobtrusive at times. I heard two or three more.

1879

June 12

153 7/4

Upton, Oxford Co. Maine.

Charadrius dominicensis. Nest in fir shrub near roadside, against the main stem. Height about 5 ft. Female sitting. She hid off when I was within about twenty ft. I however had a good view of her and positively identified the buffy throat and eye rings. In perfectly fresh. Near Stony Brook.

1349 3/4

Zonotrichia albicollis. Nest in top of mound by side of brook, beautifully overarched and concealed by ferns, wild raspberries, and trailing vines. Female sitting and positively identified. In perfectly fresh. I stepped within less than two feet of this nest before flushing the female. She fledded up into a bush within a few yards of me and then remained sitting occasionally a sharp chirp, which soon brought up the male. As they sat together I could distinguish no difference between them. The female was one of the finest that I have ever seen. It is probable that at least one egg would have been laid. Pasley's brook.

1302 3/4

Empidonax hyemalis. Nest on the ground under a fallen and perfectly dead fir branch which completely overarched and concealed it. Female sitting. In about four days. I stepped within about four feet of this nest before flushing the bird. She flew up in a neighboring fir within the mound uttering occasionally her characteristic chirp. The male did not appear. The locality was a high pasture, near the edge of the forest in Mr. Ayers's clearing. But for the fir branch no protection would have been afforded by the closely cropped turf.

A day of alternate cloud and sunshine with a heavy thunder shower in the afternoon. After breakfast I started off in my boat and landed first at Stony Brook. I hunted a long time and found only an Olive backed Thrush's nest. Then I paddled across to Pasley's brook where I spent the remainder of the forenoon. While hunting for nests along the corner of the brook I started three different Woodcock. They were all full grown birds. Upon my return up the river I saw three musk rats at one time. They made a peculiar whining noise and seemed to be mating. When near the landing I passed within gun range of an Eagle who sat on a dead stub, and getting my gun I paddled up within about 30 yds. and shot him with a charge of No 3 shot. He was apparently only wing tipped and struck savagely at my paddle striking his talons deep into the soft wood. He was an immature bird, probably of less than a year of age. He was fairly alive with winged ticks of the kind peculiar to the local birds. After dinner I went out again roaming the woods and clearing behind the lake house. The vegetation advances very slowly this season. "Blacks" are still in bloom and on the 7th I saw a few apple blossoms still remaining on the branches. Still the weeds and other annuals are springing up fast, and the fields and forest glades are getting thick with verdure.

Observations

Vireo olivaceus. I found two new but unfinished nests which probably belong to this species.

446 11

1879

June 13

146 1/1

204 3/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in top of spruce sapling. Height 8 ft. Female sitting, and fresh. In perfectly fresh. This nest was found on June 11, but as no bird was present I did not visit it. It then contained three eggs. The locality was the bank of Cambridge River about a mile up.

153 7/4

Turdus swainsoni. Nest in young spruce. Height about 4 ft. No bird seen. In perfectly fresh. On north bank of Cambridge River about 100 yds. above the mill.

176 3/4

Picus pubescens. Hole in dead top of ash tree near lake shore. Height about 40 ft. Both birds seen. In about 4 days. Set probably complete. I found this nest about May 25, at which time the birds were at work inside the trunk. The eggs were procured for me by my guide and as I did not climb the tree, I made no observations as to depth of hole etc.

204 3/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in top of small spruce. Height about 8 ft. Female not seen but several males singing in the vicinity. In perfectly fresh. This nest was found June 7, at which time it was empty but apparently finished.

168 3/4

Parula americana. Nest in moss hanging from horizontal branch of small dead spruce on the lake shore. Height six feet. Female sitting. In about 4 days. This nest was found on June 3, at which time it was empty but apparently complete. Today as I approached it the female was looking out. She came forth when I was about twenty feet away. She at once began to chirp and the male presently appeared. After I had taken the eggs nest and branch, they hunted for their lost house a long time, patiently examining every other bush of moss on the tree. Loc. "B." Point. Two of the eggs had their contents congealed so that they were blown with great difficulty. The shells of all were very thick and strong, resisting the point of the drill nearly as much as do Woodpecker's eggs.

187 3/4

Sialia moribundus. Nest in cavity of earth bank adhering to roots of fallen tree. Height about 2 ft. Female sitting. In about 4 days. The locality was the depths of a heavily timbered swamp on Point. The female sat very closely. I saw her on the nest before she started off and barely touched her with my finger tips: then she hid off and ran about among the ferns like a mouse, spreading her wings above her back. She did not fly at all but kept running about us. She maintained a perfect silence. The male did not appear. The nest was simply overarched by the roots.

204 3/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in top of small spruce. Height 8 ft. Female sitting, and positively identified. In about 4 days. This nest was found on June 5, when it was empty but apparently complete. Point east of Brown's clearing.

124 3/4

Tyrannus carolinensis. Nest in top of hollow stub on the water of the lake. Height 2 ft. Female sitting. In about 2 days. This nest was found June 5, at which time the female was building.

204 3/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in top of small spruce. Height 8 ft. 2 sitting. In possible. Eggs on point of hatching. Near lake shore on point east of Brown's clearing.

1879.

June 13.

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.
 Saw large numbers of the lake trout in the lake near the house.

I shot a fine male from the top of a tall fir. Then after hunting some time for a nest of *E. flaviventris*, the mosquitoes finally proved too much for us and we returned to the lake house at about 10 A.M. Starting again we paddled out to B. point where we left our launch. After paddling about an hour on the point we walked across to Brown's clearing on the north shore and worked slowly along for three hours to the lake house, landing at frequent intervals. The lake was exceedingly rough and we nearly swamped my little boat as crossing from B. point to the north shore. The woods are now carpeted in places with beautiful wild flowers. There are apparently two species of lady's slippers - one of a faint purple color, the other pure white.

Observations

Petrochelidon. I have at length found the species here. This morning while standing upon the piazza I heard his loud, familiar notes in the air in front of my window, altho' he sang six or eight times I did not succeed in getting a sight at him.

Vireo philadelphicus. I both heard and saw the male about the mill this morning. I also listened to one that was singing on B. point and finally shot it and wounded him but could not find him. I can now distinctly distinguish him from that of the last year. It is smaller, higher and does not flow so smoothly. I shot him much in the tops of the highest trees. The one on B. point was in the crest of a mighty yellow birch, but about a hundred feet above the ground, and the branch was lashed wildly about by the rushing wind, that floated the leaves and boughs to the tree top, this many feet of air yet he hardly moved in his strain even when the fiercest gusts swept by.

Picoides cafer. I visited the nest on Cambridge River this morning. The parents were making frequent trips with food and the young came to the mouth of the hole to receive it, keeping up an incessant chattering that could be heard 100 yds. away. For no matter how I did either parent enter the hole but they simply hung beneath it and placed the food in the eager hungry mouths that lined the opening.

Dendroica maculosa. Nest with 4 young at least a week old and one egg with dead embryo.

Otus wisconsinensis. Saw one in the woods near Brown's clearing. He was pursued by a mob of crows, noisy crows, and was found constantly to take wing.

Junco hyemalis. A nest in north bank of fallen tree, beautifully concealed by hanging curtain of earthy roots. Contained five young about a week old.

1879

June 14

217 3/4

Setophaga ruticilla. Nest in fork of maple sapling. Height 10 ft. No bird seen about the nest which was apparently deserted. In fresh. I found this nest, June 12, and visited it three times in hopes of seeing the bird. A male Chestnut was singing near the place. Chicket at Peaslip's Spring. Two of the eggs accidentally cracked.

204 2/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in fir shrub. Height 2 ft. Female sitting and positively identified. In about 5 days. Near lake shore on point east of Brown's clearing. Female sat very closely. I advanced and stooped down until my face was within a foot of her before she flew off.

354 3/4

Junco hyemalis. Nest by the roadside, in bank where a large rock had been taken out. C.W. near J. House. In. about 8 or 9 days. Near Upton hill near the school house.

Clear with high west wind. Out only in the forenoon; - along the North shore as far as Brown's.

Observations

Certhia familiaris americana. I found four nests of this bird this morning. The first, a few rods west of Peaslip's brook. I must have passed several times this season. I heard the chirp of the parent and immediately after saw her fly to the tree and disappear inside a hole of bark. Upon examining I found that the nest contained young about a week old. - four or five in number. I did not count them. The nest differed only from my two previous ones in being lower than either. - about four feet above the water; - I could easily look in from my boat. The parent entered from the hole. The material was hung down the hole for two below the bottom of the hole. The two blood feet outside the woods in the water. It was a small dead spruce. The second nest was exactly similar in position but it was about 10 ft. above the ground. It was fresh and was and contained one egg which I left. I consider it a second nest of either of or B's probably the latter. The third was a large dead spruce standing on the water's edge. The third and fourth nests were both old and were not only placed on the same tree but behind the same hole of bark, this on different sides. The bark was a large piece adhering to the trunk. A large dead spruce that stood in the water on a point. One nest was probably a last year's one. An unhatched egg, bleached and cracked. Still remained. The other nest was evidently of older origin probably of two years of age. I regard these two nests as former ones of the same pair of birds that built my nest lately placed as before. The hole of that nest was not over fifty yds. away from that of the two just described. In respect to the one found with young I should have stated that the parent was feeding them at the time. I watched her make a number of trips to and from the tree. She went only a few yards away and upon one of the neighboring tree trunks she always quickly preceded in feeding a number of food for her expectant offspring. The latter were absolutely silent when being fed and the mother watched me in silence when I was watching the nest.

Empidonax flaviventris. The song note is ch-lat

1879

June 15 Sunday

A cloudy, dismal day, with drizzling rain and easterly wind. I spent the entire day in the house, writing a good deal. The only observations taken are the following notes obtained by conversation with the guides and others.

Notes obtained by conversation with the local guides and others.

Struthio pelagicus. Arch Coolidge informs me that while collecting eggs about the outlet of the lake in 1877, in company with Dr. Stearns son of Portland, they found a nest of the *Struthio pelagicus* with eggs in a tall dead stub. They were attracted to it by seeing the bird fly into the hole which was a natural one of rotten logs, signifying the hole of the trunk and not open above. The nest was found of sticks in the usual manner and was glued to the side of the cavity against the wood. Mr. Varnum a Carpenter, also tells me that a pair of Swifts have built their nest in his shop against the wall over his workbench. I shall investigate in a few days.

Bucephala clangula. I have long known that the nests of this species found here sometimes contained parasitic eggs of other Ducks. In 1873 Siddeus Stone brought as a set of his eggs with another white egg which was unmistakably that of *Thalassidroma* but which he thought maintained was taken with the others from the same nest. He saw the parent which was a variable golden eye. It now appears that the complement is sometimes returned. Arch Coolidge tells me that Dr. Stearns son has a set of thirteen such eggs which they took from one nest. Six of them were green and evidently belonged to *B. clangula* while the remaining seven did not differ from the ordinary type laid by King George. The female Duck, which Arch claims was immutably a Wood Duck, was seen to enter the hole, and in this way this situation was first drawn to the nest.

Mergus americanus. Arch Coolidge tells me that he has found the eggs of this Duck in a cavity which descended ten feet from the surface hole.

Columbus torquatus. Alvah who has found a number of these nests informs that the eggs are not usually laid before the middle of June. The one however found on June 1, but they are often laid until July. There is usually no nest whatever, the eggs are simply laid on the ground, found on a few rods from the water edge. He has found only one nest in his whole experience. This one was quite a bulky affair made composed of grass. No one here has ever seen more than two eggs in a set. The parent if surprised on the nest flies. Curiously but not surprisingly dead along the ground to the water edge. They nearly always find on the islands, occasionally however on some remote, projecting point of land.

1879

June 16

20475

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine
Cambridge River

Dendroica maculosa. Nest in top of fir shrub. Height 2 ft. No female seen but several males heard in the vicinity. In about six or seven days. Bank of Cambridge River about 50 rods above the mill. When found there was no female either upon or about this nest. I left it untouched and returned after a few hours to find it still without a visible parent. The eggs were however dry when I first examined it.

A continuation of yesterday's storm: wind east with heavy rain all day.

Over the forenoon I remained in the house but after dinner I donned my rubber coat and boots and started for the woods or rather for Cambridge River. I paddled up only a short distance above the rapids and landing, spent most of the P.M. in searching for a nest of *Coep. flammula* but without success. I did however find two *Vireo* nests, high up in birch trees which may prove to be those of *V. gilvipes*. The mosquitoes being so abundant, hardly molested me at all to-day.

Observations

Myiobes accipiter. While passing very near three or four cedar swamp this afternoon a beautiful little bird of this species flew from a branch about 3 ft. above my head and alighted again a few feet away. I tried to creep up near enough to know him down with a net (I had left my gun at home on account of the rain) but he was much too shy to allow me to get within reach and taking another short flight he settled on a higher branch, from where I could get beneath him started off and disappeared. He seemed very interested in all his motions and undoubtedly was quite as well in the gloom of the stormy afternoon as he would have been at night. His flight was noiseless and essentially Owl-like and I noticed that he alighted in their peculiar way. There were a number of small birds within a few rods of him but they made no unusual fuss and indeed did not seem to notice him at all.

Carpodacus purpureus. This bird like the Robin occurs miles away from the clearings in the very heart of the forest. The song of all the males differs markedly from that of these birds, in being rather shorter and with a wild rising tone that makes it on the whole more beautiful if not so finished.

Turdus migratorius. Brudy miles away from the clearings. Song does not appreciably differ from that of these birds.

Agrothorus hiemalis. I rarely hear them now except in early morning. *Sturnus noveboracensis* " " " " " "

4612

1879

June 17

4612

543 9/4

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.

Cambridge River, and Ellen House near the house

Ceryle familiaris americana 2 ad. incubating. Cambridge River
Tringoides macularius. Nest on small rocky island near L.K. House. Sunk in the ground and prettily concealed under some drift wood. Female sitting. The bird was sitting quietly under the drift wood and then took wing in, about 4 days. The male has for some time past frequently worked and sung over the spot.

153 3/4

Turdus swainsoni. Nest in fir sapling near the top. Height about 15 ft. Female not sitting but as I climbed to the nest she came about making an unusual fuss. Sing position. I distinctly saw her buff breast and eye ring. In I first found this nest on June 7. On June 13 it contained one egg.

204 1/4

Dendroica maculosa. Nest on horizontal branch of tall spruce; beautifully concealed under a layer of twigs; almost parallel to character. Height 8 ft. Female sitting. Sing position. Eggs nearly fresh. First found on June 13 when it contained two eggs. Near lake shore on first point east of Stone farm.

A chill, stormy day with frequent drizzling showers and only one or two transient gleams of sunshine. I had planned spending the day on the Upper and at the lake but my guide failed to appear and as the weather was only threatening I spent the forenoon in the house. After dinner I spent an hour or two in Cambridge River but found nothing interesting. I visited my two nests found yesterday. One of them turned out to be a bunch of leaves; the other we could not get. I afterwards went west on the lake as far as the Stone farm.

Observations

Picoides arcticus. I visited the nest on Cambridge River to-day. One of the young had just hatched out of the hole: all were chattering like a host of *Tringoides* and their clamor was literally incessant. They seemed to be nearly full grown & I saw the orange crown patch on the back of the foremost.

Sphyrapicus varius. A nest on Cambridge River with young. They chattered as all young Woodpeckers do. Nest in birch bark. Height about 15 ft.

Hylocichla ustulata. Watched one, a fine ♂, in the woods behind the house. He was very tame and seemed not to fear me in the least. His frequent cry was very conspicuous. He occasionally uttered his characteristic note. This Woodpecker is a great wanderer!

Sterna macrura. One of these birds coming up and down the neck of lake near the house, all the afternoon.

4613 - 4616

1879

June 18

4613.

4614.

4615.

4616.

153 3/4

363 3/4

349 3/4

193 3/4

214 3/4

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine

Lake shore, Ellen House, and the house

Sterna macrura 8 ad. apparently not incubating. Lake Umbagog.
Pinus strobus 8 juv. first fl. Had by parent but out of the nest. Lake shore near Ellen House.
Dendroica caerulescens 2 ad. Parent of nest 7 days. In dense pine below.
 " Blackburnian 8 ad. very high fl. Hatched woods on lake shore near the "Gut Island"

Turdus swainsoni. Nest in fir sapling, 15 ft. high in corner near Ellenwood farm. Found and brought to me by Oscar Morse.

Melospiza melodia. Nest on ground concealed by dry withered grass. Female sitting. Sing position. In. slightly fresh. Nest at Ellenwood Landing.

Zonotrichia albicollis. Nest on the ground among ground-hemlock, but not overgrown or concealed in any way. Female sitting. Sing position. In. about 7 days. Nest of mixed spruce and birch on hillside sloping to the lake shore. East shore of "Hundred-acre" Island. The female was a very immature bird with ash throat and unusually plain plumage. She looked under my feet and coming back chirped incessantly. No male seen.

Dendroica caerulescens. Nest in ground-hemlock directly under a large prostrate log. Height about 15 inches. Female sitting; flushed and Nest. Male bringing about 30 yds of. In. about 8 days. I found this nest by starting the female. She flew when I was within about fifteen feet of the nest. She came very near me chirping incessantly. After I had shot her she came about and showed much solicited quivering and beating his wings and spreading and jerking his tail. The locality was a hillside covered with spruce and birch, with an undergrowth of ground-hemlock. East side of "Hundred-acre" Island.

Hylocichla ustulata. Nest in pile of perpendicular mossy bark, beautifully overgrown by the living green moss. Sing position. The female probably started from the nest by my voice. She began chirping sharply and incessantly and after looking a moment when I first heard her I found the nest. In. about 8 days. Singing hillside covered with heavy timber over the lake shore. Male not seen. In. about 8 days. Sing position.

A cloudy cold day with occasional intervals of bright sunshine, and a few showers. Started off in my boat, taking Oscar as guide, immediately after breakfast, and spent the day about the lake. We paddled as far up as the Ellenwood farm and then crossed to "Hundred-acre" Island which we skirted for several miles. We had a singular experience with some bats, entering into an old shed at about two hundred yards pouring out flying off in all directions. The two were hollow all the way up and I was apparently killed with them. I found a *Batrachoseps* under a pile of bark.

1877.

June 17

✓ 359 2/4 *Spizella socialis*. Nest in "backback" fence. Height about 5 ft. 10 ft. Circumstantial. Taylor farm. Coll. C. S. Morse. Inc. perfectly fresh.

✓ 124 2/4 *Pyrausta carolinensis*. Nest in top of hollow stub over the water. Height about 6 ft. Inc. fresh. Other circumstantial. Coll. C. S. Morse. Flooded meadows near Peabody's Brook.

✓ 275 2/4 *Certhia familiaris americana*. Nest under scale of bark on dead fir. Other position. - female sitting. Inc. fresh. Taken from a point about midway between the locations of 316 and 317. This nest was found on the 14th nest at which time it contained one egg. (For further particulars consult page 39) The female sat very close and flew about my head as I was taking the eggs.

A clear and very perfect day with light west wind.

I spent the afternoon in the house. Hearing eggs and skimming birds. In the evening after tea I took Abel and pushed across to my Campers nest which I got somewhat. The mosquitoes were very troublesome to night - quite like old times. The hylas still sing every evening about the lake shore.

Observations.

Phrynosoma varians. These Woodpeckers apparently all have their young hatched. Yesterday we found a nest in which the young were badly damaged. The hole was in a small maple which grew in the water. The height was about ten ft. The birds were about half dead many of the branches above still being green with foliage. Upon rapping the tree the male showed his beautiful head in the entrance but no amount of pounding could make him come out.

Chrysomitris pinus. These birds are very scarce here this season. Upon my arrival I neither heard or saw a few daily but of late I rarely hear them.

Dendroica aestiva. Yesterday I heard a male singing in the Great Island and following him up I identified him beyond any suspicion of mistake. The song of this Warbler is a single yes-see-see very quickly given. It is very like the ordinary note of *Regulus satrapa* but this is more ringing quality in its tone. The species is very rare here this season. I have only (I think) one or two pairs breeding in the heavy spruce woods west of Peabody's Churn but I know of none elsewhere.

Vireo solitarius. This species has considerably increased here since my last visit. I know of at least six pairs within a mile of the house.

Spizella socialis. I think I have overestimated the abundance of this species in the region about here. I have of late followed up and identified many of the singing birds about here and they all turn out to be of the Red eye species. I can however convince that there are a few pairs breeding in this neighborhood.

4617 - 4618

1877.

June 20

✓ 4617.
✓ 4618.

✓ 214 2/5

✓ 124 2/3

✓ 233 2/4

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.

Geothlypis philadelphia ♂ ad. Singing in top of dead fir 30 ft. high. Andover road - near roadside.
" " ♂ ad very high pt. Singing in maple bush; roadside - Andover road.

Myiodynastes canadensis. Nest in face of perpendicular wall of green moss which adhered to the side of a rock of about four feet diameter. Nest entirely concealed by the living moss. Other position. Female sitting. Inc. about 10 days (eggs on the very point of hatching. Deep shaded forest on hillside. Andover road. The attention was attracted to this nest as I was passing by the kitchen hole. Upon looking in I spied the female sitting. I stood within two feet of her for some time; then she flitted out brushing along the ground with trailing wings and spread tail. For a few moments she was silent coming up to peer at our unwelcome and then retiring among the leaves. Finally she began to chirp sharply. The male did not appear.

Pyrausta carolinensis. Nest in top of stub over the water. Other circumstantial. Inc. on egg about 7 days, the two others added. Coll. C. S. Morse.

Ampelis cedrorum. Nest in fir sapling. Height 7 ft. Other position. Female standing on edge of nest. Inc. perfectly fresh. Thicket of fir by a brook on Glen Morse's farm. The female who sitting on the edge of the nest as we approached and she allowed me to touch her with my hand before she flew.

A clear, perfect June day with just a pleasant westerly breeze. Starting after an early breakfast Oscar and I drove out along the road to Andover for some four or five miles. We found birds most numerous at a spot near where the Cambridge River crosses the road and upon our return we tied the horse and spent about two hours searching for nests. The moon flies drove our horses nearly frantic however so we were obliged to return to the lake house which we reached at about 4 P.M. In the afternoon - after preparing my specimens we drove up on the hill and spent a short time hunting for nests on the Morse farm.

Observations.

Pepranga rubra. A male singing in beech woods on the Andover road.

Eremophila cyanea. Abundant everywhere apparently. I heard at least a dozen today.

Dendroica caerulescens. More abundant along the Andover road than I have ever previously found them in this region. Heard them make at one time. I think they prefer higher land than that about the lake. Those heard today were singing in woods where moss-wood formed the only undergrowth - no ground-hemlock nor young firs. Robins, Juncos, Meigs, melodia, some of all these were flying to-day.

4619 - 4621

1879

June 21

Oxford Co., Maine and Coos Co., N. H.

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine

4619 *Picoides arcticus* ♂ ad worn breeding pl. Incubating. Edge of woods behind Lake House.
 4620 *Geothlypis philadelphia* ♀ ad. Incubating. Thicket of wild raspberries on hillside above Peasly Spring.
 accompanied by her mate which was shot but lost.
 Cambridge, Coos Co., N. H.

4621 *Vireo olivaceus* ♂ ad. Singing. Lake shore in Sargent clearing.
 14024 *Empidonax traillii*. Nest in "with" bush. Height 2 ft. Sitter Circumstantial: No female sitting but several ♂. traillii seen near the spot. In. possibly fresh. In glade in willow thicket, Sargent farm. There is no doubt about the identity of this nest. ♂. traillii is the only *Empidonax* found in that locality. The hole of this nest was within 30 yds. of that of the one which I found in 1873. (461). It was so conspicuously placed that I saw it from a distance of 30 ft.

14023 *Empidonax traillii*. Nest in fork of willow resting between two stout limbs of at best 1 1/2 inch diameter. Sitter Circumstantial. No bird sitting but a pair of ♂. traillii perched near the place. In. fresh. Edge of thicket of mixed growth - willow and spruce spruces on hillside. W. Whitneys farm. This nest like the last, was so conspicuous that no one could have passed near without seeing it. Then can be no doubt as to its identity. Height 3 ft.

20074 *Dendroica pennsylvanica*. In wild raspberry bush. Height 2 ft. Sitter position: female sitting and well seen. In. about 3 days. Thicket by the roadside in Sargent clearing. The female sat very closely. She was a very immature bird.

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.

14023 *Empidonax traillii*. Nest in wild raspberry bush. Height 2 ft. Sitter position: female sitting and thoroughly identified. In. about 3 days. Opening in maple thicket on hillside. Sargent farm above the spring. This nest was very effectively concealed. The female flew out directly under my nose, otherwise I should not have found the nest. She immediately began to utter her characteristic pipe.

21726 *Setophaga ruticilla*. Nest in fork of maple sapling. Height about 6 ft. Sitter position: female not sitting but she came flying about my head as I was taking the nest spreading her wings and tail and making a great fuss. In. about 5 days. Opening in maple thicket on hillside. Peasly Spring above the spring.

A perfectly clear but exceedingly hot day. Ther. about 90°

1879.

June 21

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine, and Cambridge Coos Co., N. H.

A clear and very hot day. Ther. about 90°.
 Rose early and immediately after breakfast started up Cambridge River taking Oscar Horn as guide. My objective point was the nest of *Picoides arcticus* from which I hoped for some fine examples of first plumage but to my disgust I found the entire family gone.
 We then returned and started down the river, landing at P. point and continuing ~~thence~~ on to the Sargent clearing where we had lunch at Mr. Sargent's house, taking advantage of a shoddy piece of turf in front of the house, where there was a fine view of the lake. At about 2 P. M. we began work again, hunting the clearing very closely and then spreading our sail to a fresh breeze we ran back to the Lake House landing once or twice to hunt for nests. Altogether the day was quite a full one as will be seen by the following notes

Observations

Pteropus batmanus. I saw a male in the Sargent clearing, Cambridge N. H., to day. It was a very immature plumaged bird and evidently was simply a wandering individual which had not mated. It flew from tree to tree, keeping perfect silence, and finally disappeared in some woods. It was perhaps the same bird seen at the Lake House June 13.

Picoides arcticus. I visited the nest on Cambridge River this morning and found that the young had gone. I saw two adults afterwards near the Lake House and shot one. This note is almost exactly like the chuck of the Brown Blackbird.

Empidonax traillii. In addition to the nests catalogued on the preceding page I found two others, one only partly finished and upon which the female was then at work, the other containing one egg. Both were in what Oscar called with-wood bushes at a height of not over two feet, like the ones taken they were very conspicuously placed. The birds of the one with the egg were neither seen nor heard. Both were in Cambridge N. H. near the Lake House.

Vireo philadelphicus. I heard two undoubted males of this species singing to-day. One of them was in the bushes on the Cambridge a little above the mill. The other on P. point. The song is new to my ear quite different from that of *Vireo olivaceus*. It consists of two high notes followed by two lower ones. There are however occasional interjections that can be distinguished overture by tone over pitch from some of *V. olivaceus*.

Chrysomitris pinus. Unlighted near us in the road in front of Sargent's.

Geothlypis philadelphia. I watched a pair above the Peasly Spring for a long time before shooting the female. Their motions were similar to those of *A. trichas* but their chirp was exactly like that of *G. agilis*.

1879

June 21

Upton, Oxford Co. Maine to Boston Mass.

A clear, perfect June day. Rising at 4 A.M. I had an early breakfast and with Mr. Rogers to drive started on my return home. As we left the lake (at about 5 A.M.) a heavy fog cloud enveloped everything, chilling us to the very marrow, and creating a gloom over the early morning. That only a few of the more decidely songsters seemed able to keep. I heard from the gloomy coniferous forests the songs of a few *Parus harrisi* and the clear ringing notes of the White Throated Sparrow came at intervals from the road-side thickets as we were ascending the hill. But ere we reached the summit we found ourselves emerging from the obscurity as we gradually climbed up above the sea of fog that shrouded the lower lake valley. When we finally reached the hill top the sun was shining brightly and the sky perfectly clear. Looking back over the lake the eye rested upon one vast expanse of billowy fog that concealed from view everything beneath and beyond. The copper ruffa was finely tinted by the mists which however absolutely failed to penetrate the dense masses below.

The drive to Bethel was one of great enjoyment. The grand mountain scenery thro' the notch was seen under exceptionally favorable conditions. In places where the mountain summits still wore their protecting shadows over some little patches of meadow the grass was fairly frosted with bead-like dew drops, and the leaves in the forest were fresh and wet with moisture. A species of low shrub-like maple that grew in great profusion by the roadside was covered with clusters of pendant-like blossoms. I noticed that its stem was blotched with grayish, but the leaves were very like those of the rock maple. Mr. Rogers called it bush maple. We reached Bethel at 9 A.M. and taking the 9.45 train I arrived in Boston at 5.30 P.M. As the cars swept thro' Massachusetts I noticed the farms I took in the hay fields and meadows of them had already been mown - a striking contrast with the condition of the scene at the lake where mowing never begins before July.

Observations

Vireo philadelphicus. I distinctly heard a male of this species singing at Navy about five miles north of Bethel.

Dendroica caerulescens. Abundant in Grafton Notch.

1879.

July 12 Sunday.

Middlebury Co., Mass.

Concord.

A clear, warm summer day. Last night I drove down to Cambridge and while on my way back this evening I made the following observations. The long summer twilight was delightfully cool and pleasant for my drive and I reached Concord at a little past 8 P.M.

Observations

Accipiter cooperi. A fine female of this species crossed the road a little ahead of me as I was passing this Concord. I do not note this simple fact as one of any especial interest, but I could find no better reason than to recall the impression that was at the time produced upon my mind. The bird suddenly appeared over the top of some bushes that lined the road, which it crossed at right angles. Then for the distance of a half mile or more it stretched away a slightly ascending expanse of open ground covered with low scrub oak bush of one or two seasons growth. Over this the splendid bird sped straight as an arrow, its flight was its course, and not once, even when it slightly raised its flight to clear the higher trees that crested the hill top beyond, did it move its wings perceptibly in any way. Silently, swiftly, relentlessly, like a green phantom it pursued its gliding way, and was gone, in the long light of the summer sunset.

Antrostomus vociferans. Just as I was emerging from the Sandy Pond woods something shot swiftly past my head, and I took it for a bat but as it again appeared this time against the strong light in the western sky, I saw that it was a Whippoorwill. I have never before seen one flying about in the twilight or I should say in my home and set for a moment watching it. No one could possibly have mistaken it for a Night Hawk. Its wings moved much more quickly and the body and head reminded me of the peculiar "hag-shaped" of the Evening Swift. It sailed indistinctly above the darkets making short rapid turns and occasionally rising nearly perpendicularly for several feet and after moving its form again depressing its flight. Finally it turned sharply into the woods that lined the road-side and the next moment began its hurried song.

Otus wilsonianus. An Owl that I took to be of this species passed overhead as I was driving through a little opening in the Sandy woods. Its flight was wavering, undecided and moth-like, and it soon disappeared in the gathering gloom.

Gallinago villosa. Mr. Humphrey Buttrick informs me that several pairs of Snipe have passed the summer on the Great Meadows and are undoubtedly breeding. On July 4 he flushed six individuals all of which were apparently adults. He has heard them on the preceding on many different occasions this season.

4622 - 4626

1879

July 14

4622.

4623

4624.

4625.

4626.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Concord.

- Dotichomyia origivora* ♂ juv. First fl. with a few feathers of the autumnal pl. Great Meadows near the river bank. In company with the mother.
- " " ♂ juv. Inter first & 2nd fls. Near river bank, at upper end of Great Meadows. Shot with its parent (no. 4624) from a brooding pl. worn but unchanged. Shot with no. 4623.
- Progne subis* ♂ ad. Brooding pl. worn but unchanged. Shot with no. 4623.
- " " ♂ juv. first fl. Shot from a tall dead oak, when with the remainder of the brood (four altogether) they were fed by the male and female parents alternately. Both of these specimens skinned soon after with a remarkably active kind of bird-like. One of them when shot had in its capacious mouth, a quantity of the latest birch which had just been brought to it by the female parent.

A clear and very hot summer day. After breakfast I took my boat and paddled down river away to Balls Hill. The river was very low, in its wealth of luxuriant summer weeds. The margin everywhere was thickened with the green spongy pond lilies and the Great Meadows over an vast sea of waving grasses. I observed nothing of any great interest yet there was abundance of material to excite interest and challenge investigation and reflection. Apparently no migratory movement has as yet begun among the birds but everywhere, between the shrubby undergrowth of that great annual movement and before nearly days, hosts of the little winged Arabs will by striking their "tent" and beginning their periodical nomadic life.

Observations.

Progne subis. For a week past I have noticed the old birds feeding their young broods. The little fellows perch on a chapter upon the very topmost branch (usually a dead one) of some tall tree and apart from the food that is so diligently brought for them by their parents, each one seems to be fed at intervals, but there is a great excitement among the whole number as the father or mother approaches and with raised wings and eager cries they clamor for "first help". One that I shot just after it had been fed disgorged a dragon fly of the very largest size. I noticed broods of young Barn Swallows being fed in a similar manner.

Dotichomyia origivora. Near the Great Meadows, within straggling flocks of *Bobolinks* when twopins incessantly. Several young that I shot fully fledged and strong on the wing, were being fed by the parents. The latter were mostly mothering and I killed two immature adults that were entirely without tails. Apparently the different were often mingled together as there were several adult birds in some of the flocks and a dozen or more young. The adult males were still wearing their full breeding living and their plumage looked perfect tho' I did not shoot one.

4627 - 4628

1879

July 17

4627.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Concord.

- Pyrauga rubra*, ♂ ad. Perfect Spring pl. Note the orange wing-bands. Second-growth oak woods on wood path between the Sandy Ford and Lincoln roads. Accompanied by the female, but no young seen.

The morning being clear and cool after the heavy thunder shower of yesterday which banished the intense heat of the previous day - I drove down into the Lincoln woods in the hope of getting a few young birds. The woods however seemed nearly deserted and besides the *Pyrauga* catalogued above I shot only one other specimen, a young *Spinus auricapillus* which altho' on by a chirping brood that was being fed by the parent, was still well thro' the molt and in nearly perfect fall plumage. The woods were very lonely in their full summer luxuriance but due to the heat and the trouble that my horse became very restless and would not stand long.

Observations

Pyrauga rubra. The males still sing quite freely, at all hours of the day and their notes are almost the only bird notes that I hear in the woods.

Spinus auricapillus. The young are now well thro' the molt, altho' still following the parents in chirping broods.

Coturniculus passerinus. This Sparrow is fairly abundant in Concord. A male being morning and evening, near the field opposite the house.

Concord.

July 29

4628.

- Cistothorus stellaris* ♂ ad. Worn breeding pl. Small fresh water meadow, among the few kind of grass that this species always prefers. Singing. "Fifty Acre Meadow".

A clear and very warm day. After breakfast drove up to "Fifty Acre Meadow" with Walter Jackson and secured a fine lot of "Old" and "New" tails.

Observations

Cistothorus stellaris. A fine near "Fifty Acre Meadow", flying together.

Coturniculus passerinus. A male singing in a small meadow where I shot the *Cistothorus* above recorded. The meadow was precisely similar in character to the one on St. Marks farm where I have found *C. passerinus* for so many years.

Pyrauga rubra. The males still sing quite freely.

1879
June 17
Sacramento, California.

9 June 28
4659. *Picea montana*. young forest pl. Sub. G. H. Allen. Des not yet made. 157

Nests and Eggs.

Körsio, H. M. G. G. G.

7002. Silodipponus californicus, West & Gett. 1918. Paleo. West in A. Klugey, Bull.
Geol. Surv. U.S. 1918, p. 11. Plate. Fig. 1. perfectly fresh. Small
blackish brown. Setae not very.

1877
Jan 24 Blue Cañon, Placer Co., California

4661. ✓ Picus albolarvatus. Set of three eggs. Dser.⁶⁸ Hole in stump of sugar pine: 8 ft
above ground. 18 inches deep inside at the bottom then at
the top nearly from top of hole. The set is a hole, and
into the hole went 4 inches and then turned down.
Hatched out on the nest when the eggs were taken.
Eggs fresh. 1/2 inch. 1/2 inch. 1/2 inch. 1/2 inch. 1/2 inch. 1/2 inch.
1811 S. G. Allen. Old set of July 23, 1877. 670. - 225

Skins presented by Edgar A. Mearns.

Highland Falls, N. Y.

1876
May 13
4662. Myiodontes minutus. ♂ ad. Breeding pl. $5^{13}/16 - 8^{10}/16 - 2^{12}/16 - 2^{7}/16$ Coll. E. A. Mearns. Coll. no. 1107

[illegible]

1879.			
June 28			
✓ 4665.	<i>Helminthophaga chrysotus</i>	♂ ad. Body, fl. "5.15-x 8.25. Iris dark hazel"	Coll. E. A. Mearns
		Coll. no. 1944. Parent of no. 4666.	
✓ 4666	"	♂ juv. first fl. "Iris dark brown"	♀ parent no. 4665. Coll. E. A. Mearns
July 7		Coll. no. 1947.	
✓ 4667.	"	♀ ad. abnormal fl. "Iris hazel. 4.85 x 7.30."	Parent of nos. 4668 and 4669. Coll. E. A. Mearns. Coll. no. 1950.
✓ 4668.	"	juv. first fl. "Iris dk. hazel."	♀ parent no. 4667. Coll. E. A. Mearns
		Coll. no. 1951. Sex not noted.	
✓ 4669.	"	juv. first fl. "Iris dark hazel."	♀ parent no. 4667. Coll. E. A. Mearns
		Coll. no. 1952. Sex not noted.	

1879.
Sept. 3

Boiler to Gully Island, Virginia,
Clark Island to off Beaufort.

A cloudy, lowering day with light rain and occasional fog banks. Wind S.W. soft & rather fresh.
Yesterday at 4 P.M. I sailed from Boston by the steamer "Mm Drake" for Norfolk, en route to Cobbs Island, Va. Nothing noteworthy happened, save our tied down harbor and coast of Mass. Bay. The water was very smooth and the night delightful cool. Early forenoon light & not a cloud between the land & clouds and away in the east a heavy thunder cloud was darting forth incessantly lighting. About one flash in twenty shot a big, gey, furry column down into the sea - the others were apparently of the kind known as sheet lightning.
Upon coming on deck this morning, I found the sea still calm but evidently beginning to rise. So the weathered bay block Island dimly visible and the only land in sight. It soon faded also and for the rest of the day we were surrounded by the vast, heaving ocean alone. By noon the swell began to be felt and this the afternoon it steadily increased until the strange pitched and rolled in a way that left most of the passengers below. A number of porpoises and several schools of whales were seen. Also a huge humpback which poked its long nose out of the water in the only instance of a flock of Petrels chasing them to scatter in all directions.

Observations

Dendroica aestiva. A young bird of this species came aboard this afternoon. Altho' apparently quite exhausted he would not allow me to catch him but hopped about among the seats & benches always keeping beyond reach of my hand. Once a sudden movement frightened him and he flew off I pursued but he soon returned to the vessel again.

Puffins. A pair of birds evidently belonging in this genus rose from the surface near the steamer and after flying a few hundred yards alighted again. One of the sailors called them "haggats." Their flight was low and skimming somewhat like that of a tern but more decided and direct. I think they belonged to the species of which I have a skin from George's Bank.

Exochorda leucoloba? During the entire day large numbers of birds were in sight. For the evening before the wind rose & spread great flocks of them "bedded" on the water or dipping in for food. After the breeze freshened and the water had become rough all that was seen was on wing. Sometimes for miles they were scattered over the sea in every direction, as thick as swallows or terns in June. A small company of about fifty or sixty individuals followed the steamer with all day long. They skimmed close under the stern and when anything was cast overboard by the cook they immediately ~~came~~ crowded about the spot and "dipped" for it until the whole party took was left a sink or even eaten. I saw them take in this way scraps of fat and cooked tomato. The dipping motion is peculiar. They literally walk on the water taking long strides and holding the wings extended above their backs but often just flapping them. Their flight is easy and graceful, and almost exactly like that

1879.
Sept. 10.

Boobs Island, Virginia.
Northern end of Boobs Island

Observations

Ammodramus maritimus. One seen on the salt marsh.
Dendroica aestiva. Several seen daily in the trees about the house.
Urea canaliculata. Four small white Herons seen to day were probably of this species. They were standing on the edge of a mud flat. As our boat approached two of them began fighting jumping up like game cocks. They were not apparently shy, but the water was too shallow for us to approach within gun-range. This I tried them with a charge of "B.B." shot. They rose after the manner of all small Herons and went off in company.
Calidris arctica. Has been abundant here here since my arrival.

They frequent the sea beach.
Sterna aranea. Only two or three seen. One, the parent of a young bird, which we shot, followed my companions along the beach for a mile or more, frequently diving down over his head. Its cry was utterly different from that of any I know. It was a sort of whistling *hee-hee-hee* uttered in a querulous tone and almost unintelligible. Another adult which I shot came on some wounded Skimmer that was lying on the water. Its short bill was a conspicuous feature. It was silent and not apparently shy. I noticed nothing peculiar in its flight. The other bird, I judged the parent of the young, played repeatedly after fish in the shallow water, standing like the other species.

Sterna caspia? I saw three large Terns which I put over of this species. They uttered a raucous cry precisely like that which I heard from some larger Terns at Long Island, Boston Harbor in 1875. I instantly recalled that occasion to-day when I heard their birds. *Sterna regia*. We saw not more than six individuals. They were rather shy but came about one that I shot although they did not sweep down as the smaller species do. They were perfectly silent.
Sterna forsteri. I saw a good many young to-day. Some of them were large enough to fish for themselves but others were following their parents about, uttering a soft twittering cry which seemed to be a call for food. The adults were mostly in winter plumage but I shot one which had a nearly perfect black cap. It was however named as a *Sterna* & I had to throw it away. I have elsewhere described this bird's notes. I heard no additional ones to-day.
Sterna hirundo. Not at all common. I shot an immature specimen to-day.

Hydrochelidon nigra. A flock of about a dozen passed us, flying up the bay.

Cathartus aura. Saw a company of about a dozen. Have seen only one bird before.

Grundo homonum. One or two: abundant here on the 6th. The only species of Swallows yet noted.

1879.
Sept. 10.

Boobs Island, Virginia.
A Bird Rehoming-Northern end of Boobs Island.

Rhyachops nigra. Altho' I have seen this species almost daily since my arrival and sometimes in considerable numbers, I had purpose postponed to describe any account of its habits until I could have a good opportunity to observe them under the most favorable conditions. That opportunity was certainly offered to-day. Near the northern end of the island, a shallow inlet connects the waters of the bay at high tide with those of the ocean. In the middle of this inlet there is however a bar of black, sandy clay, which is uncovered even at high water. Upon this bar two enormous flocks of Black Skimmers had collected and sitting closely together were engaged in the winter plum. Some must have been the hands in the flock. It was then the only bird abundant there. Bands of *Sterna* Gulls were ranged in with the general flock or were flying over them. They were flying in the air above the surrounding waters. Flocks of Sooty Terns were seen too, and a multitude of swallows from the little bay up to Miller's Bay. The birds from the inlet were uttering a constant conversational chatter and cackle while each accession to their numbers from incoming flocks which were momentarily arriving was greeted with a great outcry. Amongst the various voices I could at times distinguish the long drawn whistle of a Little Tern. There was another equally distinct high note that generally it was one or two of volume of sound in which the individual voices were utterly lost. Occasionally the whole assembly would rise into the air and perform a few evolutions as they were flying over the water. They alight again. Before we got within gun range they got up together and then the air was absolutely filled with each species acted after its own manner and naturally the sky was made off at once, but the Skimmers mostly changed us in a solid column, as the sooty birds were hovering along directly at us before. They were with their long wings absolutely for a moment felt apprehension of a attack. But as they came within a few yards they spread their wings and passed the boat on either side. Then for a few minutes the scene was one of the wildest and most novel. In every direction Skimmers were dipping about sometimes almost striking us with their long wings which overhead. Gulls and Terns were circling and the whole air was filled with birds. The report of our guns seemed to add to their panic but yet it was moments before they began to leave that spot. Gradually the air cleared - the horizon was flecked with the retreating flocks and now but the dead and wounded birds about remained. But the birds soon began to return in smaller numbers and we might have kept on shooting all the afternoon had we wished to do so. The great mass of the flock had however settled on a distant part of the beach and then that came back to the first water place refused to settle there while we were in the neighborhood. The gun will give some idea of their general actions. I shall note details later.

4703-4709

1879
Sept. 12Cobbs Island, Virginia.
North End of Cobbs Island.

4703. *Haematopus palliatus*. 2 ad. moulting but probably in nearly full breeding pl. Iris pure gold. Bill and a naked ring around the eye intense ~~carmin~~ ^{carmin}; tarsi & feet flesh color. Throat and stomach fairly stuffed with oysters. Shot while feeding on an oyster reef. It was in company with another of the same species & a Willet. It flew a long distance after being shot but finally dropped into the water. As we approached it dove repeatedly and with considerable acrobatics.
4704. " " 2 ad moulting. Bill & cere of naked skin about the eye intense carmin. Tarsi & feet flesh color. Throat and stomach filled with oysters - and nothing else. Shot from a flock of four which were feeding on an oyster reef. This & the following killed at one shot. Breeding rough.
4705. " " 2 juv fall pl. Iris brownish yellow. Bill horn color, dull orange at base; tarsi & feet ashy flesh color. Stomach & throat filled with oysters. Shot with No. 4704. Very fat but not so tough and hard to skin as the preceding.
4706. *Sterna aranea* 2 ad. moulting & assuming the fall pl. Iris dark. Bill black. Tarsi & feet dark mullberry brown. Rose from a large flock of 100 birds which were sitting on a sand bar and came down about us uttering it brazen *ka-ha-ha-ha*.
4707. *Rhyacionia nigra* 2 ad. Moulting but still retaining the full breeding pl. Shot from a flock of many thousand that were sitting on a sand bar. I had fired at and missed an Oyster Catcher and one of the Hays shot accidentally broke the wing of this bird. It must have been sitting over a hundred yards from me.
4708. *Sterna forsteri* 2 ad. winter pl. Bill black, reddish at base; tarsi brownish orange. Sand bar in company with *S. regina*, *S. aranea* & *Skimmer*.
4709. " " 2 juv fall pl. Bill dark horn color, lighter at base; tarsi & webs dull orange, brownish anteriorly. Sand bar, with preceding.

A cloudless day with light east wind. Yesterday I did not go out at all having enough birds to occupy the entire day. But this afternoon as soon as the tide moved we started off. We directed our course northward passing the northern end of the island and keeping out into Hog Island Channel to a sand bar that lies in the middle of the tide-way. Upon this bar were congregated more birds than I ever saw together before. - in fact the whole bar comprising perhaps an acre of ground was literally packed with them. The greater number were, as usual, *Skimmers* but there were many Marsh & Royal Terns, about fifty Cormorants and numerous Oyster Catchers, Willets etc. They were all very shy, however and after a number of long shots I killed only two birds both *S. forsteri*. On the way back we visited the sandy bars at the western extremity of Cobbs Island and killed a few birds there but the desirable species were too shy to be had in any numbers. The Oyster Catchers I killed on the way up to the channel bar. They were feeding on the oyster reef and were then enough to permit us to land up within long gun range. We reached the shore a little after dark.

4710-4717

1879.
Sept. 13Cobbs Island, Virginia.
Northern end of Cobbs Island.

4710. *Sterna aranea* 2 ad. moulting & assuming the winter pl. Iris dark; bill, tarsi & webs black, the latter mottled with reddish brown. Small flocks flying over sand bar. Very shy. Stomach empty.
4711. " " 2 ad. moulting but still retaining the nearly perfect breeding pl. Bill black; tarsi & feet dark mullberry brown, webs lighter. Some remarks as preceding. Stomach empty.
4712. " " 2 juv fall pl. Iris dark. Bill dark horn color, reddish at base. Tarsi & feet dark reddish brown tinged with orange on webs. In company with preceding. Young and adults about equal in numbers. Stomach fat and very tender skinned. Stomach empty. (To W. H. Henshaw)
4713. " " 2 juv fall pl. Iris, bill feet & remarks same as no. 4712. Sent to W. H. Henshaw.
4714. " " 2 juv fall pl. Bill dark horn color, orange at base. Tarsi, webs & remarks same as no. 4712.
4715. *Sterna forsteri* 2 ad. winter pl. Iris dark, dull orange at base. Tarsi, feet & webs rich orange, the former are slightly brownish anteriorly. Shot from a flock of at least fifty individuals, flying over sand bar, very tame and unimpressed. Sent to W. H. Henshaw.
4716. " " 2 ad. winter pl. Iris, bill, feet & remarks same as no. 4715.
4717. *Ammodramus maritimus* 2 juv. first(?) pl. Sent north near beach ridge. Only one seen.

A cloudy, stormy day with a sweeping east wind. I spent the morning in my boat with my gun and birds, but shortly after dinner I started off with Warren Cobb. The small boat fairly flew this time and with a fair wind we were not long in arriving at the north end of the island. After working the birds from the sand bar and getting them well scattered, I lay on the bushes at the head of a little creek where the waves seemed disposed to pass and bent Warren about to the different roosting places to keep them on wing. The plan worked admirably and a lot of numbers of birds at Marsh Cove became fair specimens. Of this species I saw a much larger number than on any previous day. The tide was far higher than usual and probably covered most of their usual roosting places. I had been told that and a perfect cloud of Willets & Oyster Catchers were there but I think I came to pull off my gun and after they were out of range found that it had been at all. I started an immature Marsh Hawk from the birds and shot it but it was so badly damaged that I threw it away. We started for home at dusk but with a head wind we had to tack the whole distance and it was past eight o'clock when we reached the beach. The phosphorescence in the water was very brilliant. Occasionally one of the dark stormy waters came the gutted hawk, flock of invisible *Skimmers* and sometimes three or four flocks passing close by one for a moment obscurely seen. The laughing gulls also occasionally called out to each other in a wild burst of diaphanous laughter. These appeared to be the only sounds that were given them dismal creaks & moans.

Sterna aranea. Had a fine opportunity of studying this bird to day. The young and adults were banded together in flocks of about a dozen in. Individuals. The young uttered a soft phew phew. The adults have two notes, they were already described and a third sound very like the *Skimmer* etc. The former note sometimes sounds exactly like that of *Sterna aranea*.

1879.

Sept. 14

Cobbs Island, Virginia.

Sunday, *Vernacular names and Stray Notes Obtained from the Gunners.* A cloudy, breezy day with east wind. Spent the better day in the house. The following information respecting the birds found here was obtained by conversation with the gunners who live on the island.

Falco anatum. "Duck Hawk". Common in spring fall & winter. Frequently stops upon the wooden bay bird decoys and carries them off a short distance. *Haliaeetus leucophthalmus*. "Bald Eagle", "Gray Eagle". Common especially in the winter. Breeds on the mainland. Feeds almost exclusively on birds. Frequently seen to our table. Glean Brant & Duck and turning up under the deluted British sign in in their talons. Often stops upon the wooden Gull & Brant decoys and lifts them from the water.

Nycturnus nivivivus. "White Owl". Occurs here every winter & is sometimes very numerous. "Huge Owl".

Bubo virginianus. "Common" in winter; but known to breed.

Minimus longirostris. "Little bird hawk". Not used to common especially in fall of about a thousand regularly winter here. The gunners think the greater number of this species were exterminated by a heavy storm in Dec. 1857.

Parus hudsonicus. "Little crested bird". "Striped head".

Geothlypis trichas. "Robin". "Straight bill Gull". Most common in spring. A few regularly winter.

Tringa canutus. "Mottled red-breast". Most common in spring. Seen feeding in the fall but rarely light. Found almost exclusively on the beach but only when a small black mussel abounds. They feed exclusively on them.

Calidris canutus. "Plover". "Beach-bird". Winter by thousands.

Macrophopus griseus. "Dowitcher". "Gray-back".

Acton melanoleucus. "Winter yellow". By "Winter" in small numbers.

Himantopus palliatus. "Oyster catcher", "Oyster killer", "Sea Crow". A few winter. Eggs sometimes laid early in April. Feeds its young in the manner of Pigeons.

Phalaropus nigripes. "Skimmer". "Blood Gull".

Sterna fuscata. "Streaks". *S. regia* the "Big Streak". *S. crassa*, the Gull-billed "Streak".

Anas boschas. The "Black Duck", "Black Mallard". The most abundant duck in winter. Nathan Cobb killed ninety in one day last January. There are two well authenticated records of its breeding here. One nest with eggs was found on "Gull Marsh".

Anas boschas. Not common in winter.

Scarus agutatus. Abundant in winter.

Scarus agutatus. Occasionally seen in winter.

Bonasa canadensis. "Chauvons" winter here. Very shy; but few are killed.

Bonasa glacialis. Very common in winter.

Limosa fœdora. Exceedingly rare; only two are known to have been shot here.

Gargetta canaliculata. Not uncommon but not nearly so numerous as formerly.

4718 - 4721

1879.

Sept. 15.

Cobbs Island, Virginia.

4718.

Himantopus palliatus ♂ juv. fall pl. Iris brownish yellow. Bill dark horn color. Dull carmine at base. Tarsi & feet flesh color. Throat & stomach filled with oysters. Shot while feeding on an oyster bank in the bay near north end of Cobbs Island.

Whack Island

4719.

Himantopus palliatus ♂ ad. moulting, but still retaining breeding pl. Iris rich gold. Bill & naked ring around eye intense carmine. Tarsi & feet flesh color. Very fat but not hard to skin. Throat crammed with oysters. Shot and presented by Mr. Hamilton Easter.

4720.

" " ♂ juv. fall pl. Bill dark horn color, dull carmine at base. Iris brownish yellow. Tarsi & feet ashy flesh color. Throat filled with oysters. Exceedingly fat. Shot & presented by Mr. Hamilton Easter.

4721.

Limosa hudsonica ♂ juv. fall pl. Bill horn color lighter at base. Tarsi dark bottle green. Shot and presented by Mr. Easter. It came in to the stools in a flock of Willet and was shot together with a number of that species. Mr. Nathan Cobb the oldest gunner here tells us that this is only the second specimen which he has ever known to be killed here. He called it a Ring-billed Martin.

A clear day with a light breeze and a few rainbows at sunset. The tide not coming before that time. We did not start off until twilight, late in the afternoon. With a fair wind and a little full of it at that; we fairly flew. The water and quickly reached our destination, the northern end of the island. Throwing out the stools I lay on the stand while Wain tramped along the beach to start the birds. I had only one fair shot - but a pair of sandpipers which I took for *Tringa canutus* and then I missed. There were a good many other birds out but the most of them were as usual. The only one I shot was a most beautiful *Limosa*. The scene was so beautiful that I shall not soon forget. Terns, Gulls, Willets, Curlews and smaller bay birds were bathing. The air in all directions and the great flock of Black & White Gulls gathered and chattered on their favorite bar and as the tide rose came now and then started on wing and whirled and dived before us.

The scene was one of striking interest and the bay bird life of that lonely island appeared under unusually favorable conditions. I should not omit a brief mention of one incident connected with our sail up to the bay. We sailed up to within long range of an Oyster Catcher and I shot at and wounded it when it flew a long distance and finally dropped dead on the water (see 4718).

4722

Cotts Island, Virginia

1879
Sept. 16.

✓ 4722.

Thimbleopus palliatus. 2 juv. fall pl. Iris brownish yellow. Bill horn color, dull carmine at base - base of bill dusky flesh color. Perfectly free from fat and very lively, skinned. A much younger bird than any previously obtained. Shot & preserved by Mr. McIlwain. Shot near "Cush Bay".

A clear perfect day which I spent in packing preparatory to my departure to - Moore's

Rhyacionia nigra. For a former page I promised myself a fuller account of this remarkable birds habits than could be then given. Now that my work on the island is ended a favorable opportunity for so doing is afforded. The Black Skimmer is certainly the most remarkable and interesting bird that occurs on this coast. It is essentially a summer species as the local summerers have seen it in the winter. It is said to breed very late, indeed not before the middle or latter part of June. Upon my arrival all the birds had deserted the breeding grounds which were collected in some flocks upon the higher sandbars. One of these breeding places was in the Bay Island Channel, another near the western end of Cotts Island and a third on the northern extremity of Truck Island. There were probably others still but these were all that we discovered. Only at high tide were the birds collected in these spots. As the water below to rise, they broke up into smaller companies of from fifty to three or four individuals and dispersed over the vast extent of bays and creeks that lie between the outer islands and the mainland. Altho' to a considerable extent *Oreophila* and to a less degree *Actitis* in their wanderings it is a mistaken idea that the skimmers flock altogether by night. At low tide I saw hundreds of them swimming in the full light of the moonlight sea. They cannot fish so the islanders say - in rough water and my observations fully corroborate this statement. I usually saw them swimming along the lee of some flat or rocky bank. The lower mandible was immersed and the wing which was held at an unusually high angle was very rapidly but somewhat feebly vibrated. I never saw one catch a fish, but on numerous occasions I observed them flying about with small fish in their bills. One that I shot while flying over the land held crossway in its bill a small fish which Warren called a "pumpkin mullet". The skimmers ordinary flight is very sickly and not at all graceful. The weight of the bill seems to drag the head downward so that it is held at a very low angle. Every time their cry is uttered the bill is widely opened. They are exceedingly noisy birds. The moment they perceive your approach they come dashing towards you, beating the air with their long wings and fearfully, swooping within a few yards of your head. Their cry is almost incessant. heark, heark, heark, heark, heark and off they go in confusion to return again in a few moments. They are eccentric as well as excitable. Occasionally one will leave the flock and flying straight ahead, turn several somersaults in the air like a tumbling pigeon. I often used to hear their cries at night. They stay about the island till late in October and then depart for the north. The migration of young to adults was not over a fifty - swimming from where they can be seen.

1879.
Sept. 17Cotts Island, Virginia - Departure
Cotts Island to Old Point.

Clear and a perfect day. Starting at 6 o'clock in a large sail boat we were obliged to beat against a head wind the whole distance to the main land. The tide was running in on from and we could not go back. The wind was from the north and the boat was on the water. I saw a great flock of birds on the bay and the shore. I saw many long legs and other birds. One muddy flat in particular was covered with a compact mass of the former. There were likewise plenty of terns and I noticed a pretty number of *S. regia* and *S. sand* near the shore. The latter I saw flying down over a neglected field and apparently picking off insects - probably grasshoppers - from the weeds at the edge.

It was good to be at the woods near Moore's as the birds were in the vicinity of the place. The pines were very green before and the quantity of light on the glossy oak leaves seemed unusually brilliant. The day was a beautiful perfect one with just a gentle breeze and a few clouds in the morning. The mellow shadows and the changing foliage of the trees.

There are two species of pines growing here, the *Pinus strobus* and the *Pinus resinosa*. The former has a hard pine apple, furnished with several sharp spines and the latter is much softer. The latter is much the less common of the two. Of the *Pinus strobus* I saw many specimens. I saw some flowering along the edge of the bay for miles. I saw what little undergrowth occurred, was pretty sure to be the best called "mistle" in Georgia. I recognized it at once and upon asking Mr. Cobb about it he said "in all it is worth here".

Mr. Ridgway tells me that he has the *Pinus strobus* "mistle" hanging from the trees in the highest spots to day. The *Pinus strobus* is a short very large "Cushin". From the *Pinus strobus* occurs sparingly as I saw small fine specimens which seemed to be growing in a state of nature. Of birds there were almost none. A few sparrows which I took to be *S. socialis* were all that I saw during the day.

At Cherrystone I found most of the gulls gone, but as we ran down the coast there were still a few occasionally passed. Small flocks of terns among which were a few *Sterna bergii*. However there were fish-pounds the terns were sure to be seen and in one place the stakes were all occupied either by these birds or by the *Sterna bergii* (Gulls?). Of the latter at least fifty were assembled each other, upright upon the top of the stake. As the *Sterna bergii* approached they would spread their wings and remain in that position for a moment before taking flight. As they launched into the air the weight of their heavy bodies invariably carried them down to the surface of the water where they paddled along for a few yards before getting fairly under way.

At P.M. we reached Old Point where I was to take the steamer for Baltimore that evening. As the remainder of my journey northward is totally devoid of ornithological interest I close my record here, just preceding to enter the remarkable fact that at Old Point I saw a white eagle which I saw in full plumage. Reached Cherrystone Sept. 20.

4733 - 4735

1879.

Oct 4

Middlebury Co., Massachusetts.

Concord

- ✓ 4733. *Philohela minor* ♂ juv. fall pl. nearly acquired - molt not completed. Started among low gray birches with *Leucophaea* of bushy pines, on hillside, base of the "Barren" near "Balls".
- ✓ 4734. " " ♀ ad. moult - fall pl. nearly perfected. Started within twenty yards of the preceding.
- ✓ 4735. *Turdus abietis* ♂ juv. fall pl. Among gray birches, in company with *T. caeruleus* at "Balls", not far. Rather shy, & very small but otherwise unusually typical specimen.

A clear, soft, mellow autumn day of the very sweet type. For the best week the weather has been continuously warm and at times, almost sultry, but this morning there was that crisp, bracing quality in the air that is peculiar to autumn. Starting off at about 9 A.M. with C. we drove down the descent to "Balls" where I spent an hour or two hunting for woodcock. I flushed only two, both of which I killed at the first shot. I had "Dunlop" with me and he found both birds. He did not make a point on either. He however killed one, very handsomely, on one of them after it had been killed. The first one was driven out towards me just after I had jumped the fence into the birches. Getting it back me, I dropped it into the very middle of the road. Small birds of various species were exceedingly abundant. The birches seemed most favored and their fast growing tops were filled with busy little feeding flocks. *Dendroica coronata* at "Balls" were most numerous, abundant among the birches. There were also many with companions of *Thraupis* within in the way side thickets and I note for *Chondestes* and *Spizella socialis* in open meadows. I saw a few but birds - two or three and heard the characteristic quip of *Spizella cyanea* in a meadow place. Early this morning a Great Finch only slightly in a field near the house. *Junco hyemalis* seemed to be abundant in the birch groves.

The woods were simply glorious. They may now be said to be at the height of their autumnal coloring. The dull wine-color of the oaks, the fine gold of the hickories, the olive-purple or rich crimson of the cork trees mingling with the countless tints of green, created a canvas of many shades. Their leaves made up a whole of wonderful beauty. I had just heard here as yet "fallen" the first rain - storm with nearly strike the earlier this as the foliage is fully ripened. The children's "chill" by the wayside and in the woods the cicada is not yet silent; I heard at least a dozen of the latter to-day. That strange mysterious voice of autumn which I have never yet been able to track to its real source. Still drones out its creaking, monotonous tones but the utterance is becoming feebler every day. September is the real month for this unknown wood-symphonist. It is in the broad woodlands that one may now be taken to the best advantage. There is a rich golden quality there that I miss in the open places where the sun is as pure as in meadows. The dropping of acorns and chestnuts is an ever-present sound there and the squirrels on tall, dry with their annual harvest. Their chattering, chattering, and rustle. *Sciurus hudsonicus* allude with the creaking of the blue jays and the whisper of the falling leaves.

4736 - 4740

1879.

Oct 5

Middlebury Co., Massachusetts

Concord

- ✓ 4736. *Melospiza melodia* ♂ ad. moult - fall pl. nearly perfect. Base of complete on bill. The latter several others of its species. Taken at "Balls".
- ✓ 4737. " " ♀ juv. fall pl. An unusually small, highly colored specimen. Hazel bushes along stone wall near corn-field. "Balls Hill".
- ✓ 4738. " " ♂ juv. fall pl. Flushing on a sandy plot by the river side. It seemed to sing in a low, soft tone.
- ✓ 4739. *Podiceps podiceps* ♂ juv. fall pl. Rather fat. The stomach contained in addition to the usual ball of feathers - an undigested and nearly perfect fish about two inches long. This bird with the following (no 4740) were shot together - or rather one with each barrel. There were three individuals together when first seen but one of them separated from the others before I got within range. The two killed were very tame. I paddled up within easy range and when I fired at the first the other neither flew nor dove but sat looking at me. I saw five in all to-day. Concord river near "Balls Hill".
- ✓ 4740. " " ♂ juv. fall pl. Stomach filled with the usual mass of feathers and small mussel shells. Same manner as preceding. Iris hazel. Naked skin around eye, yellow.

A cloudy day with a driving east wind but no rain - a sort of dry storm. Starting immediately after breakfast I paddled down river as far as "Balls Hill" where I went ashore and spent an hour or two among the pines and in a corn field on the top of the hill. There were a good many birds but nothing of any special interest. As I came down to the boat I spied a gray squirrel in a low patch of pine; he was very tame indeed and I stood beneath him for some time. Just as I was looking off I saw a flock of thirty blackbirds light in a cotton field on the other side of the river. I crossed and pursued them but without success. I however discovered them Grebes playing about just around the next head and returning to my boat I paddled down upon them and killed one with each barrel. I think I saw one too many together before. They were quite active and playful as I watched them from behind the bushes on the shore. Sometimes one would chase another for a little way and they were continually diving and swimming about. On the river above I saw two more but they were very shy. One of them was on the edge of a large bed of floating weeds which he swam as I approached, diving among them as freely as in open water. As I came nearer he would show only the top of his head and finally I failed to detect him. He looked down apparently purposefully upon the boat. I saw some but frequently heard their soft cooing notes in the distance. I got back by then.

Melospiza palustris. In the autumn it is not uncommon to find this species on upland localities. Wood fields and swamps are especially apt to be haunted; but more seldom to day than I saw it in a pine and I saw one shot one season. It was seen near the top of "Balls Hill". It was in a neighborhood of bushy birches. Saw several others there.

4741 - 4742

1879

Oct 7

✓ 4741.

Philohela minor. ♀ juv. fall pl. nearly perfect - still wanting about the head and throat. Weight 7 1/4 g. Very fat, (the fat not like that of the waders, ducks etc. but of a luscious, melting quality as in the Connecticut Warbler). A very large specimen shot in the birches just north of the tangle on the top of the hillside & within twenty yards of the spot where I killed the two on the 4th. This bird flew for some distance after being shot and when my dog found it, it was lying among the golden birch leaves with its wings widely spread.

✓ 4742. *Regulus calendula* ♂ juv. fall pl. Among birches near the edge of a meadow; actively alone. Slightly fat.

The threatened storm of yesterday failed to appear and this morning dawned clear with the effect of south-west winds and the mellow, hazy atmosphere that prevailed this last week.

Starting off at about 9 o'clock E. and I drove down the tangle to 'Kali's' where I spent some hours in the birches the winter of which are given above. The Woodcock was the only one that I could start. I had 'Darius' who behaved no more encouragingly than on Saturday. I found out much of that at small birds, but missed nearly every one as I had loaded my collecting shells with an expensive charge which proved a failure. I missed one and that I could have given much to have as it was some kind of an *Emberiza*, probably *E. flaviventris*, tho' I did not get near enough to determine its genus.

After leaving here we drove down the tangle for a few miles and returned to town by the Lexington road.

Both in the afternoon we drove up to the 'Bluffs' where I saw the heron. The heron was alone in a large which made the scene look like a ball of red fire as it sank to the horizon line. On the way home two Black Ducks crossed the road flying just over the tops of the trees.

Turdus abietis. Saw one to-day in birches with a flock of *D. striata*. In several other nights of late I have heard the notes of these themselves passing overhead.

Both this birches, I shot a young male of this species but mistook him for a *D. striata*. It is the only one that I have seen within the last two weeks.

Geothlypis trichas - I saw, species not ascertained.

Scotophilus peregrinus. I was much interested in the actions of a small flock which I found in a lower swamp. They were scattered all over the area of several acres and I started them high as I found my way there. They would dive and dangle among the birches with wonderful address. While on the ground they were not very prettily silent, scolding about the margin of the little pools & mud flats and gulches, on a good deal of ground in a very little while. When flushed they would swoop to the birches like a Woodcock & alight only a few yards beyond. When I finally got them thoroughly alarmed they darted out from all sides of the swamp and collected in the top of a walnut tree to the number of twenty or more, keeping up the usual jingling chorus.

4743 - 4744

1879

Oct 8

✓ 4743.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus ♂ juv. fall pl. Iris red - no vivid as in spring adults. Surprisingly rich, thickest near the 'Parkus lot'. A little company of five or six in this group.

✓ 4744. " " ♂ juv. fall pl. Iris red. Shot with puce-chin (no 4743).

Clear and exceedingly warm - as hot as in August. The barometer at least 85°.

Starting immediately after breakfast at 9. I drove up into the north part of the town. We stopped first at the 'Parkus lot' where I tried to find a Woodcock but the heat was so great that 'Darius' would scarcely hunt at all, and I did not succeed in starting anything. Small birds were exceedingly numerous both there and along the roads that we traversed. I saw none of any special interest however. Most of them were the characteristic *D. striata* & *concolor*, and the common Sparrows. After trying the birches for the latter road I gave it up and returned in them for a moment. The colored parrots are now conspicuous objects by the roadside. The waders show clusters of the Sibley and some other species and the white ones of the parroted scrub are to be seen everywhere. Besides our *Regulus* tree, at noon and the unknown warblers were heard apparently together in one area of leaf for I heard it in full vigor in many places.

Sphyrapicus varius. Saw two yesterday and one this morning.

Sialia sialis. The Bluebirds are exceedingly abundant this autumn now to have seen I think. They are found in pastures where are tall mullen stalks, scattering apple & salt trees and a clump of pitch pine perhaps. They are incessantly chasing one another about and this habit seems to be the result of pure winter playfulness, rather than the outgrowth of any real nature. When a high cold wind prevails they will sit motionless among the foliage for long periods of time. I have occasionally scanned the branches of an oak or apple tree for many minutes before I could make out one of the numbers that had sought shelter there as instant before. Sometimes they alight against the side of a leaning branch, supporting their bodies nearly like Woodpeckers. Sometimes they hang at intervals tho' the face is clearly shown the whole notes. Finally one starts off with the usual plaintive call-note and all the others go off the wing after each calling as he flies until their forms are lost in the distance and the old ones alone come faintly sticking on the scene over the painted woodlands.

1879
Oct. 14Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
Concord

Clear and cool with a high north wind. Starting off alone immediately after breakfast I drove down to "Hall's" where I beat the turnpike fair but without success. From there I drove over to the "School-house place" and after hunting a little while "Canner" flushed a Woodcock from beneath a wild apple tree. I fired on him at it and probably missed. Upon going to the spot where it should have fallen had it been killed, the dog made a very handsome point and upon ordering him over a back road and went off behind a thick birch tree. I fired but again missed. Both shots were very hard ones. The second Woodcock may possibly have been the same one with the first but was probably a fresh bird. It took a very long flight as I could hear its wings whistling long after it had disappeared. I did not succeed in finding either bird again this I searched for them a long while.

Cardus pellaci. They were very abundant everywhere this morning. In several places I saw little companies of three or four which flew up from the ground as my dog rattled this the bushes. These Thrushes seem very partial to birch openings at this season and in hunting Woodcock I always see large numbers of them.

Regulus satrapa. I saw a little company this morning in mixed woods of oak and chestnut. During the present month at least until the leaves are fallen they are quite as apt to be found in hard wood groves as among the pines and cedars.

Geothlypis trichas. I saw two this morning in thickets by the roadside.

Melospiza melodia. Song Sparrows are now exceptionally numerous. I think that their migration must be at its height for there are many more in the country than are ever seen in numbers. They are generally to be found near thickets along fences and by the roadside this there is almost no locality where I could not be detected. Indeed in the swampy thickets along brooks and rivers they usually outnumber the Swamp Sparrows with which they associate when in such places. Early in the morning one may hear the young males practicing, on all sides and occasionally an adult bird recalls past associations of bright April days, by a few repetitions of its simple, unaffected strain.

Molothrus ater. A large flock sitting among the still green foliage of the white maple by the "Red Bridge". I had nearly passed without seeing them when a general outbreak of whistling notes called my attention to their presence. The tree top seemed fairly filled with them.

4748 - 4749

1879
Oct. 15Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
Concord

4748.

Philohela minor ♂ ad. full pl. - perfect. Iris clear, rich hazel. Eyes exceedingly fat. Started among birches with an undergrowth of alders which still retained many green leaves. "Damn the dog!"

4749.

Cardus pellaci ♂ juv. full pl. Shot among birches and wild apple trees. In better company of them or four assembled. "School-house place"

A cloudless day, very warm with light north wind. The air filled with birds from forest flocks.

Starting off alone at about 9 A. M. I drove first to "Dane Meadows" where after hunting a long time "Canner" found and pointed a Woodcock. The bird rose as I approached and went off as they sometimes do, very low down without touching the trees. I should have had a pretty fair shot thus, the branches of a leafless birch and bagged him the first shot. He was a small but remarkably beautiful male in perfect autumnal plumage. I next drove to the "School-house place" where I hunted closely but without success. I drove then I drove across to the turnpike and beat the little round hill-top finding some old "sign" but no birds. After the woods are getting thin and many a leafless tree makes a vacant spot in the canopy of foliage above, they are still very charming in the yellow, rusty tints of a forenoon like that of to-day. The ground is now carpeted with leaves. The chestnuts have mostly shed their foliage; the *Liquidambar* and most of the red maples are bare and the birches are fast turning. I recollect I heard the fraying shrill of a Cicada in an oak grove. I do not remember ever noting one so late in the autumn before. The autumnal *Parula* (*P. striata*) are getting scarce but I see a few daily. The *Chondestes* are still as numerous as ever and there are perhaps even more *Parus* than in the bushes this morning than yesterday.

Dendroica palmarum hyemalis. Saw a high one this morning in some bushes by the roadside. It was in company with *D. coronata*.

Spizella pusilla. A number noted both yesterday and to-day. At the season I see them most frequently in the bushes along stone walls especially by the side of quiet, country lanes.

Sialia sialis. October is the month for the Blue bird and the Bluebirds over is one of October's most characteristic sounds. Every morning at sunrise, when the sun fog hangs heavily over the fields and orchards, I have heard his plaintive note sounder than the mist like a lost voice. On nearly all my drives I see him straggling flocks along the roadsides. They are especially fond of fields with hedges, apple trees and an occasional white oak when the cattle rest at noon day. The Blue birds associate freely with various Sparrows, Robins, Blackbirds etc.

4750 - 4755

1879
Oct. 16Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.
Concord.

4750. *Certhia familiaris americana*. 3 juv. fall pl. Chestnut & oak second-growth woods. Accompanied by another of its sp. Sandy Pond road.
4751. " " 2 juv. fall pl. Baked woods of second-growth chestnut and pine. With two others of its species in a flock of Chickadees and *Regulus satrapa*. Wood path near Sandy Pond road. Exch. to *Say's* *Myiagrus*.
4752. " " 3 juv. fall pl. Same remarks as 4751 with which it was shot.
4753. *Zonotrichia albicollis* 3 ad. fall pl. Thicket by roadside on road east of Lincoln. The locality of this specimen should be Lincoln.

Lincoln

4754. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus* 3 juv. fall pl. Thicket of alders over a spring by the roadside in a wooded hollow. A flock of about thirty individuals collected together about the margin of the spring. Exch. to *Say's* *Myiagrus*.
4755. " " 3 juv. fall pl. Shot with the preceding (4754).

Cloudless, with much smoky haze. The hottest day that I ever remember at this season. The ther. must have risen to nearly 90°. Indeed it was reported to have reached 96° in Weston.

Rising unusually early we had breakfast at 7 and almost immediately after started off in the buggy. I had planned a visit to some fine looking Woodcock ground in Lincoln and accordingly we drove down there with as little delay as possible. I did however stop twice on the way to shoot some of the specimens above catalogued. Arrived at the objective point of our expedition, I took "sauce" and beat the cover carefully but could not start any birds altho' much of the ground looked unusually favorable.

On the way home I turned into the wood-path connecting the Lincoln with the Walden Pond road and down this at shooting two of the Crows near the middle of the woods.

The heat was terribly intense and the thin-foliated woods afforded but an imperfect shade from the sun scorching rays. I heard much of Crows and this morning as I write, the autumnal dickcissels are in full chorus.

Birds of various kinds were exceptionally numerous for the season. We saw several great mixed flocks composed principally however, of Sparrows, Thrushes and Yellow-rumps.

Certhia familiaris americana. I saw no less than seven all in mixed woods of chestnut & oak with a few young pines. I think they must be migratory. One little company of four was associated with Titmice & Kinglets.

Zonotrichia albicollis. Several small companies in thickets by the roadside. Have been more before for several weeks.

4756 - 4760

1879
Oct 18Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
Concord.

4756. *Sialia sialis*. 2 juv. fall pl. Open pasture on hill-top near "for Smith's". A flock of perhaps thirty Bluebirds with *D. coronata* and various Sparrows: the former picking on the withered mullein stalks and occasionally resorting to some scattered patch of pines.
4757. " " 2 juv. fall pl. Open pasture by the river below White Bridge. A small flock sitting on mullein stalks and among the foliage of a few isolated oak & apple trees.
4758. " " 2 ad. fall pl. Same locality and remarks as 4757. Shot from the top of a white oak when it sat among the leaves.
4759. " " 3 ad. fall pl. Same locality & remarks as 4757. Shot from the top of a white oak when it was warbling as freely as in singing.
4760. " " 3 juv. fall pl. nearly completed. Shot from an apple tree at the Buttrick's boat landing. Then or four of its species chasing one another about the branches & from tree to tree.

Cloudy and warm: the air filled with dense smoke from forest fires. In the afternoon the sun came out and a high north wind arose and cleared the air.

Starting soon after breakfast, in the buggy with G. I drove up toward the Parker lot. On the for Smith's farm I found an immense flock of small birds, the largest in fact that I have seen this autumn. Getting out I followed them with my camera-gun and that a Bluebird when upon attempting to reload I found that I had left my shot bag at home. Accordingly there was nothing left for it but to turn my back on a good chance to secure a lot of specimens. In the brief pursuit of this flock I entered among them a *D. palmarum* Lapp. a *Colaptes*, a *Picus pubescens* besides countless *D. coronata*, *Scolecophagus*, about thirty Bluebirds. From there we drove up to the Ferriss and returned in time for dinner.

In the afternoon I again took my camera-gun and paddled down river in the canoe as far as "the bend". Seeing a large flock of Bluebirds on the north side of the river I landed and chased them about for several hours killing four of them. There were great flocks of Sparrows in the sands and in every bushy thicket and a flock of Titlarks sailed about and lighted each in several times. I also saw some Dippers (*Podiceps*) together and fired several bullets at them from my camera-gun. Upon my return I shot another Bluebird at the boat landing.

Anturus ludovicianus. A flock lighted on a rock in the river crowding each other at the water's edge and apparently drinking. A portion of this number afterwards lighted in the branches of a leafless maple and remained there for some time moving about a good deal by walking along the twigs. I do not at present remember how many there probably were but before this I may probably, without it and forget the fact.

4761 - 4762

1879.
Oct. 21Middlebury Co., Massachusetts.
Concord4761. *Philohela minor*. 3 juvs? Perpet full pl. Not yet started among low bushes with undergrowth of hazel. "Dawn Meadows".

One of the coldest days of the season; clear with a sharp frost in the early morning (the 28°), the temperature rapidly rising with a soft breeze from the south this forenoon.

Starting at 8 A. M. with J. C. Nelson we drove first to "Halls" where we spent some time in the morning and then to "Dawn Meadows".

We next drove to the round house near the turnpike but this wherever proved blank. Thence we proceeded to the "School-house" where we hunted carefully without starting anything but in a run to the eastward and across the road W. flushed a brown and Woodcock bagging both. The "School-house" was not

"Dawn Meadows" was rewarded by another Woodcock which we shot together both firing at the same instant. This last bird was first found by "Pike" but it soon before we were in a position to shoot and it went off unharmed, lighter, again about 100 yds. away.

Upon following it "Chum" first wounded it and made a beautiful point which he held until we had placed ourselves to our perfect satisfaction; then I went in ahead of the dog and flushed it.

After this little episode we found that the morning was spent so far from home to dinner. We went out again in the afternoon driving up to the "Halls" lot and beyond but my high school too much for me to go with him. He had no success whatever being only one grouse. He afterwards found however the Humphrey Buttrick had been on the ground earlier in the day & bagged five Woodcocks.

Probably, few if any of the birds shot to-day came in last night. Yesterday, when Buttrick hunting over the same ground that excited this morning, started his Woodcock only one of which he killed.

As we found all our birds in the exact spot where he left them of his yesterday, it is probable that the flight took place right before last and that a portion of the birds went on further north last night while no others came from the north to take their places.

Night before last the weather suddenly changed and became much colder the thermometer falling to 26°. We used to think that the largest flights of Woodcock occurred on the second cold night but this rule seems not to have obtained in this case.

Oct. 22

Waltham4762. *Thryothorus rufus*. 2 juvs? full pl. Its golden. Among bushes along a stone wall by the roadside. This bird had evidently been hurt in some way; it flew with difficulty and was exceedingly unsteady.

A cloudy, dismal day. Drove home from Concord in the afternoon.

4763 - 4773

1879. October — Exchanges, purchases, donations etc.

Gainsville, Cooke Co., Texas.

4763. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*. 3 ad. March 22, 1879. Coll. G. H. Ragsdale. "L. 6.5; w. 3.5; tail 3.9. Eye orange red." Cash price 25¢.
4764. " " " 3(?) Dec. 29, 1878. Coll. G. H. Ragsdale. "L. 7.8; w. 3.1; tail 3.8. Iris orange. Bill blue-black; the brownish-red." Not noted on original label. Cash price 25¢.
4765. *Pinus cassinii*. 3 ad. May 22, 1879. Coll. G. H. Ragsdale. "L. 6.2; w. 2.3; tail 2.75. Singing in song; seen in Cooke Co." Cash price 50¢.
4766. *Pinus illinoensis*. 3 ad. April 14, 1879. Coll. G. H. Ragsdale. "L. 6; w. 2.3; tail 2.7. Cross timbered - breast streaked." Mouthing. Cash price 1.00.
4767. " " 2 ad. Aug. 9, 1879. Coll. G. H. Ragsdale. "L. 6; w. 2.3; tail 2.5." 2/100.

4768. *Picoides americanus* 2 juvs. first pl. Connecticut Lake N. H. July 30, 1879. Coll. H. A. Purdie. The description was not entirely satisfactory. The Mr. P. felt quite sure that he detected the ovis. Presented by H. A. Purdie.

4769. *Turdus swainsoni* 3 ad. Fort Shaw, Montana Terr. May 22, 1879. "L. 6.95" Coll. 2 & presented by Dr. J. C. Merrill. (Miss. Gungu. M. L., 1916).
4770. *Empidonax obscurus* 3 ad. Fort Shaw, Montana Terr. May 22, 1879. "L. 5.67" Coll. 2 and presented by Dr. J. C. Merrill.
4771. " *minimus* ? 3 ad. Fort Shaw, Montana Terr. May 24, 1879. "L. 5.25" Coll. 2 & presented by Dr. J. C. Merrill. This *Empidonax* I sent to Washington where it was examined by Messrs. Brewster and Ridgway and pronounced by them to be "probably" *minimus*. I consider its identity still very good doubt.

4772. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. 3 juvs? full pl. Washington D. C. Nov. 9, 1879. Coll. 2 & presented by H. W. Henshaw. Sent to me in the fall.

Nov. 17

Belmont, Mass.

4773. *Junco hyemalis* 2 ad. Birds along stone wall. Prospect St. Discretion showed this bird to be unmistakably an adult. Shot by H. W. Henshaw.

A clear, mild day. In the afternoon took a drive into Belmont with Mr. Henshaw. Saw two *Passer* lines, a large flock of *Junco* birds and four *Sparrows* and several small companies of *Robins*. The last were evidently northern birds on the migration. Most of the *Sparrows* are already gone. The larger flights occurred about the 15th of this month when we had some severe weather. The temperature since that time has been very mild and we are now in the midst of "Indian summer".

4774 - 4799

1879. October — Donations, Exchanges and Purchases.

Skins presented by H. W. Henshaw.

4774. *Sterna anglica* ♀ ad — Cotts Island, Virginia Aug. 9, 1879. Coll. H. W. Henshaw
 4775. " *hirundo* ♂ juv. — " " " " " " " "
 4776. *Rhyncops nigra* — juv. — " " " " " " " "
 4777. *Lanius striatilis* ♂ — " " " " " " " "
 4778. *Rallus crepitans* ♀ — " " " " " " " "

Skins presented by N. C. Brown.

Elmore Co. Alabama. Coll. N. C. Brown.

4777. *Chrysomitris tristis* ♂ ad. Inter winter & breeding pl. March 25, 1878. Coll. no. 1733
 4780. *Dendroica palmarum* ♂ ad. — moult. " " " " " " " "
 4781. " " ♂ ad. moult. Approaching var. *hyperochrya*.
 4782. " *coronata* ♂ ad. Inter winter & breeding pl. April 11, 1878. Coll. no. 1847
 4783. " " ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4784. " " ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4785. *Miniotilta varia* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4786. *Dendroica coronata* ♀ (p) " " " " " " " "

Bape Elizabeth, Maine.

4787. *Miniotilta varia* ♀ ad. moult. Inter breeding & fall pl. Aug. 7, 1876. Coll. no. 829
 4788. *Vireo solitarius* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4789. *Melospiza fasciata* ♀ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4790. *Tarula americana* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4791. *Ampelis cedrorum* ♀ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4792. *Picus pubescens* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4793. *Sayornis fuscus* ♂ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4794. *Ceryle alcyon* ♀ ad. " " " " " " " "
 4795. *Dendroica palmarum* ♀ juv. " " " " " " " "
 4796. *Geothlypis trichas* ♀ juv. " " " " " " " "

Deering, Maine.

4797. *Spizella socialis* 3 juv. moult. — fall pl. nearly perfected — Sept. 11, 1876 Coll. no. 942
 4798. *Dendroica virens* 3 juv. first pl. — July 1, 1875 " " 473

Sturtevant Co. Maine

4799. *Passerculus savanna* ♂ ad. — moult. — worn breeding pl. Aug. 10, 1876. Coll. no. 844

4800 - 4821

1879. December — Donations, Exchanges and Purchases

Skins bought of J. R. Allen.

4800. *Passerculus savanna* ♂ ad. — moult. — worn breeding pl. — " " " " " " " "
 4801. *Pinus holmstreri* ♂ ad. — " " " " " " " "
 4802. *Stipelia maculata* ♂ — " " " " " " " "

Exchanges — Skins from J. Stephens.

4803. *Ardea herodias* — 2 ad. — high breeding pl. — " " " " " " " "
 4804. *Ibis garmani* ♂ ad. — " " " " " " " "
 4805. *Rallus crepitans* — ♂ — " " " " " " " "

1880.

January.

Exchange. Eggs & nests from W. H. Warner.

4806. *Dendroica chrysoparia* Nest & set of three eggs. Coll. — " " " " " " " "
 4807. *Zonotrichia querula* Nest and set of 4 eggs. Coll. W. H. Warner, Cornell Co., Texas, May 26, 1878.
 4808. *Centurus carolinensis* Set of 2 eggs. Coll. W. H. Warner, Cornell Co., Texas, April 21, 1878.
 4809. *Aramus colaptes* Set of 4 eggs. Coll. W. H. Warner, Cornell Co., Texas, April 18, 1878.
 4810. *Setophaga ruticilla* Set of 7 eggs. Coll. W. H. Warner, Cornell Co., Texas, July 10, 1878.

1880.

January.

Exchange. Eggs & nests from J. Rickards
 Cornell Co. Texas.

4811. *Mary thomas bewicki* *Eucogaster* (nest) April 2, 1879. Coll. Reinhold Friedla. " " " " " " " "
 4812. *Colaptes auratus* Set 4 eggs. May 5, 1879. Coll. Geo. Friedla. " " " " " " " "
 4813. *Centurus carolinensis* Set 2 eggs. May 17, 1879. Coll. Geo. Friedla. " " " " " " " "
 4814. *Geococcyx californianus* " 6 " Apr. 18, 1879. Coll. Reinhold Friedla. " " " " " " " "
 4815. *Picus carolinensis* " 4 " Apr. 2, 1879. " " " " " " " "
 4816. *Zonotrichia querula* Nest 4 " May 26, 1879. " " " " " " " "
 4817. *Geothlypis trichas* " 3 " Apr. 20, 1879. " " " " " " " "
 4818. *Pyrrhuloxia sibilatrix* " 4 " May 23, 1879. " " " " " " " "
 4819. *Buteo borealis* Set 2 eggs. Apr. 14, 1879. Coll. Geo. Friedla. " " " " " " " "
 4820. *Centurus carolinensis* " 2 " May 16, 1879. " " " " " " " "
 4821. *Accipiter fuscus* Set 5 eggs. May 24, 1879. Coll. W. H. Warner, Cornell Co., Texas.

1880.

Donations, Exchanges and Purchases.

From N. C. Brown - purchased & presented.

Boerne, Kendall Co., Texas Coll. V. E. Brown

- | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 14957. | <i>Eudromia montana</i> <i>Q. var.</i> | Wing. pl. | January 2, 1880. | Coll. no. | 2486. | " (71.75) |
| 14958. | <i>Legia b. borealis</i> <i>Q. var.</i> | " 5 | " " | " " | 2505. | " (754) |
| 14959. | " " | Q. var. full pl. | Dec. 29, 1879. | " " | 2489. | " (754) |
| 14960. | <i>Numenius borealis</i> <i>Q. var.</i> | March 17, | 1880. | " " | 2936. | " (92.7) Exch. Pacific Mus. Br. |

Boosada, Elmore Co., Alabama - Coll. A. C. Brown.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| ✓ 4961. | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> ♂ ad. | Feb. 9, 1878. | Colls no. 465. | (60x) |
| ✓ 4962. | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> ♂ ad. | Jan. 31, " | " " 1393. | (45x) (coll. under <u>Spizella</u> <u>Am.</u>) |
| ✓ 4963. | " ♂ " | Feb. 28, " | " " 1595. | (48x) |
| ✓ 4964. | <i>Sturnella magna</i> ♂ " | " 23, " | " " 1560. | (40x) |
| ✓ 4965. | " ♀ " | April 2, " | " " 1793. | (40x) |
| ✓ 4966. | <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> ♂ " | " 12, " | " " 1887. | (40x) |
| ✓ 4967. | <i>Vireo virginianus</i> ♀ " | " " | " " 218. | (coll. by H. Bond) Presented |

Miscellaneous Localities - Coll. N. C. Brown.

- ✓ 14968. *Pteronurus canadensis*. juv. fall pl. S. Umbagog, Me. Sept. 30, 1876. Coll. no. 989 " (37½")
 ✓ 14969. " " " " " " Oct — " " " 1008 " (37½")
 ✓ 14970. *Philohela minor* ♂ ad. Breeding pl. Deering, Maine, May 4, 1877 " " 1075 " (500)
 ✓ 14971. *Porzana noveboracensis* ♀ juv. fall pl. Scarborough, " November, 1876 " " 825 " (Presented)
 ✓ 14972. *Gyrfalco vociferans*. juv. first pl. Portland, " July 28, 1877. " " 1244 " Mandible brownish
 maxilla flesh. Gape pale-yellow. Legs pearl-flesh-colored. No
 scapulars: no feathers on skin of forearm beneath " (Presented)
 ✓ 14973. *Melospiza melodia* ♀ juv. first pl. Scarboro, Maine, June 1878. Coll. no. 2089. (Presented)
 ✓ 14974. *Procytus gramineus* - juv. " " Cape Elizabeth " Aug. 14, 1876. " " 862 (")
 ✓ 14975. *Ampelis cedrorum*. ♀ juv. " " Portland " July 19, 1877. " " 1227. Young (")
 ✓ 14976. *Dend. palis.* ♀ juv. " " Bowdoin Elm., Co. Me. April 27, 1878. " " 1944. (")
 ✓ 14977. *Regulus satrapa* ♀ ad. imm. pl. Cape Elizabeth, Maine Aug. 7, 1876. " " 827. (")

Donations, Exchanges and Purchases.

From G. Stephens - purchased & presented.

Arizona Ter. - Collector G. Stephens (6th letter, April 1880)

4978. *Plagiotile plumbea* - ♂ ad. Big Sandy Creek, Mojave Co. Feb. 10, 1880. "4.4 x 5.9" Colls. no. 70.
 4979. " " ♀ " Tucson, March 3, " "4.5 ^{length} x 5.7 " " " 115.
 4980. " " (?) " " " " "4.5 x 5.7 " " " 114. "Legals
 organs destroyed by a shot.
 4981. " " ♂ im " " March 3, 1880. "4.6 x 5.9" Colls. no. 116.
 4982. " " ♂ im " " March 4, 1880. "4.6 x 5.8" Colls. no. 120.
 4983. " " ♂ " " " "5" " "4.7 x 5.9" " " "122"
 4984. " " ♂ ad. Phoenix, Feb. 21, " "4.6 x 5.9" " " "77" ^{Exhib. to Legim. Mus.}
 4985. *Ptychocephalus subinus mexicanus*. ♂ ad. Mountain Spring Station, 25 miles east of Tucson, March 10th 1880. "5.8 x 10." Colls. no. 131.
 4986. *Harpophrynus benderi*. ♂ ad. Tucson, March 9, 1880. "10.6 x 13.5" Colls. no. 130. (Bred to C.B. Gow)
 4987. " " ♂ " " " Feb. 28, " "10.1 x 13, " "20" ^{exhib.} no. 108.
 4988. " *Craugastor palmeri*. ♂ ad. Tucson, March 1, 1880. "11.1 x 13.5" " "24" " "14"
 4989. " *Craugastor*. ♂ ad. Tucson, Feb. 28, 1880. "11.9 x 12.2" " "202" " "106"
 4990. *Oreoscoptes montanus*. ♂ ad. Big Sandy Creek, Feb. 11 1880. "8.8 x 12.4" " "203" " "77"
 4991. *Setophaga picta*. ♂ ad. Chiricahua Mts. March 7, 1880. "8.6 x 8.6" " "169"
 4992. " " ♀ " " " "12, " "5.6 x 8.4" " "186"
 4993. *Tyrpidoxena fulvirostris*. ♂ " " "12, " "4.8 x 7.7" " "183.
 4994. *Dendroica gracia*. ♂ ad. " " "6, " "5 x 7.7" " "159.
 4995. *Cardinalis virginianus*. ♂ ad. San Pedro River, March 25, 1880. "9.6 x 12.5" Colls. no. 157.
 4996. *Setophaga chrysoparia*. ♂ ad. Big Sandy Creek, Mojave Co. Feb. 12, " "11.8 x 14.7" " "84.
 4997. *Centurus uropygialis*. ♂ ad. Tucson, March 7, 1880. "10.1 x 16.9" Colls. no. 120.
 4998. " " ♂ ad. Big Sandy Creek, Feb. 11, 1880. "10.2 x 16.9" " "205" ^{Exhib. to Legim. Mus.} no. 153.
 4999. *Pipilo aberti*. ♂ ad. Big Sandy Creek, Mojave Co. Feb. 7 1880. "9.8 x 11.7" " "200" " "50"
 5000. *Contopus pertinax*. ♂ ad. Chiricahua Mts. April 6, 1880. "8.1 x 5.9" " "167"
 5001. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. ♂ ad. " " "7, " "8.3 x 15.2" " "175.
 5002. *Picus stricklandi*. ♂ ad. " " "6, " "8.6 x 14.7" " "115.
 5003. " " ♀ " " " "6, " "7.8 x 13.7" " "166. } preserved
 5004. *Apelocoma* " " ♂ ad. " " "4, " "13.1 x 20.2" " "182.
 5005. " " ♂ ad. " " "6, " "12.3 x 19.5" " "162. ^{not color of female}
 5006. " " ♀ " " " "7, " "12.5 x 19.8" " "173.

5008

1880.

May 16
1880

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

Regulus calendula

Sunday

Dendroica blackburniana sad. heard on the hill during the night, with numerous other warblers. A heavy fog with east wind and occasional driving rain. Shortly after breakfast I took a walk on the hill behind the house and to my surprise found that nearly all the birds on already seen. In a large flock of birds which I found in the thicket among ever shrubs of *Blackburnia*, *D. maculosa*, *Geothlypis trichas*, *Parula americana* and a few *Regulus calendula*. "Birds" started a Woodcock from the edge near the track. I found *D. polyglottus* in blossom but otherwise the thickets were exactly as seen and as before in winter. In the ravine beyond the hill I heard the exquisite flowing melody of a Winter Wren. Then the rain came on again and I had to return. Last evening at sunset I also took a walk on the hill and found it was so cold and chilly that the birds were nearly silent but occasionally the winged notes of a Parula Bird came up from the hill above and on the wood edge of the hill a Hermit Thrush uttered a few notes of his shrill tone. I also heard the note of a *Parus americanus* and from far up the hill came faintly the double cry of a *Scotus* - the cry that sounds like the wind whistling among the boughs of a shrub at night.

This evening I took a walk down the road as far as Stony Brook. Winter Wren song being over, camp side and I also heard a number of Winter Wrens several of which I heard up and around the barn during day. Also *Geothlypis* reported two Woodcock singing in the Marsh clearing. We also killed a northern hawk with a stone. It was in process of change from winter to summer plumage. It was very thin, possibly from the Maine band bag a number of wood ticks which were fastened to its head and neck.

May 17

Upton, and Cambridge, N.H.

For the most part clear, with occasional driving showers and high west wind. At 7 A.M. I started off with Alva intending to spend the day behind the great island but was delayed by finding the Woodcockness about recorded on the following page and when we passed "B Point" the wind had so risen that it was found it very difficult to make any headway against it, accordingly we crossed the narrow cuts, segments come when we landed and hunched for Woodcock's nests with fairly astonishing success. While looking about on the coppice I started one of the male Woodcock which went out into the grass and past Alva. When nearly opposite him a small Hawk came up behind it and as both birds passed out of sight the Hawk was on the point of grasping the Woodcock. Alva thought that latter did not appreciate his danger for he did not quicken his flight. We saw numbers of Hawks coming through a *Salix* sparsely. Then there was a large fellow with very pointed wings that poised at least a thousand feet over the woods & branches the wind depressed the life of his wings quivering then strangely and screaming incessantly in shrill tone *Black Hawk*. After this last you or for some time the female flew upward from the woods below him & they went off together. We saw three Woodcocks & discovered the probable vicinity of a nest. *Empidonax* (Ceruleus) were in full song. Nothing new among small birds - but large flocks everywhere seen. Got back at 6 P.M.

5009

1880

May 17

✓ 5009

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

Picus villosus. 2 ad. with lot of eggs (12). Observation showed that no more could have been laid.

✓ 5013

Picus villosus. Nesting hole seen up a tree trunk on hill, then just inside the road edge. Height about 30 ft. In fresh. Saw first pair to come to enter the hole, 2 ad. This nest was found by one happening to be one of the birds fly to the hole and within a hour or so the nest appeared and then place was changed. When my guide was cutting out the hole they both respectfully came about 100 yds. away, then back and one of them uttering a note as he went back for a moment. North shore of lake between lake house & farm house. One found that the 2 had laid the nest.

✓ 5223

Philohela minor. Nest on ground, on side of low mound, partially concealed by a little fir shrub. *Staphylinus* in 1 day. This nest was found by my guide, which took place. The nest was made of mud, for it was the female was at least fifteen feet above the ground and he at once saw the eggs. The nest was about 10 yds. from the lake shore and two feet above the level of the water. The vicinity was very swampy and wet and the low mound on which the nest was placed was surrounded by pools of stagnant water. It was placed in the middle of the edge of the mound, which was a little of second growth, with alders, poplar, yellow birch, and willows. The nest was made of mud, but the nest of the female *Philohela* off. Again to reach the top of the mound and interesting fact. The male had apparently been there about fifty yards from the nest. It was found from the hill.

✓ 5224

Philohela minor. Nest on high ground at foot of tree on the opposite side of maples, slightly concealed and overgrown by a little fir which was not over a foot in height. A 1 day. *Staphylinus* in 1 day. I found this nest while carrying the other one to the nest. One of my feet was put down within six inches of it and at the back of the nest I started the maples with my feet. The female was in precisely the ordinary manner, twisting slightly and crossing the open space to some thickets beyond. Neither the bird nor the parent of the other nest used any of the arts attributed to them on such occasions. This nest was practically in the open pasture or rather in a corner of it where the adjoining coppice had thrown out the few outposts already mentioned. The ground was high & dry, a sort of bank bordering the lake. The male of this 2 was started in the thicket about forty yards off. Both parents as they rose, avoided their excitement over the eggs. In going to and from the nest we had both as well as the dog, had several times passed within a few feet of the nest. Alva continued under the heading of Upton, Me. both these nests were actually found across the line in Cambridge, N.H.

5024 - 5027

1880

May 25

5024. *Habia melanocephala*, 2 juv. Probable, a this year's bird. Not fat. Insect very strongly of milk. Exceedingly tough and hard to skin. Infested by small bird lice. Shot with a rifle from top of tall spruce near the lake house.
5025. *Picoides stricklandi americanus*. 2 ad. Not incubating. Later O. Shot from the trunk of a large spruce where it was busily digging away at the trunk. Perfectly silent. Small island between the great island and Haywards.
5026. *Loxia leucoptera* 3 ad. Lates as large as back. Shot. Killed in the Canada yellow trees behind the lake house. In company with no 5027 which was evidently its mate.
5027. " " 2 ad. Belly bare & wrinkled but its condition showed that incubation had ceased several weeks since. Ovaries small. Killed with no 5026 which was evidently its mate.

- 275-96 *Sitta carolinensis americana*. Nest in the usual position behind seal of fir bark. The bird in shallow water among stumps on shore of small island north of great island. In about 2 sitting; upon my firing off the bark I found her clinging against the trunk about 24 inches above the water. She then flew out & at once disappeared. Nest about eight feet above the water. 2 sitting near bark which was at least four feet long. Upon my tapping the bark the female came out and at once disappeared. In fresh. Height about seven feet. She stood on lichen shown among stumps & in the shadow of the woods.
- 275-96 *Sitta carolinensis americana*. Nest near the top of an immense seal of fir bark which was at least four feet long. Upon my tapping the bark the female came out and at once disappeared. In fresh. Height about seven feet. She stood on lichen shown among stumps & in the shadow of the woods.
- 275-96 *Sitta carolinensis americana*. Nest behind a scale of hemlock bark. None of the materials could be seen from below. She stood on lichen shown plainly. Shaded by the woods & on high bank - not among stumps. 2 sitting about 20 yds. off. 2 sitting with him. When I climbed to the nest she flew about my head uttering her third cry and showing much solicitude. In about days. Height about eight feet.

- 5613 B/8 *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Nest near top of tall, dead elm stub. Hole very small not wider than a man's fist. Entry - found by decay when a limb had broken off - I climbed about three feet. Eggs freshly covered by the birds. Some of which the nest was barely composed. In about three days & some of the eggs quite fresh. Shell so thick & hard that they were drilled with difficulty. Yell. of egg pale orange. I seem to fly into the hole. The chick in the air several times, then alighted on the edge of the

1880

May 25

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

- He and crawled in with some difficulty. No account of pounding or any other noise. Afterwards she came back and crawled many times about the tree but would not enter the hole which he had chopped out. Height of hole about 35 ft. Thick standing among a few others in a cove on the lake shore near the Haywards.
- 577 B/7 *Amas obscura*. Nest in an old, hollow pine stump, in heavy spruce forest on high ground about 30 yds. from the lake shore. In perfectly fresh. 2 sitting. In about 3 days from the nest I was within about twenty yds. of it and made off in silence. The nest which was deeply hollowed with a hole, composed of the birds down which made a beautiful dark, pointed funnel about the eggs. The situation was a most retired one on a heavily wooded but small island in the cove behind the great island. Yell. very deep salmon red. Shell rather thin.
- 85 B/4 *Sphyrapicus varius*. Nesting-hole in old (black oak) in small dead ash among stumps in sheltered cove north of great island. In perfectly fresh. Set probably incomplete. Both birds seen to enter the hole. This nest was found on May 21st at which time the birds were expelling. Height about twenty feet. Eggs beautifully rosette before blowing. On May 29 we saw the birds entering a hole higher up on the same tree.
- 85-96 *Sphyrapicus varius*. Nesting-hole in old & very rotten yellow birch. Nest stood just inside the edge of the woods in retired cove on south end of the great island. In perfectly fresh. Eggs were hatched before blowing but hatched by the rotten chips on which they lay. Height about fifteen feet. Set probably incomplete. Birds seen expelling. Both birds entered the hole several times.

Clear and decidedly the warmest day that we have had.

Starting at about the usual time we were sailing down towards P. point when I saw an Eagle sitting on the top of a tall spruce at about 150 yds. distance. Taking a careful sight I put a rifle ball directly through his heart & he dropped dead absolutely without a motion of any kind. We made one just landing at the south end of the great island where we found a nest of *Sphyrapicus* in a bit white maple the hole being a few feet above one that had young last year. Skirting the island on the eastern side we landed near Haywards to take lunch & while there found the *Thryomanes* nest entered above. The afternoon was spent along the western shore of the great island. We had most remarkable success as well as approach from the preceding evening of specimens. In addition to those we found a *Parus* with upon which the bird was at work. A little before sunset we lay for a half-hour in a delightfully quiet little cove while the birds sang around us and the rays of twilight haunted them. The trees we passed brown by dark. W. B. Bailey alone in the evening.

5028 - 5029

1880

May 27

Oxford Co. Maine.

Upton - Head of Lake Umbagog.

- ✓ 5028. *Picoides arcticus*. ♂ ad. Parent of set of 4. Shot just after it flew from the nest. - Incubating - 6000 near Inlet.
- ✓ 5029. *Sphyrapicus varius*. ♂ ad. Parent of set of 4. Shot while climbing up the trunk that contained the nest. Very high up. 6000 near Inlet.

- ✓ 5030. *Geothlypis trichas americana*. Nest in the usual position. Height about six feet. In standing in shallow water just outside the edge of the woods. I sitting, the first from the nest when the bark was tapped and when I was wrapping up the egg she returned and lit on the twig just above the place where the nest had been. In perfectly fresh. 6000 near Inlet.

- ✓ 5031. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Nest high in east side of white birch. Height about twelve feet. Still standing in shallow water just outside the edge of the woods & within eight feet of the tree on which the Brown Creeper's nest was placed. In about 2 sitting. ♂ shot & preserved (no 5029) 6000 near Inlet.

- ✓ 5032. *Picoides arcticus*. Nest hole on north side of birch stub that stood on a small island in a shallow cove. This standing nearly alone: no other trees on the island. Shores of cove fringed with a narrow strip of aspen & alder. Height of nest about fifteen feet. In eggs nearly hatched. ♂ sitting, shot and preserved (no 5028) I did not appear. Section of stub containing the nest cavity saved off & preserved - afterwards given to Prof. J. A. Allen. H. W. S.

Clear and comparatively cool with a strong west wind.

We took the steamer up the lake this morning. Harry disembarked at Black Island Cove while Alva & I kept on to the lake. We made a very short day of it for we did not get to work before 10 a. m. and the steamer only has been picked up at about 3 P. M.

We however had a very delightful time. In addition to the nests above catalogued we found three *Picoides* nests, two of them only about half built, the other containing only one egg. *D. striata* was abundant about the inlet. I think I remember seeing them there in 1879.

As we were paddling along in shore we heard some large animal pump in the woods and go crashing off through the brush. We landed and found fresh deer tracks.

Harry got a nest of *Parus atricapillus*, containing five fresh eggs. He also found a nest of *Parus atricapillus* with four newly hatched young. I am now convinced that this species kept only four eggs.

Yesterday (May 26) I did not go out at all but spent the whole day flooring eggs & skinning birds.

1880

May 28

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

- ✓ 187 3/4. *Sciurus naevius*. Nest in earthen root bank, concealed by the earth above. Height about 18 inches. In fresh. Alva & sitting & well seen. The drooped to the ground and ran quickly off. We did not return while I was wrapping up the egg. This nest was really found by Alva on the 27th when it had two eggs. Strong brook cove. Earth bank a low one.

- ✓ 187 3/4. *Sciurus naevius*. Nest in hollow scooped in the face of earthen root bank near the top. So closely over-arched by the earth above that the bird had difficulty in getting out. In, about two days. Alva & sitting & well seen. The drooped to the ground when I approached the face of the bank and came off with a scream. When I came back and climbed fairly. Height of nest about four feet. This nest was directly above a newly finished one of the Winter Wren which was placed near the bottom of the bank. Nest east of Stone farm.

- ✓ 273 3/4. *Geothlypis trichas americana*. Nest in the face of earthen root bank near its base but perhaps fifteen inches from the ground. In three eggs incubated about five days, the remaining three added. Alva & sitting & well seen. The drooped to the ground and ran quickly off. When I approached the corner of the bank the bird glided around the corner of the bank and disappeared. She neither returned nor uttered any plaint while I was doing up the eggs. I suspected the presence of a nest within this bank when I passed that way on May 24. At that time the bird also came out but she glided away so quickly that after hunting in vain for a nest I decided that I must have seen a shadow south shore of lake near mouth of brook. Two other nests of this species were also found to day. One was just finished while the birds were at work upon the other.

- ✓ 85 3/4. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Nest hole in east side of dead ash among stumps on north shore of the lake east of the main wharf. Height about sixteen feet. In perfectly fresh. Both birds seen to enter the hole. As the eyes were seen in situ it is likely that another egg would have been seen. There were only two other holes in the stub yesterday we counted ten in a tall dead birch where a pair of these birds had a nest. That second nest was in an old & very black hole. (Exchange to Mr. Swamy of Newburyport.)

1880.

May 28

Oxford Co., Maine

Apton.

- ✓ 194 4/8 *Dendroica coronata*. Nest in slender and nearly dead "saw" tree, firm. Height about fifteen feet. Nest placed against the main stem on some horizontal twig. In two or three days I sitting. When Alice began to climb the tree the glided down nearly to the ground and hid in a small bush. Afterward she came about her house chirping faintly. Small island near the river.

- ✓ 334 4/8 *Parus hyemalis*. Nest in earthy root-bank. In about four days. I sitting & well seen by Alice who found the nest. Cambridge River.

Cloudy with frequent light showers and a very high wind. Starting at 8 A. M. we spent the forenoon and the first half of the afternoon hunting along the lake shore inside of B. point. We had very often the success as the preceding nights will show. They were to of this forest manner. The wind was so cold and raw that the birds were for the most part silent. We found numerous deer tracks on B. point actually within sight of the house. I returned by 3 P. M. as I had to lay eggs to show.

- Picoides arcticus*. No. Hayward brought in a ♀ and three perfectly fresh eggs. The nest was in a live spruce which was rotten inside. Height about eight feet. Bailey had the egg of him. The ♀ which I dissected contained four more eggs which would have been laid.

- Ceryle alcyon*. Hayward also brought in a set of seven eggs of this species. They were incubated a few days.

- Colaptes auratus*. Four sets taken by Bailey & Hayward. All were incubated about five days. One of them contained three eggs. Alice had found them in a nest. The ♀ was.

- Dendroica uncinosa*. Nest with two fresh eggs: not taken.

- Empidonax minimus*. Nest with one fresh egg: not taken.

- Junco hyemalis*. Nest with one egg on same island where I took a nest last year.

1880.

May 29

Oxford Co., Maine.

Apton. "Big Island"

- Colaptes auratus*. Nest hole in high top of leaning old pine. Height about fifteen feet. In. 4 eggs in. Nest in top of pine. One egg fresh. I came out when we rapped on the stub. Our water away, stub.

✓ 227 4/8

- Hirundo tractor*. Nest in old Woodpecker's hole in spruce stub over water in the lake. One egg incubated about four days. Two eggs fresh. One of the parent birds flew from the hole ^{was afterwards given to Mrs. Doe.}

✓ 227 4/8
✓ 275 4/8

- Hirundo bicolor*. Nest in new Woodpecker's hole. Egg fresh. Height 6 ft. Bird sitting. Strong presence of *Empidonax minimus*. Nest behind very small piece of bark on ash stub, over the water. Height about four feet. Eggs nearly hatched. This nest was in a very unusual situation. The bark-hole was very small and so closely attached to the tree that there seemed to be no space left for the nest. In situation of the nest I found the ♀ sitting on the trunk under the upper part of the bark. We rapped on it with but the effort to fly off. After looking in I could see the female sitting in the nest. She little brown feathers, especially with the forehead. When possible I sat in the hole and saw it. As I was looking up the egg the female about us looking against the trunk and showing several distinct brownish spots. Big Island.

✓ 227 4/8

- Colaptes auratus*. Nest hole in live red maple. Height about fifteen feet. In. 4 eggs. Both birds seen to enter the hole. Strong presence. There were three other holes in the same tree, one of which held a brood of young when I visited it last year. This set was very badly stained by the water. When the water was cutting off the stump the birds flew about the head which was several feet above the ground. As there were several times seen to enter it is probable that more eggs would have been laid.

Bleak and cool with a high wind that blew the crests off the waves and made it very unpleasant to go out except in the Holland cars.

Starting at about the same time as that of the day in the ship. Corn behind "Big Island". In addition to the nests above mentioned we found one of little candidates in the top of a tree. One rather old hole at least forty feet above the water. Upon tapping this hole the female came out. As it was impossible to climb the tree I had it cut down but it broke at the nest and all the eggs but one were broken. It seems to me that the nest was in a very rotten part of the tree about the hole. The egg was incubated about six days. We also found three White-throats in root-banks, two of them apparently newly made, but empty. The third was an old nest on the same bank & within was one of the old ones. There was one old White-throated

1880.

May 31

✓ 187 7/8

Scirpus rufus.

Nest in root bank, on shelf protected by the overhanging of the roots above. In fresh. Nest with 2 eggs cold. (May, rain yesterday). No bird seen but 2 heard singing near by. 110 points.

✓ 142 1/4

Empidonax minimus.

Nest on slender drooping branch of small fir. Height about 5 ft. Bird flew from the nest. Eggs warm & apparently not incubated. This nest was found May 28 - then it had 2 eggs to-day - only one egg. Haywards Point.

✓ 204 3/8

Dendroica maculosa.

(On creek to South & gentle)

Nest in small fir, height about 200 feet, 2 sitting & well seen. Eggs fresh. It is probable that the nest was completed as only one had been laid since May 28 - when the nest held two eggs. "Gony Brook."

✓ 543 7/8

Tringoides macularius.

Nest on small island within 1/2 ft. of the spot where it was taken last year. Nest in deep hollow scratched in the ground. Eggs perfectly fresh. 2 sitting. One allowed me to approach within a few feet. Then it hopped off spreading her wings & tumbling about on the ground and was sitting a bit of a distance when I saw her head again. This nest was found May 28, when it had one egg.

Observations

Amphispiza bilineata. Heard one singing to-day.

Vireo philadelphicus. Heard 1 or 2 several.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Saw a fine pair of these fine Woodpeckers near the town farm. The ♂ was hanging his tail down to the ground & precisely in the manner of 500 points and uttering the same fine, quick, low note. He was on or near the very top of the tree. They are very fond of hammering at old prostrate logs and sometimes even those about on the ground.

Coturnix melanochloa. Saw one near the house circling about & whistling.

Dendroica striata. These birds were singing vigorously this morning.

Regulus satrapa. I saw a ♂ collecting building material which he took up seats the tops of some tall spruces within I lost sight of him from these actions. Several pairs seen to-day. I think they are now just getting ready to lay.

Yesterday (Sunday) it rained in torrents and this morning the wind was still in the east with lowering skies and occasional showers. We however started off at about 8.30 and driving on rather better made a day of it. We had miserable luck finding nothing but a few nests of horrible futility value. Harry did better bringing in two sets of Winter Wren's eggs, five in each, all incubated for a few days. I got back to the house about 4 P.M.

502

1880

June 1

✓ 5030

✓ 85 2/5

✓ 85 4/5

✓ 275 1/5

✓ 369 5/5

✓ 369 2/5

593 D.H.

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton - Megalloway River & Outlet.

Paraphala chrysola 2 chick.Sphyrapicus varius.

When from nest 593 D.H., on description of foot of page. Nesting-hole in north side of paper brick stub. Height about 10 feet. In about 3 days I sitting. 1 chick from the hole when we stepped on the stub. Eggs slightly stained by the rotten wood. Both sides of the stubs found.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Nesting-hole in east side of paper brick stub. Height about 10 ft. In about 3 days I sitting. 1 chick from the hole as the boot passed. Eggs very badly stained. One dwarf egg. Nesting-hole all old and over. Both sides of the stubs found. Other 2 better holes higher up in the same tree. East end of island in Megalloway Pond.

Geothlypis trichas

Nest in hole of fir bark. Height about 10 ft. Eggs on the point of hatching. 2 sitting. One chick from the hole when we stepped on the bark but beyond an occasional creep she would not be collected. The lower part of this nest hung down below the bark-scale so that we saw it in passing. We found another nest with newly hatched young not fifty yards from this one. Megalloway River.

Colaptes auratus.

Nest in moss-hung bough of prostrate fir about four feet above the water and partly concealed by a mass of moss. In nest when Alex was within a yard of it. I saw the ♂ distinctly as he came crawling up to have a look at me. Though hole on island in Megalloway Pond.

Colaptes auratus.

Nest among big, but very green, moss. In nest when Alex was within a yard of it. I saw the ♂ distinctly as he came crawling up to have a look at me. Though hole on island in Megalloway Pond.

Paraphala chrysola.

Nesting-hole a remarkably small natural cavity in the east side of small ash stub. Height about two feet. Hole descended about 12 to 14 inches. Three whole eggs, one from which a chick was struggling to escape and three nearly hatched. The ♂ flew from the hole when we were about 10 ft. off. The hole was wide open but we did not see the bird. The nest was empty. There was no nest, only a very little of the sides down about the eggs & young. I took one egg and one of the chicks. Stub found at outlet near Megalloway.

1880.

June 5

5032. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. 2 ad. Incubating. Parent of set 349 3/4. Ryerson's clearing.

1172/7 *Geothlypis trichas*. Nest hole in low bank by the roadside. Height about 6 ft. We entered about five feet. Eggs laid on a heap of fine flower bones in a pocket shaped hollow at the extremity of the passage. 2 sitting. We thumped on the ground above and thrust in a pole without starting her but a few moments afterwards as we were standing in front of the hole she came out with a heavy flutter and flew off over the woods; we did not follow although we heard her "chirr" in the distance. In about 3 days. Bird said in Cambridge about 18 of a mile from the hole.

3474. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Nest among dry grass under a small bush high by the roadside. 2 sitting. The first found the nest when I stepped on the edge of the bush pit. She at once began to utter loud metallic chirps when the 2nd bird came flying a few feet off and up to see what was the matter. In about 4 days. Bird heard in Cambridge township. Two eggs about 1/2.

3476. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Nest under small detached dead fir limb that lay on the ground and a little opening among the firs in Ryerson's clearing. Nest very deep and well built in the ground. 2 sat quite closely. I flushed her by knocking against the branches. She returned and found her on the nest. She showed me to get my finger within two feet of her. She showed no fear, nor did her body palpitate as is met in wild cases. When being flushed she plunged into a thicket of firs and kept perfect silence. In about 4 days.

3476. *Picus pubescens*. Nest hole in top of very rotten ash plank over the water. Height about fifteen feet. 2 sitting. In about 4 days. Nest well built. Cove near Lake House. This nest was found May when the 2nd bird was in the nest. In about 4 days. We took the hole to the depth of a few inches only. A clear and very pleasant day. Standing at about 72 ft. in front of the water deep within sight of the lake shore.

Observations

Litta canadensis. We found a nest with young near Brown's clearing. The hole entered the east side of the stub (a dead maple) at a height of about fifteen feet. There was an abundance of fresh spider pits just below the hole. The 2 birds made attractive trips to & from the nest at intervals of about a minute. They fed the young entirely on large Diptera which they caught on the wing.

1880

June 7

5033 *Picoides trydactylus americanus*. 2 ad. Incubating. Eggs with the same as a nest hatched yesterday from the birds' incubation. The nest was feeding on the trunk of a dead spruce that was closely barked by the Woodpecker. Her incubation was found and somewhat peculiar. The 2 birds were not seen. We could find the nest. Nest was near the hole.

2754 *Certhia familiaris americana*. Nest under scale of fir bark. Height about five feet. The hole entered on the edge of the water on the lake shore. 2 sitting. One came out when we tapped on the bark and remained on the trunk of a spruce tree when the other flew out. In about 4 days. This nest was found May 27 when it contained only one egg. Bird was near the hole.

2754 *Certhia familiaris americana*. Nest under scale of fir bark. Height about five feet. The hole entered on the water edge outside the woods. In perfectly fresh. The nest probably incomplete. No bird saw the nest but the 2 birds were near. This nest was found May 27, when only a few strands of the foundation had been laid. At that time both birds were seen to alight at the edge of the bark scale and peep in. Bird was near the hole.

A cloudy, chilly day with east wind and rain in the afternoon. We took the steamer in the morning and disembarked at the Lake and down the east shore until the steamer had as far as the return of 10 ft. We found it very wet.

Observations

Helminthophila. H. B. Peck took a nest containing 2 eggs. The nest was found on the edge of the water. I think I have seen the bird but only on occasion.

Picus pubescens. We cut open a nest which contained young several days old.

Perisoreus canadensis. I saw a family consisting of two young and two parents. They kept flying together. The young were very noisy. The parents were very much alarmed. The young birds were dark.

1880.

June 12

187 3/4 *Merula migratoria*. Nest in the fork of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. The bird disappeared in the trees, nor did she again appear. South end of Great Island.

204 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in upright spray of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. I say they: the flies about I was within the yards of the nest. *Colaptes auratus* nest island.

188 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in upright spray of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. I say they: the flies about I was within the yards of the nest. *Colaptes auratus* nest island.

195 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in upright fork of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. I say they: the flies about I was within the yards of the nest. *Colaptes auratus* nest island.

189 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in upright fork of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. I say they: the flies about I was within the yards of the nest. *Colaptes auratus* nest island.

186 3/4 *Dendroica maculosa*. Nest in upright fork of ground hemlock. Height about 5 ft. Nest empty. I say they: the flies about I was within the yards of the nest. *Colaptes auratus* nest island.

When we started up the lake at about 8 A.M., a dense curtain of fog obscured everything and hung over the woods and waters. Small islands, rocks, and other objects along the shores loomed up in strange, weird shapes and a spell seemed cast over all nature. The birds were singing fitfully and their notes sounded unusually loud in the perfect stillness. When we reached B. point the fog began to clear, drifting away before a faint breeze of air out of the west. Then the sun shone out on a panorama of glassy water, green forests and sharply outlined mountains. It was very beautiful.

We spent the day about Great Island, giving our whole attention to *Dend.*, *Corumbus* and finding the other nests incidentally.

1880.

June 11

Oxford Co., Maine.

Wilton - Lake House near Lake House

187 3/4 *Merula migratoria*. Nest in root-bank in pocket shaped cavity hollowed in the flat face of the bank. Nest empty. The egg found on the back side of the roots on the ground. Close examination revealed a small hole through which they had rolled down. In about 8 days the embryos were however quite rotten and the eggs were covered with mud. This nest should have been entered yesterday (June 10th) South end of Great Island.

275 3/4 *Merula migratoria*. Nest in under side of ground hemlock. Nest empty. The egg found on the back side of the roots on the ground. Close examination revealed a small hole through which they had rolled down. In about 8 days the embryos were however quite rotten and the eggs were covered with mud. This nest should have been entered yesterday (June 10th) South end of Great Island.

A perfectly still and intensely hot day. Washing away after breakfast we worked along the south shore of the lake to Browns clearing then crossed to B. point and returned to the house by 3 P.M. The woods were carpeted by the beautiful bunchberry blossoms and that I took to be wild hyacinth. There were also many *Calceolarias*.

Observations. *Merula migratoria*. We came upon a ♀ with a brood of about six ducklings swimming in the grass near the shore. The mother flopped heavily along the surface, croaking in her peculiar manner. The young, scattered in all directions, shriveled so much that one could not catch one of them. They probably put up only the bill and that beneath some floating water-plant, for each one that we pursued was soon lost sight of.

Forficula borealis. Nearly finished their eggs in June. The birds don't seem to be very much interested in the nest any longer.

1880.

June 12

Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

- 226 $\frac{9}{16}$ *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. Two sets of eggs taken from nests under eaves of Lyman's barn. In perfectly fresh. Yell. & greenish greenish white color. The 1st & 2nd nests were built in dense grass. To each other, the colony began work on them nearly two weeks ago.

A cool, gray day with occasional gleams of sunshine.

Starting immediately after breakfast we drove over to the Swift Farm on the Andover Road, and trying the same on about two hours searching for nests. Then some other birds began singing but we found not one single nest. The birds were disappointed after the heavy rain of last night and I was soon wet through and utterly disgusted. We drove directly home reaching the house by 10 A.M. In the afternoon I went out on the lake and caught about a dozen perch.

Observations. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. To my great surprise I heard the familiar song of this species in a thicket near the post office. I did not stop to look for the bird but there was no uncertainty about its identity.

Geothlypis trichas. While looking my way through a thicket I thought I caught a glimpse of some blue jays, the first I had seen and met in the woods. They were only just able to fly. The old bird bowed his body uttering a note like the cooing of a dove. The group was small.

Geothlypis philadelphia. We saw a beautiful ♂ this morning. They are very scarce here this year.

5035-5036

1880

June 14

Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

5035

5036

Picus villosus. ♂ juv. first fl.
" " ♀ juv. first fl.

Taken from the nest. These two were all that the hole contained but as they were able to fly a little way it is possible that others may have gone. I kept them in a short time placing them in a box in the boat. They clung to the sides and - although their bills were very soft, hammered loudly on the boards. They uttered both the notes peculiar to this species (the long rattling note and the short, sharp note) and in most the tone of adult birds. They were both very fat. The ♀ parent alone appeared as if she were cutting down the hole. She made a great outcry, but having the sawing coming within her range she kept her head back then.

204 (14) *Merula maculosa*.
To Dr. J. C. Merrill.

Part in upright spray of ground hemlock. Height about five feet. Eggs cold and so badly added that they were quite offensive. No bird seen. Great Island. This set was really taken yesterday but in view of the condition of the eggs the date is of no importance.

137 $\frac{1}{4}$

Contopus borealis. Nest on horizontal branch of tall slender spruce, height about four feet. Nest was evidently of bird about four feet from the main stem. Eggs incubated about four days. I sitting. Upon one landing near the nest she left the nest and joined her mate. Both birds uttering their song. First full. Upon one withdrawing a little distance she came back on the nest where we should not otherwise have found it. She flew off when my shadow began to descend the tree. Not did within the 10 or 12 ft. come very near which he was taking the eggs. Mouth open of "O, point".

A cloudy and very cold day with north wind. We found the woods so wet, from last night's heavy rain that we worked only a little while in the morning, getting absolutely nothing. Shortly after dinner H. B. Bailey left for Hackett, and we went home. Starting at about 13 P.M. we rode over along the north shore marshes to Vergennes where I took a beautiful White House nest found four days ago. The nest was green & fresh and when first found the bird flew from it but no eggs were laid and it had no time to make it a false nest.

As we returned at sunset the lake was very beautiful.

5037-5038

1880.

June 15

5037
5038Oxford Co. Maine.
Upton.

Junco hyemalis. 2 juv. first fl. Taken from nest.
Leucoscalus purpureus aeneus. 3 juv. in nest. Shot from tree - fed by parents

Junco hyemalis. Nest on root, bank against face of small bush that was fastened among the roots. Nest also at face feet, near top of bank. Eggs perfectly fresh. I sitting. He allowed me to get very near before I left the nest. The eggs like all *Junco* were white before being blown; after the contents were removed they change to a very pale greenish tawny ground. Both shown best of *Passer* brood.

(140 4/6)

Empidonax traillii. Nest in fork of hazel bush in isolated clump of hazels in pasture, near a thicket. Height about four feet. I sitting. The flow off when I brushed past and uttered the characteristic *pip, pip*, from the thicket into which she retreated. Eggs perfectly fresh. *Passer's* pasture. (Both shown best of *U. Tracy*)

A clear and most beautiful day; rather warm at noon. I sent Alva up Rapid River this morning on a fishing expedition so I was obliged to paddle about alone. In the forenoon I followed the north shore nearly to the Stone Farm station and going within about a mile of the river, the scenery was simply perfect and the first deep cove that I entered presented a scene of beauty and life that was worth going a long way to see. A pair of *Empidonax* were catching flies and then some which chattered excitedly from their hole in the top of a tall *Populus* tree. In another hole of the cave a *Parus* bird was singing and their rich, sweet, clear, ten-ten-tin-tin, echoed through the branches of the forest. As I sat in my boat idly floating in there I saw a *Thalassidroma* come hopping along a wet half-submerged log collecting insects for her young, her tail was raised and she peered nervously from side to side as she passed within a yard of me. Then there was a pair of *Pellona* warblers also feeding young. Besides a host of birds inside the wood-edge. Hearing a *Parus* bird which I went ashore and in a few moments found the nest which contained four young nearly large enough to fly. Alva looked in the nest two weeks ago but somehow missed it. Within ten yards of this nest I found more of the same. *Struthos* also filled with young. The nest was placed in the side of a mossy bank in no way concealed or concealed save by the overhanging dwarf cornel that grew around it. The bank was facing inward and its hollows which formed a beautiful setting for the pretty nest. In the afternoon I went out again for about two hours.

June 16

June 16

Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

137 2/3

Contopus borealis.

Nest on horizontal branch of white spruce. Height about 2 ft. light just out from trunk. In about three days I sitting. The flow off when we stepped on the tree and lighting on a dead branch near, but in a short while we took the nest and eggs. The content was very unlike that usual to the species. No 5 did not appear, nor have I often heard him near the nest. Point behind back shown.

137 3/4

Contopus borealis.

Nest on short horizontal branch of ascending tall white spruce near the top. Height about 45 ft. About three feet out from the main trunk. In, perfectly fresh. On by slightly broken in the nest. I sitting. When we climbed around the tree both of us the 5 showed about his head "snapping" his teeth" as he graspingly expressed it. That end of stem shown.

140 3/4

Empidonax traillii.

Nest in upright fork of small Birch shrub. Very conspicuous from the long strands of dry grass that hang below it. In, perfectly fresh. I sitting. He permitted me to approach within a yard of him before he left the nest. Both shown near Stone clearing.

45 4/6

Chrysomitris virens.

Nest hole in south side of ascending rotten yellow Birch shrub. Height about 2 ft. In, perfectly fresh. On by a dwarf spruce containing a nest of 4 eggs. The nest hole is in a hole in the bark. The hole is in the bark of a tree near the ground. Both shown near Stone clearing.

Clear, warm and still: a very lovely day.

We spent only the forenoon in the field as I had much to do in the afternoon. We worked along both shores of the lake to B. point and returned in the afternoon. The fern flowers of the woods are now in bloom and its pale rose bell-like family, caught the ground under the ferns. Yesterday I first noticed *Brachycephalus* in blossom. Old *Struthos* are beginning to ripen.

Observations.

Vireo philadelphicus. I am now busy of the song of this species. I landed to-day to identify on that especially sing in some bushes on the lake shore. I found him in some water shrubs and got within six feet of him. My former notes on the song are sufficiently accurate. I heard however and note; a low whining like that of *Sp. glaucus*.

5629

1880.

June 14

15039.

Falco communis.

♂ ad. breeding pl. Iris dark hazel. Bill, naked red, around eye tawny & toes chrome yellow of a very clear, perfect tint. Gape contained remains of some bird. Body lean but very muscular. Plumage absolutely free from ticks, lice, or parasites of any kind. I was once inattentive to a tick on the back of the breast, well forward, as on the breeding plum. This bird was shot by Eben Parker of North Haver. He has for years robbed the nest each season but regularly the birds have come back. He has usually found eggs & broken them, but to-day he took from the nest two young birds which he preserved in alcohol (afterwards given to Mr. J. H. North). This bird was shot on the wing as it alighted on the nest. The situation was on a well wooded near the summit of one of the lower mountains in North Haver. The nest was placed in a shelf of the rocks and was reached only with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Parker has usually found 4 eggs in a clutch. The birds trouble him greatly by taking his poultry, especially the chickens.

June 15-

"B. Pond"

561 9/2

Larus argentatus.

Nest a large bulky structure of moss placed on a small rock about 4 ft. from the water. It was nearly hatched. Taken by Alice Coolidge. Two young a few days old were seen on another part of the pond. For years two pairs of them have been bred on this pond & their nests have nearly as regularly been hatched.

1880.

June 17

140 3/4-1

Empidonax traillii.

Nest in clump of hazel bushes, well concealed among the broad leaves. Bright about for feet. Eggs perfectly fresh: one of them broken by pecking the corner and tipping the nest so that it was dead. I sitting: the first off when I was away the young was away and was not again seen. The apprehension of the first came at intervals from the nest. Very noisy.

A cloudy and breezy day with light westerly breeze.

Very rather earlier than usual on about the latter day of the latter going as far as forming. Birds clearing, when we took much and gathering by well of Great Island and Largent cove. In addition to the nests catalogued above we found one of Empidonax traillii which contained only one egg and consequently was not taken.

I did a good deal of botanizing, finding a single young leaf horsetail by Brown's point and identifying the Viburnum dentatum L. thunders - now in full bloom and very beautiful with some edged with many dark flowers - the inner bark - has called hard back; and the cedrum or lobelia tea. The latter I found several weeks ago growing in a thickly matted bed on a rocky point just above high water mark. I think I then called it hale laurel, but to-day it was in full bloom and I easily settled its real identity.

Observations.

Vireo philadelphicus. I heard two males to-day, one at Brown's point, the other near Largent cove. The former I saw; he was singing in a bush. I heard him and I stood for some time within ten feet of him. I again heard the singing note and carefully criticized the song while I was up till with absolute certainty from that of lutescens, it is lutescens, less than and more pleasing to the ear. It is always repeated rather quickly.

Pyrocephalus rubine. Yesterday I heard a male singing on the grassy bank and to-day I put him in the dog kennel and heard his voice, and he quickly put him up. He flew, as the sometimes will, on, feet with legs drawn up, and wings whirring like a Scaphi.

Junco oreganus, a brood of young on my Junco oreganus.

Geothlypis trichas. A female with brood of young at least three weeks old. The both fellows seen on the harbor at St. Albans, then separated and then so exactly that we could not tell one from the other.

1880.

June 18

Oxford Co., Maine.

Lipton

140 $\frac{6}{8}$ *Compitonus trillix*. Nest in clump of hazel bushes, well covered among the leaves. Bright about 4 ft. Eggs perfectly fresh. I sat rather closely. Edge of thicket in clearing beyond Brown's Farm and taken by shot.

303 $\frac{9}{4}$ *Polioptila caerulea*. Nest in the side of a mound covered with decayed corn in an open meadow by the lake shore. I looked from the nest and shot. In two or three days. Then gone.

A cloudless and intensely hot day. Through the forenoon the lake was as smooth as glass but about 2 P.M. a light breeze came out of the west. Starting rather earlier than usual we rowed down to the clearing beyond Brown's landing several times by the way. Saw a point covered with noble hemlocks and went ashore and spent two of the hottest noon hours, building a mud-pie to keep off the mosquitoes and taking lunch. It was really delicious to lie there in the cool shade and watch the birds at home in the dense foliage above. After lunch we landed at a thicket a little further along the shore and spent at least two hours searching for the nest of a pair of Philadelphia's which I have been hoping to find for the past two weeks. It was nearly in the same spot as last year but we could not find the nest. Afterward we landed at the stone farm and after hunting a little while, landed home, getting in at about 5 P.M.

Observations. *Anas obsoleta*. We came across a ♀ with a brood of very young ducklings. She swam off toward a grassy island in line, very low in the water in the hope of eluding our sight. The little ones, taking the hint, crowded closely about her so that the whole family resembled the appearance of a brown nondescript swimming animal. When the mother saw that she was discovered she flopped off shore the water like a wounded bird, quacking hoarsely. The young swam quickly into the grass and in pairs and beheld for them in water too the island was only a few yards away.

Parus canadensis. A high bird of this species flying the lake shore. Its flight was made up of alternate rising and dropping. Once it rose over the woods and actually sailed in circles like a hawk. It was long and pointed & motioned by the smaller birds.

1880

June 19

Oxford Co., Maine.

Lipton

354 $\frac{11}{4}$

James hyemalis. Nest in side of mound under large yellow birch on edge of thicket. I sat in the thicket pretty close but afterward came up to have a look at and chirping a little. In about two days. Johnny Brown's point.

137 $\frac{3}{8}$

Contopus borealis. Nest on horizontal limb of white spruce, near the end of the branch but midway of the tree which was a tall, slender one. Height about 20 ft. Eggs perfectly fresh. I sat in the thicket about 10 ft. off the tree without starting her, nor did she fly off until my fingers had nearly reached the nest. Then she flew to a spruce tree and with the 3 light up on spruce full, full, full which we remained near but they did not touch their bills nor plump about the plucked bird. This nest was found May 17th when it had one egg.

Clear and in some warmer than yesterday. Taking the chance this morning we disembarked at Black Island and spent the forenoon in hunting the small islands and points for Brown's nests but we were utterly unsuccessful. Though also found our usual places where they have nested in former years. There were some nesting holes of different sizes. He also told us of a nest in the "Pine in the Pine" where the birds had to climb a high wall over large boulders. Adjoining the shore on either side they were a smooth path to the water. The hole was infrequently used and a floating island. Sometimes there is a large, bulky nest; usually the eggs are laid on the earth in a hollow scraped out by the birds.

We took lunch at Brown's Spring and lay for an hour or more afterward under a tree by the shore. At about 2.30 P.M. we rowed up past Great Island and landed to search for a second nest of *Contopus borealis* and *Parus hyemalis* eggs but though the 8 of the former species was hanging near the place we could find neither nest.

Later in the afternoon we rowed home down the lake. A soft breeze played over the water and occasional drifting clouds intercepted the sun's burning rays so that it was deliciously cool in contrast with the suffocating heat of the forenoon. A few birds were rising along the wooded shores and occasionally an eagle sailed majestically over the water. It was very restful and beautiful.

Pyrausta nubo. I shot a poor-plumaged ♂.

1880

Jan 21

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

117% *Seymour alayon*. Nest-hole in side bank in soft sandy loam. The hole penetrated straight in to the distance of about four feet. The eggs were laid on a mass of fine fish bones. In about 7 days, 4 sitting. The first sitting was stamped on the hole above. Kindly King, same day, the mother

above and very well with a high, white, wet ground. We spent the forenoon by taking a drive along the road to East, occasionally getting out and searching for nests. We found absolutely nothing. However, I enjoyed the drive. I was much interested in some basswood trees which also took me to. They are not common here and grow mostly on high land. I also for the first time found the black and white ash growing side by side. The balsam-o-gilled tree grows here in a wild state. I saw one yesterday on the cattle barn and also tells me that they have been sparingly over all the surrounding region. The birds were high among from any cause. In the afternoon we went to the foot of the meadows. In the afternoon light the great meadows of this island stream were very beautiful. In places where the banks were high and steep, graceful fens of two species hung over the water while the great pools were studded with the leaves and blossoms of both the large & small yellow water-lily. The ponded growths along the river bottom is black ash, elm, and the usual *Bonifolia*. Of the latter family the black birch was represented by numerous fine specimens. Alders of course fringe the stream where the margin is low & swampy and an occasional high red "cambury" showed its branching clusters of blossoms among the green willow foliage. We saw several musk rats on bank that I could not name which seemed to have a wedge-shaped tail, and a *Petas perodromus* which I faithfully find it.

Observations. *Christina pelagica*. We saw a thing drift into and over from a hole in a riparian stream that stood on the low bank in the heart of the woods. The hole was apparently about 40 inches in diameter, and penetrated at least a foot or more. The thinning lines had been left behind and without them it was impossible to ascend the top but the hole undoubtedly had a nest there. *Anas strepera*. Saw a brood of four young as large as adults. They were about before by the same thing after we passed again around the stream. The mother was not with them. They stood in a line.

1880.

from 22.

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

117% *Seymour alayon*. Nest-hole in side of sandy mound in pasture. Hole penetrated horizontally about five feet. Egg laid on a bed of fine fish bones. In perfectly fresh. I caught on the nest and brought to me with the egg by later. Upon examining the bird I found the skin of the belly, legs and wrinkled by incubation. It is as new fact to me that the 3 sets over the egg. This nest was found in *Abbot's pasture*. There was no bank at all. The birds having simply panned a hole in the side of a little mound where the earth had crumbled away a little.

A cloudy and exceedingly cold day with high wind. Upon rising this morning I found that I had done way taken a sore cold and through the day I felt so miserable that I did not go out. I also have spent some hours hunting for ants.

Observations

Parus umbellus. All the hunters here affirm that the 3 birds were frequently taken along a brood of young. Able to-day came a goodish a family. It is certain that the female bird was with them, was a cool. He also told me that the birds were laid. That this is the case with the birds here I have long been convinced and with the woodsmen in this region assert it to be an undoubted fact. They always find the female birds before the spring before the egg are laid.

5040

1880.

June 63

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

10974 *Chaetura pelagica*. Nest in barn, placed against the wall near the top. Inc. about 8 days. Nest and eggs brought to me by a farmer who lives on the Andover road. He tells me that for several seasons a pair of these birds has nested in the barn. Last year there were two other nests on his farm; one in the chimney of the house, the other in the well attached to the messory of its outhouse. Water was daily drawn from this well and when the bucket was dropped in the sitting bird would usually, but not always, come out.

11404 *Empidonax traillii*. Nest in "hard-pack" (vine bark) bush near the lake shore in Sargent's cherry. Bright about two feet. Very conspicuously placed, so that I saw it when birds were very high. Perfectly fresh. I found this nest on June 17th when it was empty but apparently fresh.

A warmer day than yesterday, but still rather chilly with high cold, and drifting clouds. During the forenoon it remained in the house while alone went off in the boat to pull up some marshland.

The afternoon I spent in fishing. Catching fifteen perch and a few pickerel on one of the coves. I also saw a Wood thrush, which several times undoubtedly light on a leaning stick about fifteen feet above the water. When I saw it, it gently for several minutes. We heard two Carolina Wrens on singing, the other calling.

June 24

Upton.

5040 *Regulus satrapa*. 2 juv. downy pl. caught alive on the lake near Bond's chain. One of a brood of seven which was accompanied by the 2 parents. The other down so adroitly that it was impossible to catch them but this bird had in turn wing broken one of its legs which was stiff and useless so that I don only with great difficulty.

June 25 I left the lake this afternoon driving to Upton where I spent the night, and the next day pushed through to Bethel where I found G. Nothing worthy of mention was noted on the journey.

1880

July 10

From Boston to Little Island, Virginia.

St. As. - West. W. to Little Island, Va.

Yesterday at 4 P. M. I sailed from Boston on the Ste. "Johns" bound for Little Island, Virginia. The sailing was fair with a pleasant breeze and smooth seas. The little island is perfectly perfect and the great object of the expedition was to collect and wrap up as the birds of the lake. Only a gently heaving swell made it nearly impossible to the eye but going to the beach a high tide rolling water. A perfect stream of birds followed us from the shore and deck. On the shore along one of the little bays, coming up under the trees within a few yards and then gliding off to sea. When we were well across the water, the collected about it from all quarters and walked on the water on this pretty much every morning up to the water. They found them apparently rather fresh and before from the kitchen. If the wind fell fresh a boatman in the would sometimes be left a night or more before leaving. They left the spot where they would make a landing, one or more, skimming along in the water, along the shore. I made them out to a little island but I could not be certain though I several times thought that I saw the yellow webs peculiar to that species.

In addition to the Petrels we saw a Spotted Sand piper which flew about the island for a long time evidently waiting to alight. It landed on nearly a hundred feet, twice nearly settled on the crest of a wave. We were about thirty miles from land at the time.

July 12.

A cloudless and intensely hot day. When I came on deck and saw the little island and then we entered the mouth of the Chesapeake. The ship was the last of the trip it was very interesting to look down into the clear blue water and see the various strange creatures that swarmed about. The most common were sharks of several kinds. The commonest being the peculiar hammer-head shark or saw shark. They were apparently of a dark purple color. Then there were catfish, which floated on the top of the water but when approached, settled bottomwards with wharvelous speed and occasionally a long slender fish and a large and general appearance like the sea-horse. The Florida man most interesting of all were the enormous schools of small fish which swarmed the water in all directions like a mass of mud. As we approached one of these swarming spots or schools the constant flashes of silver just below the surface and when nearer a brown patch that looked like sea sand but was really the constant masses of fish. The brown was the color of their backs. The silver patches their sides when they turned them up to the sun. Some of these schools were very large.

We reached Norfolk at 1 P. M. Having seen no birds of any interest on the way up.

1880

July 18

Botts Island, Virginia.

Botts Island.

1881 A2 *Sterna fuscata*. Eggs laid in hollow in the sand on the top of a mound under a rank weed. Beach ridge. In about five days. *S. fuscata* - the birds were seen over the spot and the only other species seen there was *Sterna fuscata*.

1891 72 *Sterna forsteri*. Nest of sand on wind-row of weed. In about five days. *S. fuscata* - the birds were seen over the spot and the only other species seen there was *Sterna fuscata*. The colony was a small one with about twelve pairs being present. There were about fifty pairs of *Sterna fuscata* breeding there. The nest #5048 was caught on the nest next to this one within ten feet of it.

1891 B2 *Sterna forsteri*. Nest on wind-row of sand, formed from the weed which was mostly withered out and decayed. I found 1000 eggs in the nest. In eggs on the point of hatching; indeed the broken one had hatched before I got it home and the chick.

667 2/3 *Larus atricilla*. These eggs were all found on a small island marsh (Rappahannock). The nests were numerous - some of them two feet in diameter with enough material to fill a bushel basket. They were raised above the grass and could be seen many rods off. There were considerable numbers of the couch stalks and blades of water reeds.

Clear and as usual, very hot.

Starting at about 4 A.M. we sailed up to Botts Is. Stopping by the way at Robinson Is. when I set a couple of traps, one in a hole and other in a *Sterna fuscata* nest. At Botts Island we sailed up a long creek and landed near the beach where I shot a few birds. Mr. Young had walked up the beach and we waited a long time for him to return but as we could see nothing of him we started for the house riding on traps by the way of taking a bird from each. Afterwards we sent Mr. Cowan back for the traps.

Observations. *Sterna nigra*. Saw a pair of these little birds flying over the marshes. They were in adult plumage.

Chordeiles pictus. The high knots are abundant along the beaches. They feed with the *Sterna* on the shell sand and the nests fly close & soon in the intense heat of noonday.

Myiarchus cinerascens. I saw one once & catch a small *Chordeiles*.

1880.

July 18

Monday.

Botts Island, Virginia.

Clear with a strong wind and rain and a very high tide. The day was very quiet but I made some interesting observations which are noted below.

Observations

Phaethon rubricauda. Near the hotel is a small pond of fresh water which is cut in the sand. The *Phaethon* of last August nested there. Over the banks had filled it with small fish. It is now nearly dry only two or three shallow pools being left. There are fields with water near but in the place of open water the *Phaethon* is not nesting. I saw many *Phaethon* flying about in the marshes. There are numerous birds and *Phaethon* are certainly hovering and swimming down and up at all hours of the day but especially in the morning & evening. I saw many *Phaethon* in the morning. I watched them today. There were two, apparently a pair. They came up from the sand, swept down over the surface with their wings raised at an angle of about 45 deg. and holding their heads down which below the level of their backs kept the water with their peculiar bill. Sometimes they dipped with set wings; sometimes vibrated them rapidly. Sometimes they plunged their bills in at short intervals, sometimes swept the water surface. I saw one of them catch a small fish in the morning. These birds always seized and bore off held crossways in their bills. The circling to board down and then I came for more. Occasionally a mouthful of moss was taken with the fish & I could distinctly see the bill shake it out before swallowing it. At times their bills would catch in the moss & their heads be jerked violently downwards. One pair that came later took off their fish, flying out of sight, probably to their young. These birds & *Phaethon* work by striking shells & pebbles when skimming shallow water.

Recurvirostra americana.

We went out on the marsh this afternoon & caught about a dozen young *Recurvirostra*. These little flooded the marshes & in all directions the young of the birds were sitting on drift wood or moss in the holes. Young of all birds may be caught together. They were hard to catch owing to a sort of as if birds, swimming under water a long time & coming up under masses of drift wood. The *Recurvirostra* lay flat on the water when they were off the water & the birds were sitting on the grass as they floated away.

A cloudy day with high north-east wind continuing a storm.
The forenoon was spent in the house.
Specimens taken yesterday but after dinner started and
started for the Southern end of Bow Island where Mr. Cox
found a large number of *Habits*.
Leaving the bay we turned into a narrow creek that
penetrated the marsh quite to the beach side where it
had evidently once conducted with the sea, as we sailed through
the marshes we passed a large colony of Scaup & Mallards
which were a number of other fowl. They had nests
on a high portion of the marsh. As they came forward
around us their clapsor started a cloud of Wilets & other
fay birds from the flooding flats and a company of
fifteen many Herons also rose from the marsh thick thicket
between fairly showing white barbed wire against the
dark storm clouds sweeping in over the sea.
At the beach ridge the scene was a interesting if not in
novel one to me. There were great numbers of *Hemionus* and
Nasua seen feeding with a few *D. humilis*.
It was nearly dark when we started back and the marshes
flooded by an unusually high tide were bird heaven for gathering
of waterfowl. Slender bills rose before the last light of the setting sun
quills were waiting in derided rows on the ground.

5116 - 5128

1980

July 27

5116. *Haemastopus fralhatius* ♂ ad. perfect breeding pl. shot by the same. COCK IN TECH. TO
 5117. " " 2 juv. fall pl. mally, perfected " " " " COCK IN TECH. TO
 5118. *Sterna anglica* 2 juv. fall pl.
 5119. *Regiastes wilsonius* ♂ ad. moulting " " " "
 5120. " " 2 juv. " changing to fall pl. " " " "
 5121. " " 2 juv. " " " " " "
 5122. " " 2 juv. " " " " " "

Clear and a very hot day.

We had a lot of work to do on the birds left over from yesterday so did not take the field but I sent Mr. Brown up to the extreme southern end of Bone Island where he shot the birds above catalogued.

At Rocks near Colts Island.

5123. *Sterna atricilla* ♂ ad. full breeding pl. stomach very tinged beneath
 5124. *Sterna forsteri* ♂ ad. " " " " shot while feeding, which
 5125. " " 2 " " " " long its previous, like 8 birds
 5126. " " 2 " " " " When one was shot down the
 5127. " " 2 " " " " others around one it
 5128. " " 2 juv. just on wing shot while sitting on sand
 drifted on the sand

An uncertain day with little wind, and thunder clouds drifting about the horizon.

We made a false start after breakfast but were driven back by an impending shower so that when we did get away it was too late to go far. Searching for mud about the marsh channels for an hour or two, picking up the birds above catalogued.

Observations.

Sterna atricilla These birds utter a note very like the Kaka of the Black Skimmer. I have heard it only when this breeding grounds were unoccupied. At this season it must be that they do not listen to the water in flocks like other gulls but I high take they may be seen scattered about over the bay floating singly on the choppy waves. When on their young is difficult away from the squabs by the pond. I did take hundreds of the old birds collect one from and make and back them long ago as wild as they were from just then I have seen this happen here lately. The birds are very tame and I have seen them approach the shore to within a few feet of the water.

5129 - 5134

1980

July 29

Colts Island, Virginia Bone Island

5129. *Ascia ludovicianae* 2 juv. f. & m. in yellow - all brownish yellow at base of pale green. Started from the marsh and shot while flying over the water. Falling wing broken it swam towards the shore in a particularly business way.
 5130. *Haemastopus fralhatius* 2 juv. 2. shot down & fast plumage, iris dirty brown. Side dull green at base. Picked up by Mr. Brown. It squatted close until it saw it was detected, then rose over a sand flat with great quick.
 5131. *Ceryle alcyon* 2 juv. fall pl. Picked up dead on the roof of the piazza of the hotel. Upon skinning, other bird we found a bruised place on the breast but no shot holes anywhere. It was in good flesh and apparently very young. It was fully grown. Later while swimming on the sand on the edge of a sand.
 5132. *Rallus crepitans* 2 juv. fall pl. nearly perfected but wing quills not fully grown. Later while swimming on the sand on the edge of a sand.
 5133. *Regiastes wilsonius* ♂ ad. worn breeding pl. shot while swimming on a sand flat. At the report of the gun it rose flew about fifty yards. It was very young, was a few yards and stood next watchful, as, the following falling forward, did not without a struggle.
 5134. *Macrorhamphus griseus* ♂ ad. worn breeding pl. shot over deep. About twenty specimens killed were all typical griseus, this bird being the only one of the number that approached the shore. It was an adult male of the number brought in daily in the sportsman's boat. I have not yet seen a young bird.

Clear and a really cool delightful day was in the back. Starting early after breakfast for a jaunt up to the top end of Bone Island and where the bay could be visited.

Our object was, bay bird shooting and we found an immense flock of Curlew, Willet, Gray Backs, etc. on a mud flat where "Hae" proposed picking up his stand. They all flew off at our approach but almost immediately began to return so that by the time these decoys were out they were thick and fast. I shot my first missing almost everything that came and began only to shoot four large birds out of chance that should have been fifty or more. I killed one Hudsonian Curlew which was well worth preserving. We returned late in the afternoon.

Observations

Actitis bartramia One that I shot this morning was a new bird to Mr. Brown. The weather known it was its note. It must be seen here.

1880

Cobb's Island, Va. - Voyage to Boston.

birds built their bright green hills gleaming in the sun. I felt all eyes turned to a common yellow. He was bold, but when you would surely catch him and put within you are full of a joy that you feel that he is gradually changing, his tone is to be just what it is of your camp. In this way of him had on each about one to three. Before we could really begin to see the birds, and to see when I felt the birds for a little while. The birds were in the trees, but in the first winter - but birds of the trees although they had previously been out of range when I thought they were probably scattered.

This island is located in what is known as a mooring ground. A flat of rather clayey sand on the edge of the mooring just back of the beach ridge. On this elevated places all manner of waders congregate. There come in flocks, in small bunches, in large flocks, but each species usually by itself but when the different kinds become mixed or less distinguished and when the whole goes off in one vast cloud. Gradually however in their flight over the moorings the different kinds again separated and in a very few minutes the less suspicious individuals began to return so that by quickly pushing out the birds are excellent birds that I saw often by, and of course the birds in that into as they go off, few of them would return that day.

Aug 6

We left Cobb's Island on the 8th and sailed from Norfolk on the afternoon of the 4th by the ship "D. H. Miller" for Boston. The 8th was an entirely uneventful day, nothing but Petrels in flight and the occasional doubling along before a strong south wind. When a few sharks, two large turtles and some porpoises were seen and also to my great delight, a veritable flying fish, which rose just under the Mianus bow and then dashed off for at least a hundred yards before again dipping into the water. Its flight was described above the ship of the 12th of waves and its Mianus motion reminded me of that of a large dragonfly. This morning when I came to the ship after breakfast the birds that I saw on the 8th were seen again. I spent an hour or more watching the "Haggers" which were quite numerous over the party sea. With flocks comprising a dozen or more over killing all birds in the water. The birds were seen flying about in the water. This flight was unique; their long narrow wings were spread out in a fan shape from the body, and they were of the hollow bill kite. They flew swiftly with wings flapping and frequently sailed or turned sharply. The upper part was a pale blue and the under white. They did not come but as follows on ship without the small Petrels were swimming along on water.

1880.

August 27

Kentucket.

I have just completed a walk on Kentucket, a walk which is to be taken about the casing old town and taking great care not to make any "moo-like" comments to the "south shore". Although for over I left my gun at home and consequently have seen no murder among the birds there are a few observations worth recording. And a few observations on the nature of the island at this season. I may likewise come of some importance.

The moors, for that appellation seems to fit them in any mind. They are wide breezy plains or rather plateaus, raised some fifty feet above the level of the sea but rising somewhat in respect to elevation at different points of the island. Deep hollows and long narrow ridges intersect throughout frequent intervals they are intersected by deep hollows or long narrow basins which contain either fresh water ponds bordered by beds of waving rushes and cut-o-mine tails, or a growth of rank beach grass with occasional spaces of coarse gravel. On the level plain grows various wild grasses mingled with the dark green moss. The panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) resembles the Scotch heather.

At this season the grass is already turning brown but innumerable wild flowers serve to enliven the otherwise monotonous scene and the soft summer wind that wafts over these broad plains is fragrant with their delicate breath. Especially common is the yellow *Coreopsis palmata*. In many places it grows so abundantly that the ground is carpeted with its golden flowers. Then there are purple *Scoropacha* and *Androsace* and the prostrate stems of *Scoropacha hirta*. Among the pines their wild-flowers grow freely and attain a perfection of form and coloring not seen on the more exposed plains. But a word regarding these pines.

The island was originally heavily timbered with oak and pine if we may believe the old records. But the early settlers with characteristic wastefulness stripped it of every vestige of a tree and now their descendants are trying to replace the loss. Some years ago about twenty I think - pine trees were sown in various or many places and now there are numerous tall and flourishing growth. But the trees are all scattered through the island, small and pines, they are all apparently of the same species being white and tall at the top of the trunk of about fifteen feet. They grow along the edges of the woods or in openings. They throw out long prostrate branches in every direction, some of these are at least fifteen feet in length and equal the height of the main trunk. They rest on the ground and frequently cover and twist like vines but upon looking them I found that they were not rooted in any way. They are perfectly green and vigorous and make a very beautiful base for the trees to grow from. These young forests are a great addition to the island and the wood paths which intersect them are very cool and

1880

Maine

pleasant. As you pass through them the trees about the same nearly higher than your head but at a little distance on the rise on either side of the path apparently to the height of thirty or forty feet. And to one looking off over the woods from a slightly higher elevation the effect is that of a vigorous forest of noble trees.

In these woods there are Crows and Song Sparrows. The latter must lead precarious lives for wild cats swarm. We frequently saw them in the wood-paths about sunset. Deer, graceful creatures, stepping along the horse track or bounding into the thickets at the first alarm. They are of all colors and of course descended from the domestic animal, but they are found on the entire island and on any day, week approaching the houses at any season.

On the woods, there were the Grass Finches and others mixed for now, humming like mice among the hawthorn bushes and flitting up beside our horse feet. The Grackles, Pigeons, etc. etc. These were many solitary birds rising two or three at a time above and landing back their position as if on the sweet summer breeze; the same swallows which regularly followed our carriage the whole distance of the trip and then escorted back the first team that returned to the farm; and the Crows that hovered the sunset they were still but falling down on the blueberry bushes and along the deep ravines where the wind blew them from the dead. Sometimes in the twilight we saw the dusky figure of an Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) gliding stealthily over the plain or perching with flapping wings about some haunt of the field mice.

About the ponds, the Night Herons came in the early evening, circling only the birds and quail in the air. Mr. Brewster tells me he found a great breeding place of them the past spring. There were hundreds of their nests among some bushes in a swampy hollow. Some of the nests were higher than his head and many were ten feet above the ground. They were placed on the tops of the bushes and frequently there were several on one bush.

On a stunted, rocky rock on Long Pond, we saw a pair swimming quietly about and I felt glad that I had no means of capturing it. It was a pair of the same and would kill the pond.

On the beach on Long Pond, only a few Turnstones and an occasional flock of Peeps. But there were several plants of ferns growing down into the tide-raps or flying along the coast just outside the bushes. I saw a great many of them at Portland and went back on that day. He counted fifty Turnstones on Miners Pond. He says that the ferns on Muskeget are fast disappearing and that a few years more will probably be the last of that once wonderful colony.

Thryothorus rufus - *Seturus tenuirostris*
Shearwater pelagicus - *Seturus solitarius* - *Falco columbarius*

Oxford, Oxford Co. Maine.

1880.

Sept 2

I reached the top of the hill last night after a very pleasant journey from Boston. The leaves on the mountain hills in the open sun - many places already turned and the patches of birch and alder showed well along the dark evergreen. But here at the top the woods are as yet unchanged and the foliage is at its fullest maturity. The bushes only are ragged and nearly bare for they have been completely stripped by a small "worm" which was never seen here before. I went down the river this forenoon with Alva and made a good double shot at a pair of solitary Sandpiper, but missed. I saw a small flock of Doves which he drove out of one the ponds directly over my head.

In the afternoon we went down river again and I had some very pretty shooting killing seven solitary Sandpiper and two Yellow-legs (*T. flavipes*) in ten shots. The Sandpiper are the truest birds I ever saw. There were few in a little creek and I flushed and killed them one by one. They would almost allow me to catch them and then retreat to the gun fire within ten yards of the river. I did not even startle them.

Continuing on we landed beyond Brown's and David found a pair of pointed two Woodcock both of which I killed. They lay among bushes in a little scrubby by the lake shore. They were both moulted.

We returned about sunset. As we entered the mouth of the river a *Falco columbarius* passed us and lit on the ground on a small bar near a large flock of Peeps which however it seemed to regard with indifference. It flew before we came within range.

Before we I caught the plaintive note of a Golden Plover and my companion, who called it down from the clouds about. It flew swiftly past the boat coming within good range but I missed it with both barrels. Alva tells me that they sometimes come in large flocks and he has killed numbers of them.

Pine Finches are very numerous about the house. Great flocks of them come into the paper birch in front of the Harborage House and when the weather is still nearly always come and perch on the foliage seems to be trembling with their movements.

A Muskrat was shot to-day over the outlet by a Mr. King of Boston. This gentleman who is an amateur ornithologist and collector also tells me that Mr. Hornell has a Willet which he killed here a few years since.

1880
Sept 3Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

Clear, very hot & the sun reaching 90°. In the forenoon we drove up the hill to Alva's house where we tied the horse and beat the run in ravine below. David found and pointed a Woodcock in the alders in the run but he did not hold his point, only and the bird ran before I got a good position, giving me a very hard shot & however bagged him.

The next beat some scattered clumps of bushes on the hillside above and "David" found another bird which lay under a little fir in the open pasture. He again crept in close I got near enough and the cock flushed up and dropped on the smooth turf within ten yards of me, swimming a few yards before squating in the foot-print of an ox. It almost immediately rose again giving me a very easy shot. These two birds were all that we saw.

The afternoon was so excessively hot that we did not go out at all but after tea Alva rode me down to the mouth of the first pond where we went ashore and took stations in the grass to await the evening flight of Ducks etc. It had become quite dark when a Great Blue Heron lit on the mud flat about seventy yards off. I fired a charge of #3 at him without much expectation of killing, but he dropped on the mud when he stood with a broken wing and broken legs.

Alva was making his way towards him when a bunch of 12 Mergansers came, flying over the pond from the direction of Cambridge River. His gun flashed brightly in the dusky light and two birds fell to the first barrel with a third to the second. The remaining three kept on directly over my head and I kept firing against but missed with the second barrel. Shortly after this I heard a low call (I fancy) at a distance in the distance and answering vigorously I soon had him within range and dropped him as he flew past over the shining strip of water that was still lighted by the fading glow of the west.

I enjoyed this quiet evening sport amazingly for in addition to the birds killed I saw and heard many others. Shortly after sunset the Herons began to come from up the Cambridge and circled majestically high in air before sweeping down to light in the muddy shallows. Then a pair of Snipe (Mergansers) rose from the marsh and climbed the rose western sky until lost in the gloom above only their hoarse raucous coming back through the still air. Occasionally we heard the quack of a waterfowl, Dusky Duck or the hissing whistle of some waterfowl. While the great Herons stalked harshly as they joined their feeding comrades. I heard one Gadwall bird and a Swamp Sparrow singing. From the distant woods the gleaming voice of the Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Range birds - Pigeons, Carolina

Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

A cloudy morning with light showers of fine rain. The afternoon bright and clear with light breeze. After breakfast we started down into the pasture first at Rader's Spring where we visited a field of standing water about which a flock of Geese are said to "live". We could not find them however but Alva started and shot a Woodcock in a cornfield higher up the hill.

We then rode down to the place where we heard the Snipe were last evening and landing went to work to find them. Here, the edge of the pond rank grass grew in scattered clumps with intervals of velvet turf covered with a moss-like growth of the most intense emerald. The ground was everywhere moist and spongy and occasional hills or wells occurred which were filled with soft mud and a little water. These holes were fairly perforated with snipe borings and "David" began to draw directly in and entered the place. He finally stood himself and a half got up, which I think, the next morning two Snipe were a little ahead and I killed one the other going off without it. A little further on another Snipe was out of range and immediately let again. As I approached the next clump where it was said to be going, Alva's side fell to his gun. He mounted the "bank" upon which a fine "Partridge" was sitting the birds ahead of him two birds flew in front of us and the other two to the left. It was very quiet but it lasted. The other birds would not finish though in real numbers it was a good one but the very last the hour I shot a better Snipe and missed the shots at others. The birds were all Pigeons, Martins.

In the afternoon we went down to the mouth of the river. On the way down I killed fine better Snipe in a short brush some many others which we did not disturb. At the river mouth we saw a small number of birds on the bar. There were two King eiders among them and I got the other down as they were about to go. It was to report they were indeed me to report them from closely. We had by this time got within ten yards of them and the more I looked at them the more I was surprised. They acted like King eiders but they looked as large as the King eiders. Their backs were strongly marked and I saw conversational twittering which they kept up loudly - families.

While I was deliberating the first one and I fired both birds at King eiders, missing the first but killing the second. It was hardly shot up and so far as to be impossible to promote but I at once recognized it as King eider. Then I shot about six others in the flock and I am certain that all were of the same species as I had a very close view of them.

We saw a Pigeon Hawk, probably the same which yesterday. The day after sunset was very delightful.

5144 - 5145

1880.

645-3

5-144
5-145

Thinga bairdii ♂ juv. fall pl. Exceedingly fat. Humid coll. } See notes below

A clear and very warm day.

In the afternoon Alva rowed me down to the mouth of the river where I was in hopes of finding the Bairds Sandpipers which we saw last evening. Upon nearing the mud-bar we spied a little flock of birds feeding but as it was our last opportunity to find that they were only fair and I was far in number and consequently not so bright in comparison of the Sandpipers left that last night after collecting them for some time and deriving much satisfaction from the work, I was very much disappointed. To my great delight I discovered two things while walking with the binoculars. I recognized them at once by their striped plumage and peculiar cackling note while feeding. They were my own birds and I got a good shot at them but unfortunately missed. They however took a short flight and alighted with the other flocks. Following them up I again got them close together and this time knocked one both as well as two of the king-eagles. The hawks, confused by their fall, did not fly and we got within a few yards of them. The fates seemed against me in the matter of the Sandpipers for when the other birds went off one of my Sandpipers followed them before I discovered his loss. I therefore followed him and found him within shot.

While talking the birds sang freely and freely
larger than Chondestes but then they spread their wings the
difference in size is at once apparent. There is another distinct
in their flight; it is the same swift, elastic one peculiar
to all the Ring-necked. Their notes I did not hear to day
but last night's observations were probably correct. The birds shot
to-day were probably the same individuals, for last evening the
discrepancy in numbers I cannot account for. I did not count
them yesterday but Alex agreed with me that there were at
least six besides the Ring-necked.

surrounding a C. melanoleuca by the way. There were four Gambusia.

In Sargento's cove we found a large mud bar upon which about twenty or thirty small wachos were feeding. We got very near them and made over 75 thin shelly. The greater part were Succinea. But there were three or four tiny minute ones and a number of King-mellets. Sargento has two gun bows which flew about our heads within a few yards.

The owner back up there in the trunk of the machine where
the whole air burned clear with fire. Most of them were Secretary
landlords and Papas, swimming high in air. Two other boys were in
overalls and boots and the rest were in the back of the house that was.

Hallus virginianus

5146

1883

Sept. 6

Monday and last. The first was sick to day so that I did not go out until late in the afternoon when I paddled down to the river ground in a "bark" and hunted for both while. I found two birds both of which I killed. One of them acted in a most singular manner. It ran with its beak open as if the wings and feet were in perfectly straight course and in silence. I thought it was taken before killing it. On the second kill at 4 p.m. from the top of a tussock before I got within range and after a long flight it lit on the edge of the woods in a deep brushy ditch.

It was a young bird with plumage midway between the first and terminal stages. It was from a bed of weeds and was so badly that I did not consider it worth preserving. On this way up over the twilight a large peacock close over my head, its wings producing a rushing sound.

Falco sparverius, Sad. fall pl. Shot on the bank of the Embury
about half a mile below the mill dam.
It was chasing some Coturnix into the
the stubs. I shot it as it flew over the
water.

A cloudless day, but the air was thick with smoke from forest fires in Canada. You could not see across the lake even and the smoky smell was very perceptible.

Spent the day on the hills near the mouth of the Embury
and in Garretts Cove. In the latter place I landed and
made a long and fruitless search for Woodcock. The day passed
quite as barren of incidents as of more substantial results.
On our return up river I shot five solitary Sandpeeps,
making, our fourth shot.

The low ^{land} ~~water~~ ^{land} ~~water~~ which extended over the
flats and marshes uttering its plaintive wailing whistle &
lighting ^{up} nowhere.

There are a few Tringoides still lingering about the lake but they are far outnumbered by Totanus solitarius.

Snipe-shooting - *Limosa borealis*

1880

Sept. 11

Oxford Co., Maine.
Upton.

Clear and cool with high north west wind.

I did not go out at all this morning but after dinner we paddled down river to the high ground. It rained hard all day yesterday and the marshes were in fine condition and full of snipe which the snipe had apparently discovered for we saw no less than eight in all.

Upon entering the little cove where I have found most of them previously I took a bird on at long range and I missed it. A moment after my eye happened to light on a small flock of four mud hens. The birds and their in the very middle stood a high. The next moment "Duck!" called first within a yard of it when the bird was within in reaching up of feathers with and quitted. The dog immediately had rushed to the land and getting the bird from the bird, which and made a direct point. It was a beautiful tallow, the graceful young bird coming under its slight protection and the highly bred dog acted as a statue standing with fixed legs and wrinkled forehead at the spot where the bird had been sent to his distant quarters. It was a picture that I shall upon for many moments before I could break the shell. The cool September breeze settled the birds and played with the pine on the water. There I was conscious of a wild heart which out I dared not look at kind. A flock of Wil-wills came, whistling by and a thrush bawled hoarsely somewhere in the marsh beyond but the thing finished in the central group surrounded by snipe. Suddenly the bird came as it always must; the snipe sprang lightly into the air and dashed off on its way. The bird report rolled over the peaceful meadow and echoed back from the woods beyond. A lifeless body fell among the tall grass and a few feathers floated back on the breeze.

A few paces on this day stood again and I fired and killed a second snipe. Shortly after we started a pretty flock on ahead about 100 yards and shot at five times before saying "Duck!" worked rapidly and pointed. This bird nearly every time that it was found. Then afterwards shot another snipe and a Plover. Kill and killed two more snipe. We also heard several others in the marsh of the evening while we were going in wait for our ducks. While did not see.

Altogether I had a most enjoyable afternoon shot. I should have been with an American Golden which we saw on the mud. It was looking for a trip. It made several short flights and uttered a note which was absolutely different from that of a Golden. This note it uttered very loudly and very frequently.

5752 - 5753

Tringa bonapartei - *Actya americana* - *Habits of Bonaparte*

1880

Sept. 12

Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

5752

Actya americana - 8. - seen today. It was in pond in the marsh near high bank. This bird was accompanied by a number of the same species and both were swimming near a small company of ducks. However, as the bird was the ducks were not far from the shore and came back for a while. This bird was seen.

5753

Tringa bonapartei - 8. - seen today. It was in pond in the marsh near high bank. This bird was accompanied by a number of the same species and both were swimming near a small company of ducks. However, as the bird was the ducks were not far from the shore and came back for a while. This bird was seen.

Clear, perfectly still and very warm.

In the afternoon we paddled down river till we came to a pond where we expected to find a large number of ducks in the first pond and also went around to drive them out while I lay on the usual place. A pair of Black Ducks started first and came directly for our flying very low. I doubled the first shot dead but only wounded the other with the second barrel and it went off with a broken leg. There were three Mergansers also in the pond and with them two birds which I took for Whistlers. These birds did not fly at the report but some time afterwards the Mergansers passed at long range and I fired both barrels at one of them wounding it slightly. The pair of strange ducks went past also and the one which he killed proved to be a Red-head. I have every reason to think the companion the same as they looked alike and kept a little apart from the others when swimming.

Continuing down the river I shot a *Tringa bonapartei* at its mouth. It was on the bar in company with about twenty Peeps. Then we watched for a long time. There were two *T. minutilla*; all the rest were Bonapartes. They were surprisingly tame allowing us to paddle the canoe within ten feet of them. They fed chiefly in the shallow water, thrusting their heads beneath the surface and bringing up snatches of water weeds from which they disgorged particles of food. At other times they bored the soft mud with their bills thrusting their bills in to the very core. I find that most of the *Tringas* do this and perhaps all of the *Colaptes*. With the exception the motion differs slightly from that of the snipe being less rapid and decided and the bill is otherwise worked less and down in the same spot. At least one individual in each flock of Peeps is pretty sure to be minus a leg. There was one Peep unfortunately in this flock but although only the stump of his leg was left he hopped round along on the pond and one and seemed to get along very well. On the way back I shot a few Eastern Sandpeeps for practice. They are very tame sitting and most like a Peep.

the distance, still following the course of the river. It was a bitter disappointment and I paddled out by the bar and across to take in above, hardly noticing a flock of Yellowlegs that were feeding along the sandy bar.

We instantly started back, hoping to find the deal in the upper pond but we had only just passed the bar when I had seen them when I discovered a line of dusky little plover sailing along on the edge of the mud in the river. Now the line melted out of sight as their brown backs blended with the shore behind, now came again into sight lengthily and shortening as they came out or knudded in together. Also quietly making one up to them when we stopped and watched them for many minutes. They evidently did not fear us in the least for they swam steadily towards us the foremost coming within fifty paces. They were busily feeding and the dabbling of their bills in the water produced a uninterrupted smacking sound. Their necks were stretched out along the surface so that it was difficult to make out their faces and they looked most like clusters of animated lumps of mud. Finally getting them well together I fired both barrels in quick succession stopping ten while an eleventh dropped dead a gun-shot beyond the five survivors lighting on the mud near him. We paddled up to them but I had no heart to kill them though I could have bagged them all. At length they flew and letting them get about fifty yards off I fired at the two hindmost and killed one while the other "towed" a few yards into the air and dropped dead into the river. Thus I bagged thirteen out of the original sixteen.

In the second of this morning's shooting I omitted mentioning a flock of Golden Plover which I found on the bar at the mouth of the river. There were ~~four~~ of the north flocks and I had a fine opportunity of watching their action. They came about as early as the smaller species but that this movement was much more rapid. But the best to have Robin-like manner of reaching shore, rising for a moment, picking out the morsel of food and then landing, erect and statue-like before taking another rise. All were adults and the black blotches on their breasts were very conspicuous as they stood facing us. At length I got them together and killed them all with my first barrel missing the fourth as it rose. It however found a flock of Peeps and again alighted when I fired and killed it also.

Then were great numbers of Peeps and Ring-necked on the flats and it was surprising to see their insignificant aspect when contrasted with the boldly birds just mentioned. Our bag for the day was, Teal, 16, Plover, 4; Whistlers, 3; Snipe, 4. Wren, 2. Of these also that the teal and a large

1880

Sept. 18

5157.

5158.

5159.

5160.

Oxford Co., Maine.

Sept.

<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	♂ ad.	} Feeding together on the bar at mouth of Sandy River. Two killed at once shot. Remains contained bones and some birds dark hazel, but feathers white.
"	♀ juv. full bl.	
"	♂ juv. full bl.	
" <i>hyperboreus</i>	♀ juv. full bl.	

A driving misty rain which lasted all day. Rain fell in torrents in the morning before I got up. A great flock of teal was supposed feeding within a few yards of the steam boat and the bagpipes fired into them but failed to kill even one.

After breakfast we started down river and landing at the first pond I discovered a large number of teal feeding near the shore. There were at least forty of them and the flock was probably the same which passed the yesterday afternoon. I stalked them carefully but when I was to shoot they paid no heed and I had to shoot a wild one near the bank as I did not see a single teal. I took a point to get them together but only two birds laid out down. The flock again got to the pond and taking in the bird I had shot I fired and killed it again. Then with each bird I was making a very long shot but I was not successful.

Continuing on down river I was not successful in bagging any teal but the bird that I had shot was a very fine specimen. I observed the bird paddling up together but walking very delicately and fast in the water. I think I could have shot several, but as we were near enough but I did not shoot. Finally only one teal was killed.

The next morning my attention was drawn to a large flock of teal feeding along the river edge. They came in ones and as I tried to get them together they kept flying as back by constantly coming nearer. They were very tame and very beautiful. As they fell along the shore sometimes wading knee deep in the water they collected in small groups with a soft-like motion. All ultimately showed their beautiful overblown backs and many heads while the birds graceful head and neck was very little. Their movements were very rapid and so erratic that they reminded me of ants. As my guide said they acted as if crazy. Occasionally one would take to the water and swimming of a few yards would then come nearly on its back and swim itself exactly as the little duck will do. At length I fired at two, that were feeding and killed both. One bird was a *fulicarius* the other a *hyperboreus*. I noticed no difference between them when they were living. I report the other two were again joined a flock of Peeps which tealed about as a few times and then alighted near the same place. The *Phalaropus* sat on an embankment of silt which was nearly like the water of large banyan. When flying they showed a brownish white line on each wing and looked generally nearly white like landings. Their flight was swift and swift as a hawk. I have yet the

Empidonax hammondi.

seem to be two together and killed both.

We then turned our attention once more to the Plover which had become a little uneasy at my firing. However, I got a fair shot at them and killed two. As they were sitting on the ground, I got another shot at them and killed one. I also saw a pair of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers flying very swiftly over the marsh. I shot at them but missed. The next morning I killed a little bunch of four Grass birds. Their nest was in a hole in the ground and I killed them all. Then I saw a flock of small birds flying over the marsh. They were flying in a V-shape and I shot at them but missed. I also saw a pair of small birds flying over the marsh and I shot at them but missed. I also saw a pair of small birds flying over the marsh and I shot at them but missed.

The Steamboat men had wonderful tales to relate about the number of birds that they saw on to-day's trip. They were two great flocks of Red-bellied Loons, numbers of Horned Grebes and great quantities of Ducks of various kinds. The whole lake region must have been full of game to-day.

The great flock of Red-bellied Loons is probably exceptional as no other numbers have been seen here within the last ten years at all.

The Peeps (nearly all *Emmentes* now) Ring-necked, Solitary Sandpipers and Pintail Sandpipers were all in great abundance to-day.

Our total bag was 15 Teal; 4 Plover; 4 Grass birds; 1 Small Wood Duck.

1880

Sept. 16

5161.

Querquedula discors ♂ juv. fall pl. Without fat. Shot from flock of four in the outlet.

5162.

Tringa bonapartei ♀ ad. fall pl. Shot on muddy shore near outlet - A solitary bird. Very fat.

A dull, cold day with heavy clouds - the broken curtain of yesterday's storm, drifting overhead and covering the mountain peaks. Wind northwest.

Before the storm in the morning we got off at the outlet. Upon entering the lake we were struck by a heavy fog. The fog was so thick that we could not see the lake. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake.

When near Brown's pond a great cloud of Jacksnipe came in from the lake, and stopping into the water began splashing about and phasing over the surface. Above us we heard a loud splash and saw a bird rising from the water. I heard the splashing of their feet and wings on the water. At length I heard the report of his gun and saw the flock came sweeping down past my gun. It was a tremendous rate before the high wind. I stopped on with each barrel for the flock was very much scattered. One of my birds down twice I did not again. After the first shot I started down river for the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake.

Upon entering Brown's pond a flock of Jacksnipe flew out going off behind the island. I took my rifle and started after them. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake. I was so close to the shore that I could not see the lake.

We only paddled down to the outlet and crossed the Moon Point worked back along the shore. It was a very long time before we could get back to the outlet. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake. We were so close to the shore that we could not see the lake.

Podiceps podiceps, Air House, Bonac umbellus.

1880.

huddled me up to them and I killed two with my first shot and a third as it rose. The thirteenth was badly shot.

I saw a Tringa bonapartei feeding on the muddy shore. It was entirely alone and very tame. Landing on the point we went to look to beat for snipe. I started on a few very wild birds but also landed on a muddy creek where started two or three. He killed one in a single succession with a single shot. The others coming the bird. I followed them and killed two in four shots but they acted very badly and "Druid" was of little use. Some of them lay close until I passed them and then rose and a third gun. Shots behind me. One of them crossed back to the north side of the river and pitched into the creek. As we returned from the spot I stepped ashore intending to hunt for him when lo! within his yards of me he was squatting on the surface of the water in the very middle of the creek with his head and neck flattened as if he were on shore. He quickly rose & flitted off a few paces into the grass where I pushed and trapped him. From thence, the first where he lay I found the water eyes about the inches deep. He was probably feeding when I approached him.

Paddling up to the river mouth we found a flock of four Golden Plover on the bar. They were all adults but were quite tame. I successfully failed to get any of them though I fired the first shot at two that were sitting together. They only flew a few rods before alighting but as we approached them they seemed to retreat without getting the fourth proved to be wounded but I had to shoot him over again.

Upon our return down the river in the evening I saw three Ducks that I took to be Melospiza affinis. One bay was teal, 8; Winter Yellow-legs, 4; Golden Plover, 1; Snipe, 7.

Sept 17

Upton

A beautiful clear day but I had to spend the morning in chow. In the afternoon we went up Cambridge River to the meadows. We saw three or four Wood Duck and I shot a young 8 which was in nearly the plumage of the 2. It was sitting on the water and we came suddenly & it as we landed a head. It was shot through the head and it repeatedly leaped entirely clear of the water by using its feet alone and it could not touch bottom.

I also took a large bunch of feathers from a Great Horned Owl that started out from a tree on the bank.

At the foot of the meadows we nearly caught a Grus C. podiceps that was in the narrow brook. He saw many "Cranes" and on the way down numbers of small rats as well as two brown trout from a stream with bank, also saw two out the river.

1880

Sept 18

Oxford Co., MaineUpton

Cloudy with brief intervals of sunshine

Starting shortly after breakfast we took Luncheon with us and spent the day on the lake.

We first landed by the floating island where I beat the high ground without starting anything. But in the pond I discovered four teal and killing them. A pair of snipe lay in a grassy bog range. The remaining two were found by the other when the first went out of the pond.

On our way down river I landed at several places to look for snipe but none were found this time. This time we were told that there must have been great numbers of snipe yesterday.

We then paddled up to the head of the con island. On the way we saw a single Gall which I shot at and took feathers from, but did not kill. Immediately after the report had echoed from the surrounding woods attracted my attention to a fox which was galloping off through the brush on the meadow. He saw very little of the fox.

After paddling up to the head of the con island I shot a single Gall which I shot at and took feathers from, but did not kill. Immediately after the report had echoed from the surrounding woods attracted my attention to a fox which was galloping off through the brush on the meadow. He saw very little of the fox.

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1880
Sept. 19Oxford Co., Maine
Upton.

Clear and very warm with south west wind.

In the forenoon, finding time drag heavily, I took my gun and David and went up on the hill behind "Abbots" to try for a Woodcock. It was so hot in the corn that the dog should hardly lean any but he at length ran into a Partridge which briefly flew up into a willow and with outstretched wings stood at bay. I fired at it when it went off in good style until stopped by my charge.

After dinner we paddled down river to while away the afternoon by shooting a hawk or two. In our favorite ground I started a pair which gave me separate shots but I bagged the first only. Continuing down river we tried another place where we have seen many signs of late and here another pair were offering a good double shot but I only wounded the female having to shoot again before I bagged him.

After this we paddled out into the lake a little way when we floated about and enjoyed a beautiful sunset.

Sept 20

A cloudy day with north east wind and a little rain.

In the forenoon we again tried the high ground. In the lower tract by the river bank I found three birds, killing the first and missing a very long shot at the second which was high in air and made off over the woods in a westerly direction. The third went away unshot at but I found him again and killed him by a long shot as he went whirling off over the meadow. This ends my shooting here for this season.

Total - 27 birds killed at Upton since Sept. 1st

Woodcock	4	by Alva	1
English Sparrow	20	"	8
Golden Plover	9	"	
Winter Yellow Legs	5	"	
Sumner "	6	"	
Gloss-brid (I. maculata)	4	"	
Black Duck	1	"	1
Wood "	3	"	
Blue-winged Teal	40	"	3
Hooded Merganser	3	"	3
Whistler	4	"	
Red-head Duck	1	"	1
Ruffed Grouse	1	"	
Chimney Swift	5	"	2
Varied "	1	"	
Bobolink	22	"	3
	126		22
	148		

1880
Oct. 7Middlebury Co., Vt.
Concord.

A clear, cool day with high north wind.

In the forenoon we drove down to "Halls brook" when I searched in vain for Woodcock. David however found "one" and at the "brook-house" place I was no more fortunate. There is no doubt however that there are birds getting scarce in this.

The rest of the morning was here, seeing a few birds and some other things. The birds were fairly abundant with many birds chiefly Warblers and Sparrows. I noted *D. striata*, *D. palmarum*, *Protonotaria*, *Junco hyemalis* and *Spizella* in abundance. I saw a single *Junco hyemalis*. The woods were very beautiful in sheltered places but when the wind had across the leaves were tossed about and badly disarranged.

Concord.

I again visited Halls this morning in the hope of finding the Parrot seen yesterday but I could not discover him.

The small birds were in even greater numbers than yesterday and it was interesting to watch them busy about among the leaves. I noted *Ammodramus* *hyemalis* in all old the moss and wood. *Spizella* *protonotaria* was about a bird from.

The woods were very beautiful in the clear still air and there was no wind to mar the perfect peace and quiet. The black birches are especially beautiful. Their foliage is fairly ripe and is of the color known as "old gold". I hunted both here and at the brook on the turnpike for Woodcock but failed to start any.

Oct. 9

Concord.

A clear and warm day with scarcely any wind.

In the forenoon C. & I drove up to the "Partridge lot" where I searched in vain for Woodcock. David however found and flushed three "Partridges" one of which I killed as it was among the alders. It was the first that I have fired from my new .40-gauge at a game bird.

The woods were fairly well with birds. In the thicket of birches I heard a *Regulus calendula* singing as sweetly and joyously as in spring.

In the afternoon, P. C. McKim called and asked me to go out with him to criticize the working of a young painter of his.

We drove down to Halls where we searched in vain for a bird. Next we tried some meadows with *Junco hyemalis* but first at sunset we found a very large Goshawk in the western part of Halls and after putting it up before it shot to as it was from some place in an open pasture.

Philohela minor

1880.

Oct. 11

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Concord.

- 15163 Philohela minor ♂ juv? fall pl. Shot in field just north of the
 15164 " " ♀ " " " a very red Opimum lampike. I started four
 15165 " " ♀ " " " birds in a space of a few square rods. They
 were among low second growth oaks with
 a few straggling birches intermixed.
 All were in fully developed fall plumage.

Clear with a warm south wind. Last night was clear but not
 in the least frost.

Starting after breakfast we went over down to Halls
 where B. set in the phanton while I, with little faith in my heart, went
 through the swampy of hunting the Woodcock. I had gone through
 the ground north of the turnpike without finding a sign of a bird and
 was about giving up, when I thought of a little piece of cover
 north of the road which used to be a good spot before the bushes
 were cut off. Upon entering this I found the ground grown up
 to oak stumps with a few birches intermixed. There was only
 a few square rods of cover but it it I finished four Woodcock.

The first I killed after giving them I heard them through
 a thick and leafy alder. The next two went up together but
 the third was killed and I killed only with my first barrel.
 The fourth was flushed by "Druid" but it ran a little. I afterwards
 found him in a maple thicket in the pasture and he did
 show him out past me giving me a very easy shot.

From I hunted the third bird and after missing a
 hard shot among leafy birches, flushed him a third time
 in second growth oaks and broke his wing at my long
 range.

They were all fine vigorous birds that came with a
 clear ringing whistle and took long flights. They probably came
 in last night as there were few signs among the leaves when
 they lay.

It has before occurred to me that Woodcock like
 birds may migrate in flocks or small companies. An occurrence
 like that of this morning goes to support this hypothesis for
 in no other way can I explain finding so many flight birds
 in so small a space which other and smaller birds do not
 use in the immediate neighborhood as entirely unoccupied.

Birds when migrating in cloudy weather fly in a close
 body like "gay birds" but unlike them when they alight they
 scatter over the space of several rods and when flushed
 go up singly.

The woods were as beautiful as paradise this morning.
 Some of the leaves have not fallen and the autumn coloring
 of the foliage just its height is still very vivid. The squirrels
 and jays were abroad and filled the thickets with rustling
 and their characteristic cries.

This morning and at intervals through the day I
 heard a Song Sparrow singing in the meadows near the house.

1880

Oct. 12

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Concord.

5166.

- Philohela minor ♂ ad. fall pl. Note the light color of abdomen and throat. Shot
 with three others in the same ground as
 those killed yesterday. Of the four killed today
 there were males (two of them young birds, judging
 from the deep color of the under parts) while
 the fourth was apparently an adult female.

Clear and very warm with south wind. In the afternoon a dark
 cloud moved up in the west and it rained for about two hours.
 Then the sky cleared and a north wind broke, the temperature falling
 very rapidly.

Starting off immediately after breakfast we drove down
 to Halls taking both the dogs. I found "Sammy" first and beat
 over all the ground where I killed the Woodcock yesterday without
 starting anything. Starting the cover is a peaty tract with isolated
 clumps of sprouts and scattered leafless dogwood shrubs. I had no
 idea of finding a Woodcock in so open a place but the dog
 running on ahead flushed one from a little clump of bushes.

I heard the whistle of its wings and looking back I saw it coming
 directly for me but before I could fire it lit in an open space
 and stood erect on its legs apparently listening to the dog which
 was now coming back. As he came close, it ran again and
 I killed it. It looked so white as it sat facing me that
 I took it for an albino. It is preserved, no 5166.

Supposing it the bird which I shot yesterday I was
 surprised to find the remains of the pair when I reached the
 ground from the bare ground where it was almost perfectly
 open and made my way off until doubled up by my change.
 I now began to hunt from camp and the dog now dashed
 two more, the first of which I watched with its first and
 killed with the second barrel while the other was brought
 down at the first discharge.

These birds must have dropped in last night
 for the dog went through the ground yesterday as I closed
 it on my way out to the road. They were very mean
 together and lay so closely that I passed them several
 times without flushing them.

"Sammy" behaved very badly and did not
 make a single point which he altogether failed to find
 the last bird that I shot so that I had to go back
 to the phanton and get "Druid" who at once found
 and pointed him beautifully. I saw a Winter Wren which flew out from under
 a pile of brush that lay in a ditch.

The birds were again clear with Warblers and
 Hermit Thrushes.

5167 - 5169

1880.

Oct. 16

Middlebury Co., Mass.

Concord.

Morning clear and very warm. Afternoon cloudy with dark threatening skies and light rain.

Starting at 8 A.M. with J. C. Nelson we spent the forenoon looking the ground east of Concord. We flushed some birds of which M. killed one, a large bird of which he also bagged a couple and two snipe, one of which he shot. The snipe were in places where we have never seen them before, one in a springy spot among alders, the other in the bed of a nearly dry brook.

In the afternoon we went north, flushing a grouse in some alders near the road and a Woodcock in the Parker lot. We put up the latter bird during the P.M. rain, both barrels at it on the second shot. I flushed it the third time and killed it with my first barrel. One bag was - Robin, 1 Grouse, 1 Snipe. Another 1 Woodcock. I heard a single *Chrys. parus*.

Oct. 20

Concord.

5167. *Colaptes auratus* ♂ juv. full. Rather fat and exceedingly tough and hard to skin. Concord River near Parker lot. Shot while flying over the meadow, having been pursuing a bird from the river. Nov. 10.
5168. *Colaptes auratus* ♀ ad. This pt. very much like the one seen as large as I shot. Parker lot in fact which was a light orange color. Concord River near Parker lot - one of a flock of 10.
5169. *Colaptes auratus* ♂ juv. Peter just and full. He about half grown. Parker lot in fact.

Clear and almost perfectly still with cloudy sky & east wind at sunset. In the morning I went up with the dog after getting the Parker lot and finding nothing save one fly over the river, was on my way back when a party of Quail crossed the road in front of my house. Although it was about noon they ran out into a field of weeds apparently to feed. I followed them and shot one. At the first shot of the dog I killed the old cock with my first barrel and dropped two young birds with my left. Then I followed them up into the bushes & killed them when before the trees which were not more than two-thirds grown.

Upon my return to the house I found Eddie very anxious and told me that he had killed one on the river near Parker lot. As he said that the other had dropped I took the little canoe after dinner & went down to look for them. Just below Parker lot I found two, one an ad. & one a juv. I shot the ad. when the other after flying a mile or more came back and landed on a broken stick. Both required several more shots to reach them. On my way back, seeing a meadow from a bayonet & saw a beautiful cross that with my choked barrels I nearly ran at. I also killed another snipe that came out from under the bank. Saw a flock of Red-wing Blackbirds, a woodcock & a few other birds. This morning, and for some time.

5170

1880

Oct. 25

Middlebury Co., Mass.

Concord.

Clear and warm with a light wind. Starting in the morning with a very heavy south easterly storm, the first rain for many weeks.

Starting at 8 A.M. with J. C. Nelson and went to the ground east of Concord. The ground was very wet and the birds were very tame. We flushed some birds of which M. killed one, a large bird of which he also bagged a couple and two snipe, one of which he shot. The snipe were in places where we have never seen them before, one in a springy spot among alders, the other in the bed of a nearly dry brook.

In the afternoon we went north and started from the bank of the river. I killed a snipe, making a beautiful bag. It was 5:15 P.M. when we were in the woods. I heard a single *Chrys. parus*.

Oct. 25

Concord.

Clear and still in the morning, cloudy at noon with slight east wind in the afternoon. The first two nights have been very cold. The temperature to 40° and the ground frozen for the first time. Starting off directly after breakfast I drove down to "Harris" and carefully beat the ground adjoining the river. I was standing on the road on the edge of the woods when I flushed a Woodcock among the hazels below and, giving me a long look at which I took care not to start, he walked up to me. I shot him with my first barrel. He was very fat and the exception of the "Harris" price and "Dove" price.

The cold weather has brought in many flocks of Grouse and many great companies of migratory Robins. I also saw numbers of *Spizella monticola* for the first time with the exception of a few seen on the 22nd. One, *Spizella monticola*, was seen at Parker lot.

On the 23rd I saw a large flock of Rusty Blackbirds feeding in the field. There were also some Red-winged Blackbirds in the field. There were also some Red-winged Blackbirds in the field. There were also some Red-winged Blackbirds in the field.

The leaves are now for the most part off the trees, and the ground is very dry. The leaves are now for the most part off the trees, and the ground is very dry. The leaves are now for the most part off the trees, and the ground is very dry.

Oct. 27
5170

Amortura troglodytes *legitimae* ♂ juv. full. Stomach full on Parker lot.

5209 - 5223

1880

Dec. 17

5209.
5210
5211
5212
5213
5214

Rissa tridactyla ♂ ad. winter pl.
" " 2 " " "
" " — ad " "
" " ♂ juv. " "
" " ♀ " " "
" " 2 " " "

I obtained these specimens in the flesh from fishermen at Swampscott. They were about twelve miles off shore on the fishing grounds. The crides of all were dark hazel. The bills of the adults were greenish yellow - of the young, black. All were excessively fat. They were skinned for me by E.O. Welch of Boston upon whose authority rests the sexual distinctions. The skins were made up by Mrs. Stone Esq. For particulars regarding habits etc. see ship headed *Barnes* the diary in file of notes on N.E. birds.

1881

Jan. 1

5205.
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5220.
5221.
5223.

Rissa tridactyla ♂ winter pl.
" " ♂ " "
" " ♂ " "
" " 2 " "
" " ♂ mounted.
" " ♂ winter pl.
" " ♂ " "
" " 2 " "

These specimens were kindly kind had the same birds originally collected & killed. These birds of bill looked orange. Two birds, dark brown, the other two were in a nest at the point of land at Swampscott. These two were flying, brownish orange in color. Billed dark hazel, all of these birds were very fat. account of habits etc. below.

Rissa tridactyla Working to investigate the alleged occurrence of the Purple Guillemot in winter off Lynn, I took the train thither to-day and after making some inquiries to Mr. Welch, I hired a long & a fisherman to take me to and back from Swampscott for the P. Rocks. The day was a favorable one for the birds. The temperature was about 40° and the wind light over the water and made the birds very easy to see.

The P. Rocks lie about four miles from Swampscott, up the coast. They are a little over a mile from shore and in the open ocean. When we reached them the tide was nearly at its highest and we found several long narrow rocks about ten hundred yards apart and of great size. The rocks were nearly perpendicular to the water to the height of perhaps fifteen feet and their nearly flat tops were covered with moss. Each was perhaps twenty yards long by ten wide. At low tide they are said to be surrounded by a considerable expanse of ledges which are of course covered with the usual green growth of sea-weed. But I could see under the water and the tops of the rocks portions occasionally showed for a instant to be covered the next by the rolling waves.

When the first rock we found nothing but a Black-backed Gull which stood on the brow capped crest finely outlined against the sky and of course took wing long before we were within gun range. As we approached the outer or eastern island however I saw something more and closely scanning the rough and nearly vertical wall of granite made out a number of Purple Guillemots huddled together near the top.

Rissa tridactyla, *Harelda glacialis*, *Uria lomvia*.

1881

Massachusetts - Off Swampscott

When the sun shined from the cold wind. My boatman after working hard to get the boat over the rocks for English Guillemots. They cling to the rough surface very much as snails will cluster about the sharp angles of a rock, and a blustering gale, blowing on a winter would break his wings above his back and the birds would be blown away. I saw a most interesting sight and one to be remembered. - two small Guillemots perched high above the water on a rock - one on the left and the other on the right. The latter was perched beneath or breaking on a rocky spray on one of the outlying ledges. Their thoughtless had indeed been well chosen for it is rarely smooth enough in the winter for boats to approach the spot. It is probable that they never leave their rocks except during heavy weather when the surf beats on the summit of the rocks and nothing can live there for a time.

After watching them a little while, I went ashore and returned with two barrels. Eighty birds were taken after flying about for a while but the island where I followed them and secured them was not readily approached. The sea was so rough that we could not readily approach them and as the wind was fast freshening we started for the shore.

These birds were very fat. They were taken and carried just over the crests of the waves. Once or twice they started to alight on some of the ledges that were beginning to be uncovered by the falling tide but the surf always seemed to frighten them and they would fly away again after just standing for a moment with spread wings. They uttered a short quiet note which closely resembled the note of the sandpiper. When perched on the gray rocks they looked nearly black. On one occasion when they had lit in a bunch on a flat ledge at the top of one of the rocks they scattered as we approached and apparently began to feed. I noticed that they walked in a slow, deliberate manner and indeed at the moment several alighted. After dissecting several of them I found their stomachs filled with small shells about of which were whole.

Mr. Jeffery tells me that he has occasionally seen them on the mainland during a severe storm but that at other times they remain on the P. Rocks.

In Lynn harbor were great flocks of Oldsquaws and a gannet who had come along out who apparently having good hunting at hand. I saw a single gannet on the beach which was very near and was very much interested. On the sea outside were a few Herring Gulls and some a small rocky island was a pair of Puffins breeding which were very fat and well kept. I was forcibly struck by the close resemblance which the Oldsquaws bore when flying to the Passenger Pigeon.

Matinicus Is. - Maine

1881

1881

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Miscellaneous

Notes and data of 1881. Received by Edwin Howard

52553/3 *Perisoreus carolinensis*. S. Laurent, Canada, June 10, 1880. Most of nest
to find a hole in the back of nest. I did
not find the hole. The hole was in the
egg. H. H. Dwyer. I shot from Snowden
Howard, Boston.

52554 *Perisoreus carolinensis*. New York, N.Y., May 21, 1880. The nest was in a
nest of a bird in a nest and was
found by the bird. It was a very
small nest. I shot from Snowden
Howard, Boston.

52555 *Perisoreus carolinensis*. Salt Boston, Mass. June 8, 1880. Coll. G. S. Smith
The nest was in a nest of a bird in a nest
and was found by the bird. It was a very
small nest. I shot from Snowden
Howard, Boston.

From Geo. H. Rappaport - presented July 1881.

52556 *Vireo atricapillus* ♀ ad., from breeding place, Cooke Co. Texas, June 17, 1880. Eye redish.

52557 " " juv. (not H. Rappaport) Cooke Co. Texas, June 17, 1880. Eye redish.

Historical

52558 *Vireo atricapillus* ♀ ad., from breeding place, Cooke Co. Texas, June 17, 1880. Eye redish.

Miscellaneous

Colorado.

The following birds were sent in the flesh from Colorado and
received by Mr. Brewster Feb. 10, 1881. They were in a very bad condition,
and I have been unable to find out the exact date of their capture.
I thought it wiser to record the color of the eyes, feet etc. all these
parts being shriveled and dried. I bought the entire lot from
Brewster for \$2. and managed to have them recorded below all
the others (about as many now) proving too far gone to skin.
The localities and dates are from labels which were tied to the
feet of the specimens. The collector's name I could not get.

"Cottonwood River, Poudre River, Colorado."

5270.	<i>Gymnocitta cyanocephala</i> .	♂ ad.	January 27, 1881.	Small oval seeds in crop.
5271.	"	♂	" " "	"
5272.	"	♂	" " "	"
5273.	"	♀	" " "	Ovaries well developed
5274.	"	♀	" " "	"
5275.	"	♀	" " "	"

5276.	<i>Gymnocitta stelleri macrolopha</i>	♂	January 27, 1881
5277.	"	♀	" " "

"Arkansas River, Poudre River, Colorado."

5278.	<i>Apelocoma woodhousei</i>	♂	January 24, 1881.
5279.	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	♂	January 25, 1881
5280.	"	♂	" " "
5281.	"	♀	" " "
5282.	<i>Lophophanes inornatus</i>	♀	January 24, 1881.

5283. *Myiarchus cinerascens* ♂ ad. St. Mary's Canon Co. Texas. April 6, 1877.
(H. H. Dwyer) Shot in "hummock". Overlooked in first catch.

5284. *Heterospiza cinerea*. 2. Dunsmuir Reef, Bolinas, California. Oct. 29, 1879.
Capt. Fred. A. Allen. Purchased of John Davis for \$1.25.

1881

March 17

Northampton, Massachusetts

5319. Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis ♂ ad. - a very old bird with ^{eyes to be seen} hard bones and muscles like whip-cord. Iris clear, dark hazel - Cor., Tomia, edges of commissure & feet chrome yellow, black mandible pale green at base, L. 21, 25, Culmen 52. Stomach empty, testis small. I shot this bird myself.
5320. " " " ♂ immature; muscles & bones soft. Iris dark hazel, Cor. (21.50) 15.50 Tomia & feet orange. Stomach empty. Shot by Mr. Maynard.
5321. " " " ♂ adult. Muscles, corals & bones very hard. Iris clear cinnamon brown. Cor., mandible, & all orange. Very fat - Tomia very fine with skin, shot by Mr. L. 21. Stomach 52.
5322. " " " ♂ juv. the young of the year; muscles and bones very soft. Iris very red brown or brownish straw-color; cor. and feet pale greenish yellow. Cornua & mouth clear yellow. 20.75 x 50.

At the invitation of Mr. E. P. Damon I made a second trip to Northampton to study the habits of the rough-leg during their spring migration and to procure specimens. Leaving Boston on the afternoon of the 16th I spent the night at Springfield and taking the early morning train to Northampton met Mr. Damon at the depot. His report concerning the presence of the Archibuteo was very encouraging. For the first time in many years they did not winter in the Valley but a high altitude. Some seen through January, February and early March.

On March 13th however Mr. Damon saw several from his house and living on a portion of the adjacent natural during the afternoon of the same day he observed no less than twenty in his eyes. We thought they seemed that day, see winter.

Getting ready as quickly as possible we went soon driving across the broad intervals and to my great delight the rough-legs proved to be still on the ground in considerable numbers.

When approaching the first group of noble oaks that grow to high great size on this hill station and we counted no less than four rooks on first of moss and being the season it had only one seen. But Mr. Damon had seen the first bird he shot at, striking it from behind a barn. But the second he missed and his horse which I was holding broke into a wild strain and I had great difficulty in stopping him while the owner was putting on the reins and when my brother came to himself that I did not dare to turn the risk of trying it again. Accordingly as our only resource I was unable to jump from the car and the horse gave a last shot as Damon is in the habit of doing before firing. I was left crouching in a shed when he drove the birds above in hopes of getting them to alight on a tree that grew within long range of my ambush. Two birds were successfully driven to but I got none although both were of very badly wounded. Finally we returned to dinner with only one bird.

In the afternoon I started out again with Mr. Maynard, a fine

of Damon. We took a little party on excellent Hardy Hunt well trained to the work in hand. Damon is without a doubt a different from anyone else. His shots from the flying place are fast and true and being just before him. The gun!

Had the birds been as numerous as in the previous year, we should have made a good bag but they were scarce and very shy. However we succeeded in killing three, one of which I shot from a tall tree which Damon had cast down the other two from a more ordinary height. Shots both true with the horse going at a sharp trot. The wind around the "V-bow" was in the afternoon being no wind but running across a patch of black clouds which Damon & I stuck provisionally and so which he shot down on at very long range. It however got into some bushes and as we had no dog escaped. The day was cloudy and chilly with a piercing north-east wind. The valley land was bare and brown but the Holyoke and Mt. Tom were white with snow.

I passed the bird to under Damon's breakfast table and on the morning on the next day (March 18) it came back. Mr. Maynard accompanying us, about two inches of snow had fallen in the night and it snowed fitfully thro' the forenoon.

We drove about over the upper intervals, Damon being in a barn and Maynard shooting while I managed the horse. There were about a dozen rough-legs on the interval but they were so restless and shy that we could do nothing with them and we did not get a bird though Maynard fired a number of impossible long shots. During the afternoon of both days we did not see a single bird and talk or car back of other birds of the same kind. I returned to Boston in the afternoon with five rough-legs one of which was shot by Mr. Maynard before my arrival. One of our party is being mounted for the Boston Society. The others are catalogued above.

Habits. The experience of these two days had largely added to my knowledge of the habits of this interesting Hawk. In the following about I propose to present to the public. I must also add some facts which I had from Mr. Damon as well as other obtained from Mr. Maynard.

The rough-legged Hawks though still numerous in this area about Northampton do not winter in nearly so great numbers as in former years. The old farmers tell of fifty being killed in a day in those times but they were true and perfectly ready to approach. Some ten years ago Peters, Maynard and Damon began to shoot them with the bill about about in 1879 the latter first began to systematically hunt them with a shot gun and a horse. On Thanksgiving Day of that year twenty-five were killed near the town of Mr. Peterson and his friends. During the winter of '79-'80 Mr. Damon alone killed over fifty.

During mild winters they remain on the interval in considerable numbers. They regularly go to roost about dusk in a grove of yellow pines (P. rigida) on a hill to the west of the town. Mr. Damon used to be in wait for them there

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis

1887

and hunt them at the same in. Thus flew over the town
high and at a considerable height. In the morning they
went to the interval at about sunrise. This habit is
also maintained at all seasons. I saw them yesterday flying
overhead in the twilight towards Mt. Young.

So far as Damon has observed the Rough Leg fed entirely
in water. Their manner of hunting has been described in
some notes made by me in former years so I will not repeat
it here.

Their temperament varies considerably with the weather.
On still days they are usually sluggish, hunting but little and
remaining on their perches for hours at a time. During snow storms
they are usually very inactive and easily approached but sometimes
they are very active, as was the case this morning. On windy,
drifting days they are invariably restless, shy and active, sailing
about high in air and shifting from tree to tree at frequent
intervals if they have their favorite perches to which they soon
return after being driven away, a habit which is often taken
advantage of by the shooter. They frequently perch on the topmost
limbs of spruces or the tall shrubs when they are in the wind
with as much ease as a Robin or a Blackbird, but they are more
apt to choose these horizontal limbs about two-thirds of the distance
from the ground. They usually sit in a slowly attitude with
the body nearly erect and the feet thus ruffled. Their plumage
when fresh is longer and darker than when it is worn and
the pose and attitude of the mature bird are more superb. Their
color is very interminable. Damon has rarely seen two alike. The
dark birds look much darker than they really are, and many
of them appear as black and shining as a crow. They are
peaceable and rather sociable in their habits and sometimes
three being seen on the same tree. On several occasions I saw one
alight on the fence post where another sat in which case the
latter would fly to the latter with apparent good nature. They
usually fly in a V or a three prong from their perches. Their flight
being carried on quite differently from that of the Hawks.

Their flight is easy and graceful, never hurried, rarely
if ever swift. Quite perfectly well understood. They sail in a
straight line across the fields like Turkey Buzzards but rarely
circle about as the Buzzards do. When about to alight they sweep
downward, flying nearly to the ground and rising on sudden
surprises close their wings as they strike the branch. When the
topmost twig is chosen they usually stand for a moment with
uplifted wings before they get their balance and sometimes
once or twice in accomplishing this. When passing overhead from
one place to another as when going to hunt the wing beats are
regular and unvarying & the flight resembles a streamer.

They were frequently seen this morning, the first time
I have heard their note. These resemble the collected Peew, Peew, Peew
heard in a well wooded town. The only difference is that
these being of the Lark but it was higher and the notes were less
continuous. Occasionally it resembled the long drawn whistle of the Black
oiled Dove. Archibuteo is a very silent bird.

5323 - 5326

Passerculus princeps

Massachusetts.

Marblehead Neck.

1887

March 19

5323.

Passerculus princeps ♂ ad. Shot from the top of a large rock in a
pasture near the sea bluff. Rather fat.
Notes about as large as no 8 shot.

5324

" " ♂ ad. Flushed from beach grass on bluff overlooking
the beach and shot on wing. Excessively
fat.

5325

Passerculus princeps ♂. Flushed from beach grass on bluff overlooking
the beach and shot on wing by Mr. W. J. Jeffries.
This specimen has almost no fat about
the eye and its plumage is otherwise
perfect.

5326

Passerculus princeps ♂. Shot on Stony beach - ridge by the road side.
Very fat - almost - quite fat - tests by
of no 6 shot. Moulting about the neck.

Through the kindness of the Messrs. Jeffries, I have to-day
received my acquaintance with the Sparrow. After
spending the night at their house on Beacon St. we started
together this morning driving to the Eastern R. R. station where
we took the 6.20 train for Marblehead. From the latter depot
I walked to the beach with Mr. John Jeffries while his brother
started for their team which though I was understanding had
failed to meet us. After about an hour's wait during which
time we had beaten a small piece of ground without finding
birds, the team appeared and we drove out on Marblehead
Neck. Here I killed the two *P. princeps* cataloged above. The
first was flushed from a small patch of beach grass and
alighted on a rock in a pasture where I followed and shot
it. The second I flushed from a piece of grass only a few
yards in area. It flew across a stretch of sand where I
rolled it over with a light charge. Both birds were
silent and I noticed nothing in their behavior which is
worth recording. The birds moulting I shot from the train.

Jeffries had previously peered within a few yards of it
but the other ground proved blank although he was
or it was accounted the best of all in that region.

The morning was clear and beautiful and the birds
rolled heavily in on the beach while the blue sea glimmered
at intervals along the line of the growing headlands.

The island was very beautiful in the morning light and
the rocks, the beach of pure exposure with the Purple
Shells, last summer, and nearly ahead of us. A few
old sparrows were sitting on the waves just outside the breakers
and crows were migrating northward in great numbers.
Indeed, the young sparrows were chattering their notes
from every rocky point, & breaking and bird wings
were flashing among the barren tops & over & over I heard
the spring call of the Lark. It was a moving worth remembering.

Met of Woodcock - Larus phaeus

1881.

May 13

5-285.

Colaptes auratus ♂ ad. Large flock in a tree by the Bull. tree.

CH. TO Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist

7-6 sent to Boston. Soc. Hist.

6-987

1725

1-280

COME IN EXCH. TO *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*

Oxford Co Maine.

Adm. Serv.

♂ ad. } I shot among the stubs near the
♂ " } house. They were paired & some
♂ " } of the females were building. Dec. 17/89
♀ " } should not have laid for some time

Morning cloudy with light rain. The Weiss Chard about
two o'clock passed the afternoon was perfect.

At about noon o'clock we started and skirted the north shore of the lake as far as Browns where we crossed to "B." Point and returned in time for dinner.

The birds seen singing pretty early and I heard numbers of Water Thrushes, Black-burnian Yellow-crowned and Black and yellow Warblers besides the various Sparrows, Woodpeckers etc.

the only new birds noted were Empidonax minimus and Myiophobus
crinitus; the latter species later says was seen yesterday.

At Russell's farm we went ashore to hunt for a Woodcock
nest and within twenty minutes from the time of landing
"Bird" found and pointed the female bird as she sat on
the nest. The four eggs which it contained were laid in
a deep saucer-shaped hollow which was lined with a
few dry leaves. The position chosen was the top of a little
mound on which grew a small spruce perhaps ten feet
high. One of its branches shaded the nest which was
unusually well concealed on this account. The eggs looked
fresh but did not disturb them. The bird sat very closely
and while I held the dog close watching out his own and
nearly touched his before I stepped. The rook heard without
disturbance and dropped again within twenty feet of her
nest. She started the male about fifty yards away where
he flew directly to the nest and alighted within fifteen
feet of it. After flushing the female from the nest the male
went forth a head thrutter and dropping to the ground
disintegrated himself. The locality was a thicket of mixed
oak and spruce with openings at frequent intervals. In
one of them I shot two Woodcock last September and
Mr. Patton killed two more a few weeks later. They are
the common tall ferns.

In the afternoon we started out again and rowed across the lake to the present harbor where we hunted for 30 minutes on the market side I took two birds last year but there were no signs of any birds there. I shot a thread-winged caridgee at a fine male black hawk which was sitting on the ground on the greater island but missed him. I also saw a pair of lake hawks and shot two thread-wings at one of them but without visible effect.

Chordillus - Contopus borealis

5390 - 5393

1881.

May 14

6390

Hesperis succulata, B. ex. full breeding pl. Iris crimson yellow. Bill black; so of ♂/ mouth flesh color with long. black tip. Tars. and feet dark with brownish yellow on inner surfaces. The flight. It was accompanied by a female and the pair passed over us as we were crossing the carry behind "B" point.

5-34/.

Ficus stipularis B & H. Fruit in old growth thick and bushy near the
Kali River. Behind Great Island bridge.

6392

Passer americana, 604. Not with the pair

6393.

Geothlypis trichas F. & C. Had laid all but two eggs which were of nearly
incubation. (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) full size. Shot in the 1st room corner behind the
front window. I saw the ♂ but could not get
shot at it.

A clear, cool and in every way perfect day with north wind. We made a rather early start, and taking breakfast, stayed away all day.

away then, we started the boat was as smooth as glass. We
sprung directly up to "B" Point as fast as we were crossing
the carry to Point. The masts were beating overhead from
up the lake. I shot at the deer, and killed it with a
charge of 400, nearly coming from for a specimen.

As we went on, the male kept on singing a little. We saw a pair on a log at last. The male seemed to chase the female and shielded the throat from some distance before finding anything of interest at our place. It went as far as that the bird and the female. A little further along we found two nests of little *Ammodramus*. One on the side of a tree trunk at which the female was sitting. It was out the cottonwood, the male keeping up a continuous whining. The male was evidently excavated and the female was making the nest. He watched her for some time at the sight about the back of an arbutus. A little further off I heard of another pair. As we were going away, we saw a male and a female building under a tree. Both on a maple and during the day. I saw a pair of them, seen but not of a nest.

We cut our bunch at the extreme end of the seed can when we saw a pair of *Geothlypis trichas*. The one when we found two nests of *Picus villosus*. The female came out of the hole and I am convinced that she was sitting. Mr. Warder is out by the second and cut it open but it was unfinished and then over us off. In the evening I walked up to the creek to Mr. Perkins and heard a *Woodward* sing a number of times.

Essential near Grand, Chordilis, Chordilis, Chordilis (one morning in the morning and evening)

1881.

May 15

Sunday

Oxford Co., Maine.

Upton.

A dull day, with easterly wind and occasional heavy rain.

I spent most of the day in the house but after tea I walked up to Mr. Peck's to have a look at the Woodcock which I heard last night. On that occasion I should have noted that he was uttering his peep in an open, springy pasture in the inner side of the fence that borders the road. Between the fence and the road there is a short strip of small thinly growing willows and in this the female was probably sitting on her nest. Indeed I suspect she flew from it as we were listening to her mate we heard a Woodcock rise over us although he continued his cry. He did not go up in the air until it was quite dusk but I watched him until he began to descend. He was a very fine singer, one of the best I ever heard, his water whistle notes being very full and sweet.

To night I did not hope to hear him sing and all chance of it was destroyed by "Devils" leaving in on him from the road and pointing him among the willows. I went in and flushed him when he topped the fence and alighted in a pool of water in the pasture. He then flew for some time in the usual attitude but without any apparent fear of us.

A few comments on the season here may as well be entered now. On the 2nd of May, little over three weeks ago, my arrival Mr. Rowson drove up to the farm in a sleigh and the snow then covered the fields nearly to the fence rails. The preceding week was very warm and the snow and ice rapidly disappeared. The great rust of Warblers and Blue winged Teal generally came on the 10th and 11th to Alva says but it seems remarkable that such birds as *Coryphæus borealis*, *Chordeiles pictus* and the *Warblers* should be here now for there is still snow and ice in shaded hollows. Alva heard the first Woodcock here about the 5th and he thinks they were not here before then. Dana Brooks tells me that Richardson took them on the 13th but on the night of the 14th it froze completely over again a thing he never knew happen before. We had a sharp frost over just only shallow frosts were experienced. I noticed yesterday that the poplars were having out but not as the trees here as yet, probably were at least to a distance the hard wood trees have a dark, dry, gray appearance and the *Prunella* buds and *Prunella* blossoms. The paper birches are thickly covered with luscious red maple with their coral blossoms and their *Cercocarpus* with delicate rusty gray salmon and other colors.

To judge up the season so far as the birds are concerned I think the early birds are late with their nests, while the regular have followed the warm sun and arrived unusually early.

1881

May 15

Oxford Co., Maine

Upton

A second stormy day, the wind strong from the N.E. and very heavy rain, fall.

I spent the entire forenoon in the house but shortly after dinner we saw a loon in the cove by Long Brook and putting on our rubber coats we launched the fish and made a circuit to cut off his retreat. Brooks and Rowson also started out in Alva's boat and we soon had him cornered. He made many attempts to get by us but for a long time we succeeded in turning him back and in this way had some thirty fair shots at him but although some of the bullets actually seemed to pass him he escaped being hit and finally got past us and into the boat. I used my auxiliary life-carrel. This loon was a gray bird with white throat and breast. He was a very large bird however and undoubtedly an immature *C. torquatus*.

After tea I again put on my rubber coat and although it was raining hard, took a walk up over the hill behind the house. "Devils" flushed several Woodcocks, one of which he pointed steadily, and after the twilight fell I could hear others "peep". As my way back while passing through Mr. Abbott's field I suddenly heard one being and for a moment he could easily be seen. After the first cessant I listened for his peep but only the distant roar of the river came to my ears. In about a minute however I heard the whistle of his wings as he rose and then the ecstatic burst of liquid song. This was repeated several times & I was getting fairly puzzled when upon advancing a few rods I came to a small but deep ravine and instantly the harsh cry rose from below me: the crest of the hill had wholly cut off the sound.

Of all the foodcocks that I have ever heard this singer was distinctly the most. His water notes were of some tone and throatless and his song lasted nearly half a minute when his voice came clearly to my ear in spite of the rushing wind and splashing rain. Had one, unacquainted with the song of this species chanced to cross that lonely pasture as I did, when the darkness was almost total and the storm howling over the hills he might fairly have been startled at such heavenly music from the black storm-clouds above.

It was supposed to be a *Prunella* singing as steadily and persistently as the *Prunella* singing. I thought wonder when they got the hunter to keep off the hill. I had also heard a light peep & had a good opportunity to compare his song with that of the Woodcock. They were wonderfully like but the Woodcock is much less strong and cannot be heard much farther than fifty to a hundred yards.

While the pursuit of the loon we passed under the wing of a beautiful white & blue *Alcedo*.

5399

1881

May 19

5399. *Merpes americanus* ♂ ad. Breeding plumage. Iris dark but reddish hazel. Bill black along the ridge of maxilla dull red on sides. Tarsus and toes dull coral-red; webs brownish orange. Alva tells me this bird's plumage fades as soon as the eggs are laid. He does not consider the present specimen nearly as handsome as they are earlier in the season. Its breast & under parts were beautiful rich salmon when it was first killed. Shot by Alva at the head of "Pond in the River".

- 611 a. *Merpes americanus*. Nest in hollow pine stub standing in the water. The hole descended about ten feet and the eggs are laid on rotten wood and surrounded by the mud. The water of the Lake has been rising rapidly and a new dam at the outlet has brought it three inches above its highest previous level. The bird had evidently not calculated on this for the nest was flooded and the eggs first covered with water. The female was sitting on them however and the water was warm. The nest had evidently been occupied in former years and some one had chopped a hole in the side of the stub on a level with the nest and panned a chip over it. By tapping off this chip Alva looked directly in on the bird. She made a low growling noise but refused to move until he picked her when she scrambled up the hollow stub and flew from the open top. He shot her but she was so wet and bedraggled that he did not bring her in. The wings her breast was picked bare in places and her plumage much worn. There was a knot in the stub about half way down which so narrowed the passage that he could scarcely squeeze by and the knot was covered with feathers. The eggs all contained small embryos of such large size such as I have seen of either the Whistler or Heron. The nest was at the head of the stream on Richardson Lake.

5400 - 5401

1881

May 19

5400.

- Sterna macrura*. Gad. Very thin. Stomach empty. Shot by Alva. Doh. Sec. Nat. Hist. It was accompanied by two other terns which were presumably of the same species.

5401.

- Fico philadelphiae* ♂ ad. Shot in a small poplar near the camp. It was in a flock of thirteen and was shot on May 19. Adult.

A cloudy day with westerly wind and much rain. After breakfast we started up the shore. Alva had been at daylight and shot a fine small sheldrake at the pond in the River and the main object of our day's work was the discovery of a nest. We followed the west shore as far as the Narrows came back along the east shore and around the south arm to the north shore. We saw a number of sheldrakes, all females but found no nests. We saw very few small birds and nothing of any interest. The weather was too bad for us to stay but my impression is that this lake is not as good a collecting ground as Lake Umbagog.

In the afternoon I went down again and he had the good fortune to find a sheldrake's nest at the upper end of the Narrows. He also shot an Arctic tern.

At about 4 P.M. I started down the road for the pond but missing the path I got into a swamp and stepping on a slippery root found myself up to my waist in mud and water. As it was cold and raining at the time I made my way back to the camp.

In the woods about the camp I saw pretty much the same birds that occur at Upton. D. Blackbreasted, Canada, Red, Cassin's, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Horned Lark, and other characteristic species. I was surprised at not seeing more Woodpeckers. There were a few hairy, Downy and Yellow bellied but I did not see or hear any of the Picoides and only one Hylotarsus. The woods around the Lake shore are largely made up of Arbor vitae and should be in every way well suited to Picoides and furthermore I remember seeing numbers of them Woodpeckers there in 1873 but they were not to be found to-day.

For the past ten years Woodcock have been numerous in the second growth about the camp. But last year none of their nests were broken up by cattle and the river, down and a sportsman killed thirteen birds there in September. This season not one has been seen or heard in the vicinity; a striking example of what persecution may do.

1881

May 20.

5402

5403

Phalaropus hyperboreus

Oxford County, Maine.

Lake Umbagog - near Outlet.

♂ ad. Body 11.5. Irides dark hazel - bills black. Tarsi and feet dull blue. In good flesh but not fat. Gaster well developed. These birds were swimming in deep water about two hundred yards from shore near the mouth of Sunday Cove. They were evidently feeding for they advanced over the surface in zig-zag lines and after progressing a little way rose and flew back to cover the same ground again. They were very tame and I paddled the boat within fifteen yards of them. Their motions in swimming graceful. Some water fowls of them as I saw. In but they remind me rather of Gallinules. The head bob with each stroke of the feet, but it bobs gracefully, and the delicate neck is extended quickly on every stroke while the slender bill gleams that surface. This activity suggests that it is a bird with which I am familiar, and the bird seems to be all the time in a state of frantic hurry. Their stomachs were filled with some soft-bodied and unrecognizable animal food. I shot one on the water, the other as it rose. The flight is precisely like that of a sandpiper.

5404.

Colaptes auratus

♂ ad. Accompanied by a female feeding young. This bird when first killed had a beautiful greenish tinge on the plumage which I do not remember seeing in Mass. specimens.

(Det. acc. Nat. Hist.)

5405.

Sterna macrura

♂ ad. Young small. Much incubated. Killed by one of the fish-drivers who knoiled it off in thorough shot pin on the boom, with his pick-pole. This was at the Outlet (the sunsets on there been to day).

Exch. To Ward & N. S. F. & T.

5406.

Actitis macularia

Nest in a natural hole in a red maple that stands in the water. Height about thirty feet. Hole descend about six inches. Eggs fresh. Not probably incomplete. One egg broken in crawling out the nest. This pair of Actitis bred in the same place last year or at least we have seen them. I found the nest to-day by watching the ♂. Every few minutes he flew to the hole with a large worm, gave a loud bark when the ♀ approached the hole & took the morsel. Once she refused it & he swallowed it himself. When she began to climb the tree the ♂ came out & flew off, neither of them nor her mate returning.

Phalaropus wilsoni - Vireo philadelphicus

1881.

May 20

5493 3/4

5493 7/7

Oxford County, Maine.

Lake Umbagog - near Outlet.

Actitis macularia

Nest in a natural hole in a red maple that stands in the water. Hole a natural one where a limb had rotted out entering on the side of the tree and descending about five feet. Eggs laid on the rotten wood and as usual, completely buried in down (which is preserved in my collection). The female flew out of the tree when we were fifty yards away without making but little noise. She kept straight up the Mayflower until out of sight. I saw her distinctly. Incubation had just begun and the birds had been sitting probably about three or four days. The set is undoubtedly complete. Near the same place.

Actitis macularia

Nest in hole in live red maple which stood in the water within fifty yards of the previous nest. The hole was similar in character and descended about four feet. There was some of the ducks down about the entrance which was worn very smooth. The eggs were buried in down (which is preserved) so that not one was visible when we looked in on the nest. The bird sat closer than the last but she came out when the boat stood at her. She flew very easily at first, going down nearly to the water. I saw her distinctly. The entrance hole in both nests was about ten feet above the water on the west side of the tree. So far as I have observed the whistle is the only bird which will come out to the nest when the chimney ascends to the hole. Incubation as with the last, set undoubtedly complete.

After a very cloudy and clear day with rain in P.M. We again saw and before starting on the drive across the lake I walked down the shore to watch them. On my return I saw a Phalaropus swimming among the drift wood over a mud flat on the shore. It was very large and I saw it plainly enough to make nearly sure that it was a Phalaropus wilsoni. I had my gun but no cartridges loaded with me and only a moment stopped before it rose and flew with the wings over the lake. As it flew I could see the chestnut banding on the wings and back.

They told us of an albino Blackbird Amphispiza bilineata with a white patch which was often seen over the lake but I could not find it.

On our way back across the covey the barn came out and I heard many birds. I noted Vireo philadelphicus in a number of places and saw at least - Troglodytes.

1881

May 20

Oxford County, Maine.

Nests some of which may have belonged to this species. The open places and brushy areas on the coast are particularly well suited to its habits and I think they are much more numerous than the anguillan *Sterna*.

Upon reaching Sunday Cove we started down the beach in our boat. Off the mouth of the cove I shot the pair of *Phalaropus catalpa* on the previous page and a little further down we saw four *Sterna macrura*. The birds were afterwards seen at intervals through the day. They would hunt about in the shallow water, walking up to the bottom and if the water was too shallow they would hunt back again until we lost them in the distance nearly as far as Metairie Island. We saw none or two they would go back again. I have no doubt they were the *Sterna* of the birds. I saw them submerge down to the surface dozens of times but they never came up anything or indeed even landed on the water. I did not see the incubated eggs of the one seen that morning and my other that was killed to-day by the rule drive. I have no doubt that all winter they have been fully incubated and the small chicks that are to be seen in the fall and there is very nothing that they could eat. Their brown plumage showed to great advantage against the dark green woods and in some places the white foam looks after it best shape in the distance or catch a glimpse of white as it came in to land.

We sent out Leonard and as we were crossing it I saw a *Trochilus columbis* darting like a bee across the narrow opening. It is in advance of the season for the Canada plum bushes will not blossom for three or four days yet.

We walked about the battery until about 4 P.M. and then started homeward. The row down the lake was rather tedious and uneventful. We saw several pairs of loons and as we were nearing the lake barn I had the good luck to discover the Sparrow Hawk's nest. The female went into the blasted top of a small fir then hopped out again squinting sharply. The male then appeared and carried her when they repeated and flew off in opposite directions.

M

May 21

5406.

5407.

Myiodynastes fusca ♂ ad. very fat. In clump of willows behind a hill.

" " ♀ " shot with the preceding.

Out for an hour. The birdfoot. Saw one *Myi. canadensis*.

1881

May 23

5408.

5409.

5410.

5411.

5412.

5413.

Oxford County, Maine.

Upton - Head of Lake Umbagog.

Sterna macrura ♂ ad. Very thin-incubated in fact. Stomach filled with *Colaptes* many of them of large size. No traces of fish. Shot on a snag at the battery when it was sitting alone.

" " ♂ ad. Very much incubated. Throat and gullet filled with small black wasps. Stomach contained several of the same, a few beetles and the undistinguishable remains of a small fish. Shot about a mile below the battery when it was sitting on a floating nest. The sexual organs of these two birds as well as the two females taken last week were but little developed. These birds are undoubtedly part of the flock of four seen on Saturday. I thought I saw two others to-day sitting on a distant snag. (See *F. and B.*)

Picoides aetneus ♂ ad. Incubating. Shot on the edge of the Andros-coggin about one hundred yards below the mouth of the Megalloway. Edge of cedar-bitten swamp.

Contopus borealis ♂ ad. Shot with the *Picoides* *Cont.* to *Sparrow*.

Pip. sp. Nest in hollow red maple. The entrance hole was a long, wide slit much larger than in any *Pip.* nest which I have previously found. It was not over five feet above the water and as the hollow descended nearly two feet the bottom was very nearly down to high-water mark. The eggs were laid on rotten wood but as usual they were well covered with down and when I looked in on them, I could see only one. The female was swimming among the drift-wood within fifty yards of the spot but the eggs were quite cold. We started the male at least a hundred yards from his mate. He flew a few rods and landing rapidly, lighted on the horizontal branch of a large yellow birch where he sat for a considerable length of time watching our motions. The locality was a small pond opening in from the Andros-coggin River about fifty rods below the Megalloway. The eggs were perfectly fresh.

Corvus americanus. Nest in tall fir about half way up and thirty feet above the ground. Bird sitting. The few off which were was climbing the tree. Nest composed of sticks and lined with moss and other material. Long embryos in the egg and egg situation. (See *F. and B.*)

Brown Inka Cathartes aura - American kestrel - H. f. peregrina

 $\frac{1}{52}$

Aford County, Maine.

By 2/1

hole and then tapped it on an orange flower as they
would hang, but without touching the post-hole. He had to
cut the stick a few days but it did not break at the end.
Colletes maculosa. In the morning I saw a female flying
very high but then naturally about a half of a mile back
and after a few days the dropped her wings and lived as
prophesied by Taylor we investigated the nest. It had evidently
been deserted after all just as it had to position itself directly
the tree was a large red maple and dead. The hole had barely
could be seen. However this time the hole held fast at both
top and bottom. The space was very narrow. I never before
saw a Colletes nest in a maple and I never saw one when
the hole did not hang off below.
Panurginus exilis. Saw one carrying a great bunch of
sticks in its talons. It flew off over the woods.
Pyrausta nicta. Heard a male singing.

Aug 21

Upton - Lytle Cover

W.H.O. Thyris flabellifera 8 str. growing on a tall sand pile. Shot behind Oak House

278-56 Putorius flavicollis americanus.
 First behind enormous mass of his back.
 height about four feet. Stood standing on the
 edge of the woods in the water. Eggs perfectly
 fresh! The female was not on the nest but
 as we were taking it she came with her
 old family surrounded with him back which
 she finally was about to throw into the
 nest. The latter however was remarkably
 deep and elaborate. Eggs 10.

When still and windy, but

Raining after breakfast so spent the day working around the house at the Upper Cove. We heard a great number of White-throats & 600 Starlings, no Woodpeckers.

We took lunch in the open air and later we passed
a group of young Caribou rose before us with a short stretch of
willow and a little clearing on our side. Then we were sitting
then a small Canada porcupine, thin but one of the ugliest and
crawling out on a branch slowly down in the willow twigs and
divorced the leaves. Occasionally he stopped to scratch the side
of his head with a peculiarly bipartite motion. I finally watched
him under him and poked him with a stick which he
shook vigorously with his tail with an upward motion. He
would not however bite. Then was another one in a similar
yellow, gray with age beneath the tree. He crawled up and
sniffed his tail to our tent crawled under, from under,

1881

May 29 Sunday

Oxford County, Maine.

Atton

275-715 Certhia familiaris americana. Nest under scale of hemlock bark. Two
found on wood edge on the fall stem.
Height of nest about eight feet. Eggs
perfectly fresh but probably incomplete. No
bird seen. This nest was found on May
26th when it contained two eggs. Both
shown of Baker west of Pease's brook.

Cloudy with heavy southerly rain

This my last day at the lake, I spent chiefly in good morning. After breakfast however Alva² rowed me down the lake a little way to a Cuckoo's nest which we found on the 26th.

26. In the evening the Night Hawks came around the house in great numbers flying through the door-yard close to the ground and alighting in the flower garden as they always do at this season. A Wilson's Thrush also came into the garden about dusk and sang for many minutes. His notes sounded unusually clear and tender in the twilight with the rain dripping around.

May 30

Upton to Portland.

Clear and warm with light west wind. An exceedingly heavy
thunder shower in the afternoon, extending over the whole of
New England.

I left the boat at 5.30 A.M., intending to hit the morning train from Bethel but Rippon made some mistake in the time and we arrived fifteen minutes too late. As I was obliged to take the 1 P.M. train, a slow mixed affair that did not reach Portland until 6 P.M. when I connected with the Boston boat.

The drive down to Bethel was lovely as it always is. The woods were in nearly full leaf and many shrubs were in full blossom. I saw a good many birds but nothing of special note. Mourning Warblers are evidently scarce this season. I heard only three where frequently I have noted a dozen. I heard ~~several~~ ^{one} of Empidonax hammondi and one ^{is} a parula grown up to small white pines and nothing else.

Occasionally while the horses were climbing some hill and the sound of the wheels was muffled in the sandy soil the drone notes of a Hummer thrush would come on the ear from the wood edges of some steep pasture. At Bryant's Pond I saw from the train whole floating islands purple with the Canada rhodora - perfect masses of solid color.

Massachusetts
Lyngsboro

June 4

5417

June 9

5418

1976

Cystole acadica ♀ juv. first pl. "I. albifrons" mounted as Iris yellow, of the same tint as in the adult. Taken from the nest with one 5-418 & 5419. An apparently older bird than the others as it is nearly free from down & the plumage is farther advanced.

" ♂ juv. first pl. Iris yellow - lining of wings pale rose-color.

A. B. The above dates represent the times at which the specimens were obtained by me.

Myiagala acadica.. The above cataloged specimens with a fourth which I now have alive, were taken from the nest at Longflore Mass. by Mr. Will Perham and brought to me on ~~May 4~~ ^{May 15} 1891. As nearly as Mr. Perham could remember they were taken about May 15 at which time they were in the down. The nest was in an old ~~Whicker's~~ (Colaptes) hole which was bored in a dead limb of a poplar in the woods. The hole had not been enlarged. Mr. Perham did not see either of the parent birds. This is the 15th ~~year~~ ^{time} since White sent he has found at Longflore. Several years since he took one with me in this nest.

I kept three of this Owls nearly a week and learned much regarding their habits. They were perfectly gentle, never attempting to bite or scratch and pinning on the whole rather to bite, being handled. Their only note was a shrill, continued squeaking which was almost precisely similar to that of a bat. They eat very greedily taking any kind of meat. Two ounces which I put in their cage were greedily devoured. They drew the skin off and tore away the flesh in shreds as well as eating the skin. They frequently ejected their pellets in my presence. The little fellows would begin by yawning, then the head would be shaken sideways and the pellets, coated with mucus, would be shot forth usually to a distance of several inches from where the bird was sitting. They drank water freely but seemed to get along well enough without it.

Their motions were peculiar similar to those of a Scops. They oscillated their heads in the same manner and I was convinced that this was done for the purpose of fixing the exact position of a distant object. I immediately afterward they usually flew to top of a door or book-case which they had been looking towards. They were very gentle with one another, never quarreling, and frequently caressing each other with their bills. I became much attached to

Trip to Gulf of St. Lawrence

Arnisquam eastward to Cash's Banks

1881

June 17

5420.

5421.

5422

Oenanthe oceanica. ♀ ad. Very thin - iris dark
hazel. ovaries small,
not larger than dust
spot. Wings bright yellow
A little fat on skin.
iris dark hazel - bill
black web bright yellow
tarsus not larger than
" & shot - mounting
body feathers.
" " ♀ ad. Little fat. ovaries very
small. iris hazel.
web bright yellow.
mounting wing quills

I shot these birds about ten miles to the eastward of Rockport, Mass. They were flying about in all directions and at least a hundred were seen, all of this species. Their specimens were absolutely free from any bloody odor and unlike Spack's Petrel, no oil flowed from their mouths.

We picked up these birds by means of a netting net

Clear and rather warm with steady winds varying from west to south. Course east, one half South.

Our party went aboard the yacht yesterday morning but before we could make sail the strong north wind increased to a gale and we were obliged to delay our departure. We lay at anchor in the harbor through the forenoon but after dinner the anchor began to drag so we hoisted the main sail and ran in to a coal-wharf in which favorable situation we spent the night.

At four o'clock this morning all hands were called and sail made and with a fair wind we soon glided out of the harbor, passed Rockport and stretched away to the eastward.

A few miles off Rockport we saw a single Brant (*Branta
breata*) and shortly afterwards three others, all flying northward.
Others shortly became very numerous. They were all *B. americana*.
They were scattered everywhere over the ocean and during the
winter many more or less of them are within sight. They occasion-
ally followed our wake for a short distance and perhaps ate
some small pieces of fat that I threw overboard. Their flight
was exactly like that of the White-bellied swallow. I saw
many nests on the shore, resembling one of butterflies with
their bodies spread wings, but none were opened floating.
We passed a large Brim-fish its dorsal fin projecting above
the surface like an upright stingle and exactly the color of
a fresh piece of wood.

Besides the Petrels I saw only one bird, a small Gull, which I considered *D. atricilla*.

Our yacht is a small schooner-rigged vessel, forty eight feet long, fifty tons burden, new equipment. Our party is as follows.

Prof. Stephens M.D. William Brewster.
Edward G. Gardner. Gilbert Davis, Innis, Maine, Pilot.
Samuel Henshaw. David C. Greenwood, Concord, Mass.
W. A. Hall, U.C. John C. Dwyer, Boston.
G. R. Warren, Northam

Sterna harrisi - *Sterna harrisi*

1881.

At sea - Off Cape Sable, N.S.

June 18

5423.

Oceanites oceanica 3 juv? Iris dark hazel - web yellow.

Tastes small. Apparently a very young bird with soft skull and bones. Rather fat.

5424.

"

♀ ad. Iris dark hazel - web yellow.

Garies very small - plumage perfect - a very adult bird with hard bones. When dying, after being taken on board, it emitted a perfect shriek about one inch long of a pale pink color. Its stomach also was filled with the remains of others of the same kind.

I shot this specimen about thirty miles to the westward of Cape Sable, N.S. They were about the usual all day and more than a hundred were seen.

Both of these birds were fat & very ripe. They were scented with a small, rancid odor. No oil flowed from their mouths however.

Cloudy with continuous but rather thin fog. Wind southwest and rather light.

When coming on deck this morning I found the sea shrouded in a bank of fog. Around us for a distance of several hundred yards it seemed perfectly clear. Beyond, the fog lay close on the water drifting in stony wreaths and obscuring all distant objects. A long, irregular swell prevailed at times while at others the surface was very slight. The vessel ran steadily but not rapidly ahead at 9 P.M. we made Cape Sable fog whistle. I remained on deck until ten P.M. taking a short turn at the watch. It was very impressive standing alone at the bow, with the vessel plunging on through the darkness. The fog was very thick and I continually turned my eyes in every direction looking for a light and listening for a steamer whistle. Once I made out the port light of an inward bound merchant shipman and noted my horn in response to his. There were few sounds to be heard - the hiss of the bow through the glassy waves, the feeble grating note of the Petrels circling but apparently near at hand, and once the mowing "blow" of a black-fish.

I saw but few birds to day. Just after breakfast we ran past a Murre which dove when we were nearly upon him; later a Wilson's Tern came overhead and circled just above our mast head, following us for several miles and occasionally uttering his harsh cry.

The Petrels were in sight continually from morning until dark. They seemed to wander aimlessly about over the ocean appearing occasionally through the fog. I saw them after it was quite dark this evening, about the bows, when they ~~flashed~~ looked like little bats. Later in the darkness, I for the first time heard their cry, a feeble grating note repeated three or four times.

The latter's cry that they sometimes make in the rigging and pull on deck where they cannot see. They fly high in flocks, and sometimes in threes. I think all are *Oceanites*. I shot two yesterday and one to-day which could not be recovered.

Puffinus major - *Puffinus major*

1881.

June 19

Sunday.

At sea - Off Nova Scotia.

Thick fog up to 10 A.M. when it cleared and the sun shone out for a few hours. Afternoon cloudy with the wind fresh. In the evening, a thunder shower succeeded by a heavy gale and high sea, blowing late into the night. Course east by north and south to south east. About forty miles off shore.

This has been decidedly one of the most uncomfortable days. There was a cold raw wind and the heavy swell made it difficult to get about the boat. In the evening, when the thunder shower struck us, we doubtless saved the mainmast and finally took it in altogether running through the night under a reefed foresail and jib. I was very sea sick all night my first experience.

The thunder shower was very interesting to me. A small brilliant colored cloud hung over the sea, came swiftly down upon us; then was a flash of light and rain a vivid flash of lightning or into with heavy thunder claps which, contrary to my previous impressions, cooled and rejuvenated over the sea nearly as on the land.

Of birds I saw but few. There were Wilson's Petrels in sight all day but they were not as numerous as yesterday. I also saw two Shearwaters one dark above, white below, probably a Puffin major, the other apparently as black as a crow, undoubtedly a P. puffinoides. I also saw a small bird which I took to be a Puffin. It flew past us within gun range passing low over the water and proceeding with a swift glancing flight very like that of the Black-bellied Puffin.

June 20.

At sea - Off Nova Scotia - East of Canso

A perfectly clear and very beautiful day with fresh west wind.

Early in the forenoon we stood in towards shore and after about an hour we were made the first land seen since we left Cape Ann. Upon spotting a coasting schooner we were told that we were abreast of Canso light about fifty five miles west of the Straits of Canso. We accordingly headed out again and took all day along the coast, occasionally making out rocky ridges covered with scrubby forests or more distinctly rocky headlands against which the surf threw many wreaths of spray. The water was dotted with kelp and occasionally we passed small vessels or large double-masted boats with two-colored sails. At sunset we ran into the Strait of Canso and anchored in Old Canso harbor.

The Petrels followed us nearly to the last of Canso and with a number of them collected about some fishing boats when two Shearwaters which I took to be P. major. I also saw one or two Gannets and a Puffin or two. Further in shore Terns became very numerous. They were scattered everywhere over the sea, at times alighting in small groups on a school of small fish. I saw several white-fronted ones, which were probably of the portlandia plumage. I saw many others which I think were more. As we entered Canso Strait, just before the entrance I saw about a dozen Shearwaters many of which were P. puffinoides. Their flight is one of grace; they are the most beautiful of the sea.

Birds observed at Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.

1881

From Old Canaan to Port Hawkesbury.

June 21

Clear in the forenoon with strong strong South wind and heavy rain in the afternoon.

At six o'clock we hoisted the anchor and stood up the Strait before a stiff South wind. As we ran out of the little harbor when we had passed the night we threaded our way through a narrow channel with drift hills on either side, mostly barren and covered with a scanty growth of grass with occasional patches of stunted spruces. The rocks were covered with a growth of yellow sea weed. As we glided down to the shore I heard a few long sparrows singing among the spruce thickets and I noticed a peculiar and uniform difference in the intonation of their notes. We soon ran out into Chatham's Bay a broad inland sea across which we could hardly catch sight of the opposite shore. The sail across was pleasant but uninteresting. The only birds seen were occasional terns and nothing else of interest was observed save a number of porpoises.

Beyond the Bay the channel again narrowed to about half a mile. The shores were bordered by high ridges clothed with extensive forests of stunted, ragged looking black spruces.

We reached Port Hawkesbury about noon and dropped anchor among a number of vessels in the stream.

After dinner we went ashore and reported at the Custom house. After a walk we strolled about the town and Mr. Kerr collected a few flowers. We bought in a bunch of the Canada Rhodora in full bloom; also a bunch of the black spruce with small newly formed cones.

At sunset I went out on deck to look around and I was agreeably surprised to hear a full chorus of bird music from the opposite shore of the harbor about a fourth of a mile from the edge of the town. The reason being that the birds were singing from the edge of the town.

Taking one of our boats Gardiner and Henshaw pulled us across and we lay in shore for a few minutes listening to the various bird notes. The rain plashed gently on the quiet waters of the harbor but the birds sang fully for a short time before the darkness closed in.

I identified *Melospiza cinerea*, several; *Melospiza cinerea* several (long decidedly peculiar notes, fast and less full than in Mass & Maine); *Junco hyemalis*, one; *Dendroica virens* one; *D. maculosa*, one; *Zonotrichia albicollis*, several. In the afternoon I also saw *Caprimulgus vociferans*, *Poemenetes* several (heard); *Hirundo lunifrons*, a small colony nesting under the eaves of a shed near the wharf.

The vegetation is very backward for the season. Apples and cherry trees are still in blossom in the perimeter gardens in the town.

Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.

1881

June 22

Stormy with a heavy gale from the north-west and frequent driving showers of rain and sleet.

When we first came on deck at six o'clock it was perfectly calm but a north-west wind soon began to ruffle the water and it increased so rapidly that in less than an hour it was blowing very heavily. The driver, Henshaw, Kerr, Gardiner and I started to cross the straits but the wind decided us to return and we accordingly landed opposite the town and began to tramp about through the woods near the shore. By this time the wind was fairly howling through the trees and the rain drove across the landscape in heavy sheets so we decided to return to the vessel. We first put up in our boat but heavily laden as it was it shipped a sea and we were glad to get back. We then borrowed a larger boat and crossed the harbor safely.

I saw absolutely nothing in the woods excepting a Robin but during the fiercest blasts of wind and rain a *Dendroica virens* sang at intervals among the evergreens.

The woods which we explored were almost wholly made up of firs and black spruces some of which reached fifteen or twenty feet in height. I found one small yellow birch, a very sapling.

In the evening we went ashore and in conversation with some of the townspeople were told that of the 21 mammals known were found in Nova Scotia, Henshaw, Caribou and bears on Cape Breton and Caribou and deer on Newfoundland. It seems almost incredible that there should be no deer in either Nova Scotia or Cape Breton.

1881
June 21

Port Hood to Entry Island (Macdaniel)

A clear, warm day with light wind. In the afternoon a heavy fog fell with rain from the north west. We started out of Port Hood at 6.5. A. and cast anchor under the lee of Entry Island at 9 P.M. The wind was very light through the early part of the day and in the afternoon it fell nearly dead calm until the squall struck us and gave us rather more than we sought for.

Through the day the water of the Gulf was as smooth as those of Doubtful; only a light breeze ruffled the water which was pale blue in tint. To the north past Cape the shores of Cape Breton, as continuous line of bold, steeply sloping islands to an elevation of several thousand feet, and presenting the appearance of a range of low mountains covered in blue haze which later in the day gradually shut them out from our view.

The sail was simply delightful. The sun was deliciously warm after the late cold weather and the sea so smooth that sitting in the bows we could plainly see jelly fishes drifting gathrons beneath the surface. They were most numerous and even in beds as was the case seen yesterday. All belonged to one species (*Cyanea arctica*) which has not before been noted.

During the calm a school of fin-back whales appeared ahead. One huge fellow at least fifty feet long rose within ten yards of our bow and again just under the quarter, heaving his black shining back out of water with a large, job-like motion and blowing up a cloud of fleecy spray with a puff that sounded exactly like the escape of a locomotive. Standing on the bow I could distinctly look down into his blow-hole.

Of birds I saw very few: an occasional gull, then *Melanota melanotos*, and one Petrel which looked like *Cymochorea tensoria*.

Later in the afternoon when the squall struck us a transient (Pala) and some scolding gulls, sweeping low over the white capped waves and at times rising up motions wing and soaring majestically against the black storm-clouds in the north when his pale form showed as white as the snow.

The squall raised a heavy swell in a surprising short time a short, sharp swell previous to the full and much feared by the sailors. We had to take in everything except the mainmast which was double reefed.

It was dark when we ran in behind Entry Island and nothing could be seen but a black mass of mountains rising from the water and denting out the sky.

Stene macrura. Birds of Ankerst Island. 5431-5440

Ankerst Harbor (Ankerst Island)

1881.
June 26

5431.

Passerella iliaca. ♂ ad. worn breeding pl. - singing - dwarf spruce scrub.

5432.

Stene macrura ♂ ad. incubating - very fat

5433.

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5434.

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5435.

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5436.

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5437.

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5438.

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5439.

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5440.

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Macdaniel's birds

to the fact that the testes were minute - *Stene macrura* ♂ ad. incubating - very fat. I shot this specimen in the harbor on the 26th. It had no plumage. Its dark legs. Its dark body and evidently dark; - tarsi of feet dark (tarsus) and not breeding sed.

Clear and warm with fresh north wind.

We weighed anchor at daybreak and ran across to Ankerst Harbor about eight miles from Entry Island. After getting everything stowed away, Mr. Gardner came ashore. I had already left the boat when I heard the rich notes of a Fox Sparrow food stirring the crest of a sand-hill a broad stretch of stunted firs and black spruces lay before me. They grew thickly over the rolling, sandy knolls, but only occasional ones rose above the head and above were more than eight feet tall although all were apparently old and gnarled. There were low patches growing through them and occasional openings where a few of laurel grew in beds. Among the spruces were equally frequent black shrubs two or three feet high and also a few alders. Running nearly the entire length of the shore was a narrow shallow pond of fresh water surrounded with flag and dwarfed sedges. This covers a large portion of the ground.

I found there were Fox Sparrows two of which I shot. They were superbly but not even so then as when I shot them in Mass. I shot *Tringa falcata* and *Tringa falcata*. I heard at least a dozen notes. I also distinctly saw a *D. maculosa*, and noted a King Crow and a pair of *Ardea herodias*.

In the afternoon I took my dog and tramped down the harbor a little way. Gardner had brought in two Wilson's Gulls and was over as a luxury by throwing it out on the water I soon had hundreds of Gulls hovering over it. About twenty five per cent proved to be *D. maculosa*, the remainder *D. maculosa*. I at last settled the difference in their notes. *D. maculosa* has a harsh cry very like that of *D. falcata* and its tearing is shriller and ends with a rising inflection toward the end of a peep. I also could identify them with certainty by the color of the bill which could be plainly distinguished at thirty yards. *D. maculosa* was very much tamer than *D. falcata*.

I saw several pairs of *Ardea herodias*. One pair circled about in the sky the male pursuing the female and uttering a gut, gut which is new to me. They were not really breeding.

NYI

June 27

Baiting Island

No. 100, Soc. Hist. Hist.

5441. *Haliaeetus* ♂ ad. breeding pl. These specimens on all short under on near the cliff
 5442. " " ♀ " in which they are found. Both birds had two bare
 5443. " " ♀ " incubation spots on the sides of the abdomen but
 5444. " " ♀ " the one with the bare skin. Then partly
 5445. " " ♀ " killed the legs feet & legs would were covered
 5446. " " ♂ " red of the feet in the middle. Their skins were
 covered with reddish feet. They were really pleasant

A beautiful clear day with light southerly wind.

At daylight we brightened anchor and ran back to Baiting Island where we passed the day and night, lying under the lee of the cliffs.

As soon as we could leave the vessel Gardner, Henshaw and I started in one of the boats and pulled in shore. As we approached the land several Black Gullmots flew past and turned sharply in under the cliffs. We followed them and soon found ourselves in a most interesting place. Straight walls of red sandstone, nearly the color of burnt bricks, rose abruptly from the water and bordered above our heads to the height of a hundred feet or more. At their base were numerous caves which extended in for thirty or more feet into which the birds rolled incessantly, cawing and quacking as they were choked in the narrow spaces within. Pile of rocks, water towers from the water were several outlying, pinkish, thin fast diminishing piles being honeycombed with crevices and the summits usually ending in a sharp needle-like point. Cliffs, caves and passages were all scoured with deep fissures and intersected with pocket-like holes which frequently connected one cave with another. In these cliffs and caves great numbers of gullmots were breeding, although when we first ascended the place we saw only a few flying about. But nearly every hole had its occupant and we probably did not see one in fifty of the birds which were nesting there, as the holes were increased with many of them were high above our reach.

Upon entering a cave we could at first hear nothing but the choking sound of gulls in the recesses beyond. Then a shrill peep, as if a would come from no one knew where and the next moment a gullmote would dash out of one of the holes. Sometimes four or five would come out in quick succession and we could hear others which could not be stated at all. Those nesting in crevices of the cliff outside would frequently fly out as we roared past. They always started rather shyly, like whistlers flying from the nests in birds, and with feet and tails wide spread, flapped straight down towards the water but they drew up their feet and closed their tails when they got fairly started and flew directly out to sea, never taking to the water as crows do. In addition, to those started from the nest there were always others in flight, floating lightly on the blue water out to sea or bobbing about like corks when

Baiting Island

under the cliffs. They showed the white of their wings conspicuously both when sitting and on the wing. When flying the white above and below showed as a continuous white spot. They were rather shy always flying near living before we got within range and when they came in from seaward they frequently checked suddenly before they got within range. Sometimes however they looked past us within a few yards.

They were tamest when sitting on the ledges or shelves of the cliff. They usually show one a few feet only above the water. When they first alighted they usually sat upright for a moment on their legs, then lay down. Frequently a bird lay by its side on one or the other occasionally turned its body round. In these situations they frequently allowed us to run the boat in within a few yards. They apparently realized that we were between them and the sea and when one of us waved his hat or shouted, they would shrill and crouch down slowly on the rock.

To return to the nests. Although we thrust our arms into many of them and looked into countless others we found not one which we could reach or even see the eggs. The hole necessarily stood in for several yards and it usually took several times to the only point was to become one face and clothes with the soft sandstone. At the foot of cliff among the piles of crumbling rock that had fallen from above we found several nests. But even these were too deep to be successfully explored. There was a well beaten path leading in and out flanked by numerous tracks of birds feet on the fine black sand at its sides.

On a ledge of the cliff about midway I saw two large nests of birds which probably belonged to a Hawk as Mr. Carr saw one by their birds near the place.

After spending several hours at the base of the cliff where I shot seven of the gullmots, we landed at a point further to the westward where the sandstone gave place to high banks covered with beach-grass. I went a little way inland but saw nothing excepting *Sturna* sparrows which fairly swarmed. I noticed a difference in the their song which ended with an emphatic upward inflection, at a distance this ending could be heard before the other notes. This peculiarity was noted in the individuals heard at Macrair Cove and it is probably a local characteristic. I shot two of the birds which however I planted at the Museum.

The only other species noted on this island was *Coturnix* *signaria*. No large colony nesting in the earth flats at the top of the sandstone cliff. Crows were numerous several seen by Henshaw and Gardner (they heard one their heads with their feet and followed them about, probably having eggs or young among the sand dunes). *Procellaria* *procellaria* were mounting upward at sunset and booming once or twice before we arrived. *Ardea* *argentea* were seen by Mr. Gardner.

The evening was perfect and the count showed fairly among the hosts of brilliant stars.

Grand Entry Harbor, Coffin Island.

following Capelin their favorite food here, and were so excited that
 they paid not the slightest attention to our approach. It was a
 really superb sight: the great moving bands crowding together over
 the spot dashing down by dozens. Amongst the silver in the foam
 were red and rising to flame again. There was a dark cloud in
 the west and their plumage burred fairly to flame against it.
 But I had brief time to watch their school for on soon saw
 one a fair shot, I distinctly heard the shot flash it but it
 fell, quietly seaward until at the distance of about half a mile
 it dropped dead. The others immediately gathered about it and
 began flying over it in a great circle about fifty yards in
 diameter. We moved out as fast as possible and in a few
 minutes were in the midst of them. There were then four minutes
 seven shots were fired and seven perfects came toppling down.
 The more we killed the more excited and we found the numbers
 became. They frequently came within ten yards of us always
 flying in the same circle a great circle. When the risk of
 it being and not killed instantly they crossed hastily
 and after studying the water repeated this round out with
 their exceptions I have not seen them after a round. The
 flock above us was absolutely silent, and they are equally
 so when flying no matter how excited they may be. They
 however did not swoop down over the dead and wounded
 like fens but simply flew in a great circle each bird hovering
 for a moment and looking down as it passed the spot.
 The Gannets flight is slower than that of any bird I know.
 Its flaps and falls alternately and the weight of its heavy
 body carries it steadily with the help of the steady gallop of
 at times it flies very rapidly. They follow the Capelin into the
 harbor on every flood tide and out again with the ebb. There
 are numerous parti-colored individuals among very plain and
 some that are nearly black. There is said to be a small breeding
 ground on the small pine ridge from here. Distance of no more
 beautiful sight than the Gannets plume. It swoop down with
 half closed wings and then not more than a foot from the
 surface above them instantly and disappears, sending the spray
 at least two feet into the air, for a moment, out of sight for
 ten or fifteen seconds then comes to the surface with an instant
 that shows one rising a foot above the water. He will then
 float a moment probably to observe his fish when he has
 describes a half circle and is ready for another plunge.
 All his motions are minutely perfect - a perfect rather
 majestic, but well of fire and dash. When flying a hundred
 are joining together the sight is truly a beautiful one.
 In addition to the Gannets we saw a single *Colymbus* *luteus*.
trichas which circled for some time over a boat but out of
 range uttering a peculiar creak. It came over enough for us
 to make out its red throat - I think must have had eggs
 or young ones.
 I forgot to mention that all the Gannets we shot fell head foremost
 and did not turn over in the air. I saw a single *Colymbus* *luteus*.

Rissa tridactyla

Edward, George, Martin, Coffin Island.

Cloudy and cold with a November sky but a bright sunset. I spent the entire day on the North Shinnecock. But even on our West many opportunities for interesting observations occur. Thus there was hardly a day when there was not numbers of beautiful little Kittiwakes around us and I must own not a form of their interesting characteristics. They come into this harbor every day and are among the most characteristic birds. Within fifty yards of our anchorage the debris of the lobster, carrying fat-tails is daily dumped and although the water is quite deep many choice morsels apparently float to the surface for the Kittiwakes are always hovering over the spot and picking up something or other. Their motions are eminently gull-like and so far as I can see identical with those of the Herring and Pomarine Gulls. When about to seize a floating object they drop the feet and for an instant stand as it were on the surface when the bill is thrust down and the morsel seized. It is very gracefully done however and perhaps more so than with either of the other species. I tried to get them to pick up some pieces of fat which I threw out to them but they would not even look at them though they floated directly over their feeding ground. They are braver than any Gulls I ever saw before being apparently absolutely fearless and coming within a few yards of us. They are silent birds though occasionally when several are together one will utter a low cee, cee which sounds very like the cry of a young Tern. The immature birds are largely in excess of the adults from which they may be distinguished at long open range the black tipped tail and black sub-tail bar being very conspicuous. I shot three of the immature birds none of which were breeding but both the adults catalogued as L. 237 were incubating. When one is killed the other pays little attention to it, at the most only circling once or twice before flying on. This is at variance with what I have previously noticed. The Kittiwake looks much smaller than I had expected. I should have great difficulty in distinguishing them from Loons consequently.

When the tide is running out they frequently come floating down by the vessel either singly or in little companies. They are busily feeding paddling about irregularly like Phalaropes. They sit very lightly on the water and swing the head and tail briskly.

The birds are very numerous and tame here. I have
only seen them at a distance and have not investigated
the relation members of measures and friends. I often hear
them flying about late at night.

The birds here are very interesting. They hunt a large portion
of their time catching fleas. Holding out up to their bills they
pounce slowly about wagging their tails like a pointer drawing on
game. When they catch a flea they take it ashore and crush
it dead but do not eat it. This fact on the authority of
the natives - the fishing are witnesses only.

1881.
July 2

Grand Entry Harbor to Bird Rock.

Clear and calm with light south wind.

We left Grand Entry at daybreak with a fresh breeze but when off Old Harry Head the wind died away and we were almost entirely becalmed for several hours. After that a slight wind forced us slowly toward the smaller water. Shortly after dinner we sighted Bird Rock and very slowly it became more and more distinct until we could see the snowy masses of birds on the summit and sides and the swarms flying about the cliffs. All through the middle of the day we saw flocks at frequent intervals flying in long lines close to the water and flying swiftly towards this great rookery. As we neared the rock they became more and more frequent and when within four or five miles they were continuously passing us. When ten or fifteen were flying out in flocks they flapped and sailed as if at a given signal and the effect of the file of great birds wheeling along all with set wings was very fine. We saw no small birds until within a few miles of the rock. Then Hares, Razor-bills and Puffins began to appear and within a mile distance they dotted the water in all directions and continually flew past us.

We saw in to an anchorage within an eighth of a mile of the rock just as the sun was setting and I shall never forget the wonderful sight that our eyes rested upon. The crest of the cliffs, the steep banks of crumbling sandstone and breaking all the edges on the face of the cliffs were now white with the swarming myriads of sea-birds which were sitting so close together that in many places they must have actually touched each other. On the narrow ledges lower down Hares and Razor-bills were sitting erect in rows like files of soldiers and Kittiwakes occupied the spaces between and about them. The air above, around and below the cliffs was filled with a network of birds, swarming, circling, retreating in bewildering confusion. Above the roar of the surf was an incessant clatter of bird tongues like the sound of a myriad pieces of machinery. The whole was wonderful in itself and altogether beyond the power of description. We could only stand on deck in awe and gaze.

Just before dark Mr. Nyall landed on a cliff in close to the cliffs and we were soon on land as we found ourselves among the vast assemblage. Hundreds of flocks came out to look about our over heads frequently within a few yards and to look down on us. Hares, Puffins and Kittiwakes past our heads and the surf rolled in on the iron-bound cliffs with a hollow roar.

As soon as it was fairly dark the inhabitants of the Rock became perfectly quiet and I did not hear any sound from them. One man when a woman cutter horn to us in the offing and fired a gun which was answered by a great outcry from the rock. Nor did any of the birds fly about in the darkness. We remained late on deck and looked & listened carefully.

5456-5462

1881.

July 3

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54595460
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54625463
5464
5465

Bygon Island.

Mormon arctica. ♂ ad

Exch. To Ward's Nat. Sci. Est.

(To W. B. Bryant in exch.)

" " ♂ ad

" " ♂ "

" " ♀

Alca torda ♂ ad.

" " ♀ " incubating. two seen together on other rock

" " ♀ " brood stained by sandstone.

Mormon arctica -

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Nests in hole among debris at foot of sandstone cliffs. Some of the eggs could be reached by the hand: others we got at by digging while still others were hidden beyond our reach. Most of the birds flew out before we landed but on one nest the parent sat without sign of fear and could not be reached. The holes were irregular being merely crevices among the crumbling sandstone enlarged and scraped into shape by the birds. The eggs were all fresh.

Fickle weather, alternately cloudy and clear with occasional showers and fresh breezes from the south to west.

We left Bird Rock at sunrise, the wind being so fresh that we did not dare to land and ran to Bygon Island where we anchored among a number of small fish-like rocks under the lee of the island then being no harbor there.

After getting everything stowed on Bygon and I took on the boat and rowed in under the cliffs which were of sandstone and stratified clay and were perpendicular from the sea to the height of about three hundred and fifty feet. Their face was jagged and full of rents and openings with innumerable narrow ledges. About three feet from the sea was dotted with numerous black, scabbard-like shells along the ledges frequently a hundred feet above the water, but rows of Puffins and occasional pairs of Razor-billed Ducks. There were about one of the latter to twenty Puffins.

As we moved along the Puffins would launch into the air and with rapid and motionless wings and bills depressed would shoot down nearly to the water then rising would fly briefly about our boat at a height of twenty or more yards. Their flight reminded us of a broad-wing when coming to sing. When coming in from the sea they flew directly and briefly all ducks.

The Ducks started from the cliffs in nearly the same way but with bills held back with the rest of the body. Afterwards they flew about us in great circles, they hopped like Ducks. Their down much thicker than the Puffins and harder to bill. Both species were entirely silent. The first about thirty specimens of both seen of which were seen. I sat all but lost in the catalogue through subsequent bad weather and loss of work. We saw large flocks of *Actinia fusca* but were told they do not breed there. *Actinia* - *Actinia* - *Actinia* only nest there.

5463-5477

1881.

July 4

Bird Rocks

5463. *Phalacrocorax boeckii* ♂ ad. Found dead in a dry well on the rock. There were half a dozen others with it.
 5464. *Nissa tridactyla* ♀ juv. chick in down } Taken from the nest by a small son
 5465. " " ♀ " " " " } of the light-keeper.

5466. *Lanius ana* ♂ ad.
 5467. " " ♂ "
 5468. " " ♀ "
 5469. " " ♀ "

5470. *Lanius borealis* ♂ ad.
 5471. " " ♀ "
 5472. " " ♀ "

5473. *Lanius borealis* ♀ ad.
 5474. " " ♀ "

5475. *Lanius borealis* ♀ ad.
 5476. " " ♀ "

5477. *Lanius borealis* ♂ ad.

7/1 A/ *Alca torda*. ♂ taken from a burrow in the ground on top of the rock. The female was sitting and was caught in the burrow but afterwards released.

I shot nearly all these specimens flying over the sea as they were going to or coming from the rocks. Standing on the deck of the "Arctura" I fired as fast as I could just in the cartridges, one of the men picking up the birds for me. I killed a few afterwards on the ledge but as many birds without coming down I don't after firing a few shots. The Murres were not at all shy although many would come and pass us out of range.

1881

July 4

Bird Rocks

Here in the forenoon finishing after 12 M. with heavy rain and a hard easterly gale through the afternoon and night!

We left Pigeon Island at daybreak and by 8 A.M. anchored close under Bird Rocks on the western side. Our party landed as soon as possible and by two or three were hoisted to the summit by the crane. After spending about two hours on the top Gardiner and I were lowered again and returning to the "Arctura" I deliberately fired out a great heap of cartridges and began shooting Murres as they flew past. Finding that I could not shoot steadily from the vessel I shortly took on of the boats and finished my work in that way. I killed thirty Murres in less than an hour, a tedious but necessary slaughter.

At about 2 P.M. we weighed anchor and to the surprise of every one Capt. Hyatt decided to run for Anticosti. As we got out into the bay the sea rose and the wind increased until at dark the vessel was pitching terribly. All on board passed a night of great wretchedness and anxiety. Our cabin was flooded with water, the sea fairly burying us at times, and we slept much which really all was miserably vile - but to return to Bird Rock.

As we approached the rock from the vessel we landed on the west side the clamor became almost deafening and the air was filled with thousands of birds, so thick together as snow-flakes in the hardest winter storm. The Murmets were most conspicuous but there were nearly as many Murres, the latter however passing directly out air in and never circling overhead.

We landed on a narrow pebbly beach which was fairly overhung by the beetling cliff above and waited some little time for them to lower the bucket in which we were to be hoisted to the top. While standing here the great Murmets were constantly sweeping up to their nests above at times almost fanning our cheeks with their long wings. Along the shelves there and little rocks were sitting on their eggs and a perfect shower of their droppings fell around and upon us, which occasionally fell to our feet and was broken on the rocky shore.

On our way up the cliff we passed sitting Murmets, Gannets and Kittiwakes which could easily have been reached by stretching out the hand. They hardly seemed to notice us at all, the Murmets especially feeding with others, billing, etc. sometimes fighting within ten feet of our heads.

When reaching the top we were very kindly shown about by the light keeper. One of the interesting stations was the north end of the rock. Here one could stand and look down on thousands of sitting birds within fifty feet. Rows of Puffins stood along the edge of the precipice, every narrow ledge was crowded with the best forms of Murres and Razor-bills, and on the sloping faced side of debris farther down an immense army mass of sitting Gannets covered long lines of surface. The striking beauty of flying birds made our stay and it was not safe to stand too near the edge while watching them.

Bird Rocks

1881

July 4

* That is to say more with eggs. We saw about fifty from which, for some birds, the eggs had been taken only a few days before and about which a few birds still incubated. *Sula bassana*. There were no nests. * of these birds on the top of the rock, as at the time of Dr. Buzette's visit. The increased number of buildings and people have caused them to give up this place. But some available spot on the birds was occupied by their nests. On a hard rock at the north end there was a great mass of nests there being as close together as they could be placed, and behind the cliffs the nests were in regular belts or rows following the outcroppings of the strata. All the nests that I saw were wholly made of seaweed. The birds were continually fighting and the better parents were several times seen to steal a bit of food from a neighbor's nest. Their cries were incessant and resembled the click-click of a growing machine. There were a few immatures among the adults.

Puffin tridactyla. The Kittiwakes nests were plastered all over the face of the cliff from the top to within ten feet of the sea. They occupied further projections but a few occurred on the ledges. The birds sat only closely a pair occupying each nest. They were very tame and did not come and go like the other birds which it was hard to see one or wing at all although there were thousands of them. The nests were of sea-weed sauce-shaped and deeply hollowed. All that I could see into contained young most of which were in the down. The old birds at intervals broke out in loud cries their shrill *Kittiwake*, *Kittiwake* (accented on the last syllable) running along the cliffs like a watchword.

Comoria triallii at *assa* at *vingria*. The Murres nested along the narrow ledges mostly about forty feet from the sea but many over the outer edge of the cliff. The *S. assa* were decidedly the most numerous. I could easily distinguish them at long range by their blacker heads and by the light slate-colored tawie. *S. vingria* was comparatively rare. I did not see half a dozen in all, but two pairs, both birds in each case showing the ring on their sitting together. I shot thirty one Murres of which fifteen were *assa*, eleven *tridactyla*, and three *vingria*. When startled great clouds of Murres would fly from the cliff nearly every sitting bird rolling its egg off as it flew. The flight-leader told me that nearly all the eggs are destroyed in this way. I saw only two young birds both very small downy chicks.

Alca torda. These ducks were also numerous here. A few bred among the Murres along the shelves of the cliff and I took two with their single eggs from old Puffin holes in the soil on the top of the rock. I did not see any ducks to one hundred Murres. They have much thicker necks than the Murres and can be easily recognized either sitting or flying.

Morning action. There were many puffins about the ledges but I do not think they breed there. The Red Gull was full of the south side of the summit was however full of their burrows and we dug out several with their eggs. They bit very hard and had to be handled with care. *Macrorhamphus leucurus*. There is a well on the summit. The Kittiwake was more common than before.

5478-5482

1881

July 5

Off the South Point of Anticosti.

Cloudy with a fresh east wind until noon. Afternoon nearly dead calm.

Early in the morning we made our way out Point off the South Point of Anticosti about fifteen miles to the westward of Pointe St. Pierre.

Through the forenoon we ran to the westward before a strong east wind but this failed about noon and in the afternoon it was nearly dead calm. We kept at a uniform distance of about eight miles off the coast which is remarkably straight and presented the appearance of a long blue line of wooded hills of moderate elevation rising gradually from a white beach with occasional limestone bluffs fronting the shore. The unbroken forest was apparently entirely composed of evergreen probably black spruce and fir which were apparently much taller and better developed than the piney forest of the Magdalen Islands.

We saw but few birds, occasionally a pair of *Phalaropus lobatus* passed us wandering aimlessly over the glassy surface before which *Kittiwakes* and *Murres* could not be seen. There were a good many white winged Gulls seen and a solitary *Gannet* floating on the water.

I spent the entire day blowing the eggs taken at Bird Rocks.

July 6

A repetition of yesterday with more slight variation. We had a light wind through the forenoon and had reached South Point about two P.M. when the wind veered to north-west and blew so fresh that we decided to put about and run for Fox Bay at the extreme western end of the island. During the remainder of the afternoon we too, along at a range of some thirty miles from the shore, the *Phalaropus* frequently flying beneath the waves. At ten P.M. the wind moderated though it still remained a fresh breeze. I made no observations of any interest. As during yesterday there was an occasional *Loon* & *Petrel*, a few *Herring* & *Kittiwake* birds and an or two *Murres*, nothing more. I spent the entire day blowing birds.

July 7

Black Bay, East Point of Anticosti.

No. 105. *Alca torda*. ♂. Shot right & left as they flew from the west. Iris dark green.

5480.

No. 106. *Alca torda* ♂. Shot while circling about the boat: just abundant here.

5481.

Puffin tridactyla ♂. Shot with them thus while flying over the water. The bird is much collected and circled about the boat. One of a brood of six which were swimming with the parent close in under the cliff. This one left the others and went ashore hiding in a crevice where it was caught. It lived two days but would not eat. The parent allowed us to approach within twenty paces.

5482.

1881.

July 9

Fox Bay, Anticosti.

Cloudy with chill east wind and at intervals, but we had an early breakfast and the different members of the party started off in various directions. Prof. Keast and Kerr started in a sail boat for Salmon River where they intend to spend two days. Gardiner set out for the interior of the island following a path which is the only one that offers any practicable way through these impenetrable woods. Henshaw, Warren and I landed at the outlet of the lagoon and spent several hours in that vicinity.

The day was an unfavorable one for birds but in addition to the species noted last night I positively identified *Carpodacus purpureus* two males; *Mniotilta varia*, one ♂ singing; *Peisurus piscator* two flying over the lagoon; *Pandion haliaetus*, one hovering over the bay; *Sterna hiemalis* one shot. Further, I found that *Dend. aestiva* was one of the most numerous birds along the wood edges, or rather in the dense thickets of Service Berbs intermingled with mountain ash, and cornel which bordered a small clearing near the shore. Then the Yellow Warblers were even more numerous than I have ever seen them in Mass. or indeed anywhere. I also saw several *Prostata* and shot one which did not seem brighter than the others. But the characteristic bird of this island is the Fox Sparrow. They are exceedingly abundant and, are found everywhere along the wood edges as well as in the depths of the forest. The males in full song and their music is a constant delight. I think they must raise two broods of young as two young birds which I shot to-day were full-grown and the old birds certainly act as if they were mother.

The flora of the island is wonderfully rich and everything is new to our land. Strange-looking. Along the wood edges an exceedingly rank growth of coarse grass grows and on the shores and in any opening the ground is carpeted with the most beautiful vivid flowers, among which we have taken several very curious orchids, one of which has twisted petals. The ~~total~~ vegetation is everywhere, save when swampy ground is of an intensely vivid green and in many aspects reminds one of that of Florida river banks than which it is hardly less luxuriant.

5483.

5484.

5485.

5486

5487

5488.

5489

Parus canadensis ♂ ad. Shot by Mr. Gardiner in the spruce woods
♂ juv. just fled a few miles from the shore.
Parus iliacus ♂ ad. Possibly the young (nos 5486-7). Its bill was full of insects.
" " ♂ juv. Shot among scattered spruces, one of a brood of four.
" " ♀ all of which singled and were hard to see.
Carpodacus purpureus ♂ ad. In company with another ♂-females on edge of field.

Mergus serrator ♂ chick. Picked up dead on the shore of the lagoon. It was lying a little back from the water under a stone. I could find no marks of injury and it had a small two inch stick back in its throat.

1881.

July 10

Fox Bay, Anticosti.

5490.

5491.

5492.

5493.

5494.

Lagopus albus ♂ ad. Shot among scattered spruces about four miles inland.
" " ♂ chick. Only one chick was seen with the mother shot by Mr. Gardiner.

Sterna melanoleuca ♂ ad. Shot by Mr. Gardiner on the plains in the interior where they were feeding. His bird had two incubating spots which had been killed in the same place had four.

Corvus americanus ♂ ad. Shot by Gardiner about a mile inland
" " ♂ juv.

An unusually variable day even for this fickle climate. At six A. M. the sky was perfectly clear. Through the forenoon it rained at intervals and the air was chilly. The afternoon was clear and the sun very hot. The therm. registered 70° in our cabin. The evening was both mild and warm, a deliciously fragrant land breeze prevailing till ten night.

I spent the entire day on the yacht working on birds. At intervals however, when the breeze died away I could hear the songs of various birds on the shore, prominent among which was the superb performance of the Fox Sparrow.

Gardiner went inland, penetrating to the plains as they are called. He describes them as vast rolling expanses of open land covered with tall, rank grass with long, narrow ponds in the hollows. He shot the Ptarmigan on a ridge densely wooded with spruce and larch; the old bird was sitting on a log and when he approached rose with a heavy whistle, like auffed snore. The chick rose within ten yards of the spot I was and until shot. On the plains he saw *Strophopelia* birds, *Totanus melanoleuca* which was breeding in great abundance about every pool. They flew close to his head, making a great clamor. He shot them off of which I examined. One had four and one had two incubating spots, one on each side of the posterior end of the sternum. He saw two of them fight on the tops of stunted spruce where they balanced themselves with great skill. He also saw that being swarmed and one Robin on the plains. On the wooded ridges which intervene for a distance of three or four miles between the coast & the interior plains he saw yellow creepers at least eight or ten inches in diameter and spaces of road tips. Along the road or trail where the timber had been cut and wood trees were springing up in good numbers.

I added to my list to-day *Colaptes auratus*, seen distinctly; *Junco manicillatus* seen on the beach.

In the evening Gardiner & I took one of the little boats and sailed about the bay for several hours. Offshore had become nearly dark we passed a green sailing or a buoy apparently at anchor but balancing himself as it was? felt. I have seen them there several evenings before this.

Our harbor birds are *Sterna macrura*, *S. agoutiae*, *Phoca*, *Sterna fuscata* or *macrura*, *Colymbus torquatus* etc. *Strophopelia*.

1881.
July 12

Anticosti to Gaspe.

Clear with north west wind which entirely died away in the P.M.
We left Fox Bay at daylight this morning and rounding
just Cape St. Lawrence, out into the Gulf, heading for Gaspe, our
course being west by north. During sunset & the day we were
very uncomfortable the most being the fleecing to the Gulf
blowing about dreadfully. In the evening after the wind died
it was even worse for with nothing to steady her the vessel
rolled her sails nearly under and the bigging "blatted" until
everything threatened to break loose.
I saw almost no birds save an occasional Kittiwake and
a few Petrels which I took to be *S. leucorhynchus*.

July 13

Cape - Gaspe

Thick weather all day with heavy rain in the afternoon. Wind
south-east very light most of the time.

We made very little headway through the night but at
daylight a good breeze started us along at a good pace.
Early in the forenoon the wind again freshened but we forged
our way slowly through the water and at noon sighted
Bonaventure Island, a high headland with bettering cliffs
of red sandstone which loomed through the mist like
a great mountain. We stood in until the men were sure
of its identity, then headed northward for Point St. Peter.
The tide had carried us southward about ten miles out
of our course.

While off Bonaventure Island I saw numbers of Gannets,
Herring Gulls, Kittiwakes and what I took to be Skuas but
which may have been Razor-bills. The Gannets were I presume
breeding on Percé Rock which I could dimly see through
the mist raising its red sandstone peaks against a
higher cliff in the air. Its famous archway, through which
it is said a boat can pass, was distinctly visible at one
time.

At this point we came up with a flock of about thirty
Phalaropes which were zig-zagging about the surface of the
sea at times crowding together, at others spreading over
a considerably space of water. They were quite shy, rising
at least a hundred yards away and whistling and cicking
over the sea, when rising high in air exactly like a flock
of Pecks over a marsh. They settled several times but would
not allow us to get near them.

We ran into Gaspe Bay about 6 P.M. in a pouring
rain, and a heavy easterly sea. Great flocks of Cormorants
(*L. carolinensis*) were seen in long lines from the
front rank of a company of soldiers were continuously passing
all heading out of the bay seaward. There were also the
birds that I saw before the night closed in.

We had to literally beat our way into the harbor where
we anchored at about nine o'clock.

1881.
July 14

Gaspe, Province of Quebec.

Cloudy with occasional light rain and a strong easterly wind.
We lay at anchor in Gaspe Basin all day as the easterly
storm made it dangerous to continue on to Ellis Bay.

I went ashore after breakfast with the others and took
a walk along the road which skirts the shore. There was a
row of tall black spruces along the water edge and
inland the land was steeply to rounded mountain tops and
heavily timbered ridges. The forest growth was mainly black
spruce and fir but I noticed a few fine paper birches and
poplars as well as alders in the brook courses. Bilberries
which in bloom in some of the gardens.

I noted the following birds: *Passer migratorius*, common;
Dend. aestiva several in the town gardens; *D. striata* on 2;
D. maculosa common everywhere; *D. coronata*, one; *Junco*,
abundantly the most common sparrows; *Melospiza melodia*, two
males singing; *Spizella socialis*, common; *Thryothorus ludovicianus*,
common; *C. pinus* very common (males singing like
goldfinches & floating in the air); *Carduelis pusilla*, several;
but the common *Merula* showed me up the town perhaps
three miles. It was perfectly still and at dusk the sky
glowed. The scenery was very fine, the mountains, flanking
out grandly against the sky and the tall shores of the
black spruces lining the shore. I saw several *Syrphoctonus*
garden and a Woodcock which shot past me within ten
yards and settled heavily as he turned into the woods.

Cormorants (*L. carolinensis*) were very numerous everywhere.
They were continually flying past our vessel, sitting in
the water upon us and dipping down into the tide. At
a distance on the water they look like penguins, carrying the
head in nearly the same way but they appear much like
black and their backs look thicker. When they dip they
show themselves nearly clear of the water, showing the
back as they disappear. Occasionally I saw one within
a few yards of the shore or among boats anchored in
the harbor. I saw them swimming, they were playing
with their feet and rising out of the water as if to swim.
They frequently perched on the shore, though spreading their
wings towards the bay, exactly like Mallard ducks.
I could distinctly see the orange yellow-brown patch at a
considerable distance.

There were also numbers of Herring Gulls in this
harbor and an occasional Puffin.

At evening I heard only the clear ringing whistle
of the White-throated Sparrow from the distant hillsides.
Most of the land birds were feeding fully grown
young though the season is said to have been
unusually late on.

On counting about Gaspe is very wild and absolutely
no farming is carried on the harbor being too short
to admit of raising anything save a little hay.

1861.

July 15

Gaspé Bay, Province of Quebec.

A clear and very beautiful day with fresh north wind. We made a late start from Gaspé, P.Q. and came down to St. George's Bay on the north shore where we anchored, and went ashore for a few hours.

I walked perhaps a mile and made only a very superficial investigation of the bird fauna as the time was short and I felt hurried. I however noted the following birds.

Parus griseus, Dend. *maculosa* common; *Halimastur* *thrypis* *insignifera*, on 5; *Myiodytes* *pusillus* 5 among alders, being young birds of field seen chiefly in the thicket. *Melospiza* *caliope*, on; *Junco hyemalis*, common; *Zon. atricapilla* on, common a brood of young on wing; *Picoides* *arcticus* on; heard and afterwards seen for a moment as it flew across a Spruce, in the woods. *Colaptes auratus* seen; *Ceryle alcyon* seen, about a sandstone cliff near the sea where they had their nests; *Colaptes auratus* a colony of about thirty pairs in same place as the *Junco hyemalis*.

I saw no Pisacanthus here and have seen no Pisacanthus since leaving the Thames. I saw also certain that Comodon is not found here. In fact the avifauna of this region seems to have little in common with that of the Subsist but is rather of northern extension of the fauna of Southern Line Winn Swale.

After returning to the vessel we again weighed anchor and went a few miles farther east to Island No. 10 where we spent the afternoon. I did not go down here as the country looked unpromising for birds but about the vessel were swarms of Herring Gulls, Cormorants, *S. delawarensis*, a few *Bonasa macrurus* and one or two *Mia. nictor*. The note of the Herring Gull is a rather feeble "a-ca-a". The *B. macrurus* had two notes one a short piping "a-ha-ha" the other a brief deep hoarse cry that sounds like a human cry of distress. Both species fly together & I have not seen them together.

I saw a few Ravens here. It flew past the vessel, in those attitudes, sailing and Kapping and once hovering over a wooded point when it was driven by a Common Crow who attacked it exactly as a King bird will its own kind. The Raven looked at least twice as large as its tormentor but it fled precipitously and within several minutes sailed in circles for awhile like a Hawk. Its neck looked longer than a Crow's and the head was held a little differently. Still its general appearance was wonderfully ravenlike and until the Crow appeared I did not notice that it looked larger.

1881

July 16.

Gaspe' Bay to West Point Anticosti

A clear beautiful morning cloudy at 11:00, light breeze with south east wind in the afternoon and evening.

The wind a rather late start from the North when we lay last night and even all day before a fresh South west wind. At about noon we made the coast of Anticosti a line of high blue ridges a little east of Ellis Bay. By the time we got in with the land it was too late to run in to the Bay so we were obliged to run down to West Point on the North side of which we made a lee and anchored for the night. The phosphorescence was wonderfully vivid the foam making in beam which glowed in the darkness like silver tresses. The water was a pearly or shimmering light and the lee lane glowed with a fiery serpentine as it trailed behind the vessel.

I saw very few birds after leaving the land bar an occasional Petrel and one or two Gulls, but off Cape Kahl I saw numbers of Herring Gulls Black Brant and a few Razorbills. The shore to several miles to the northeast of Cape Kahl is bounded by a grand precipice of limestone cliffs which rise by hundreds of feet from the sea with occasional pebbly beaches or sloping piles of debris at the base. On the very extremity of the point we discovered a remarkably good profile of an Algonkian face.

The second birds were breeding among, probably on the situated spurs on the top of the cliffs. Doves were continually rising from the sea floating slowly, slightly up the rocky wall, occasionally wheeling as they rose, some rarely flapping, their brown plumage gleaming in the sunlight and showing well against the brown cliff until they rose above the summit and descended among the trees. With the glass I could see several perched on the top of the dead pines as at first. May but here they were much more numerous.

1881.

July 21.

Mingan Islands, Labrador.
Perroquet Islands.

Weather like that of yesterday with rather more wind in the afternoon.

We set sail at about seven o'clock this morning going back of the corner made yesterday, and reaching the Porcupine Islands about noon. The sail was a very delightful one. The sea was almost perfectly smooth and the air so still that we could hear the voices of birds from miles around. The birds of the hills along the forested shores were the most characteristic. Parrots but there were also the outbursts of the Red-throated Loons from the broad expanse of water around us and over the gabb of a great flock of Greider Ducks which were swimming close in shore. Their noise was almost precisely like that of the croaking of frogs (Rana /strata) from a meadow of a still April morning. Our pilot calls the Greider Mowysaks, which he tells us is the Indian name. He also notes the wide spread affilation of sea Ducks by which time they are generally known about the Gulf.

During the whole morning whales were about in great numbers. Sometimes big could be seen at one rodling, up lazily like porpoises. We could hear their heavy moving blow from a distance of at least two miles. The members of our party who were on a watch last night heard them near the vessel at frequent intervals. We amused ourselves this morning by firing rifle balls at them and actually hit two, neither of which paid any attention to what must have been to them a trifling sensation. - 211

As we neared the Perseus Islands the Puffins began to appear in great numbers, sitting on the water or flying about close over the surface. They frequently permitted us to get within range before flying and sometimes tried to come to get on wing, putting off for many rods and looking the water with their wings, finally dropping again and generally diving. Upon landing at the island we found their numbers much reduced since the day we passed it on our way in while the Gannets were entirely gone. Some Indians were prowling about among the ledges in their canoes occasionally fishing at a flying bird and the island showed many signs of having been recently visited.

The island visited was the westernmost of the four Papeet Islands. It is similar in general appearance to Bird Rock but is smaller, narrower and the cliffs are not over fifty feet in height while at one end the land slopes gradually to the shore. The cliffs are limestone. The top of the island was covered with a peaty soil and was overgrown with a dense, matted bed of fern plants, which looked like enormous stunted trees. They were at least five feet in average height and bore large yellow flowers. There were also beds of nettles and occasional patches of grass.

The whole top of the island, the devices in the cliffs

5503 - 5510

1886

July 21.

5-5-02

5504

5506

5506

2609

57-1

5572

100.

To Bot. Nat. Hist. Soc.

Hormon actives

"	"	♂ juv.	Taken alive from the nest. Iris light dark
"	"	"	" " " "
Each to Leningrad	"	♂ ad	breeding pl. Caught alive in nest. Iris dull brown. Feet light coral
"	"	♀	" " Shot while flying into the cliff.
"	"	♂	" " " " To Mainly Hardy
"	"	♀	" " Caught alive on nest Each to Leningrad
"	"	♀	" " Shot while flying past the cliff.

Alca Tenda Gual

and the hills of debris at the base were occupied by the
feeding weets. On the top the birds burrows were as thick as
rabbit holes in a warren. The earth was fairly honey combed
with them both among the weeds and along the inner edges
of the cliff where they generally extended under the first series of
stratification.

Most of the birds left the island as we neared it but we found a few in their haunts and others were continually coming in from seaward bearing small fish held cross way in their bills. The great want of the colony collected on the water in great flock bore our shots from the island and during our stay remained there a few occasionally being and flying in to circle and have a look at us.

We caught two birds on their nests, one with an egg, the other with one of their young which we took. Both birds but fiercely but made no effort to escape before they were taken out. A Vulpine eye is the most expressive of any bird I ever examined. It is very flat and has neither depth nor expression and, the eye bird held in the hand is usually a Phidip looking. Both birds voided a cement of a deep green color but that on the rocks was white.

An inhabited burrow could generally be known by the real quantity of movement and feathers about its mouth and in the passage. The nests are even far larger and more bulky than those at the lagoons. They were composed of loose, washed sticks, grass and in many cases containing large quantities of spotted brick bark. When the birds got this I cannot imagine but probably it drifting about near the mouths of the rivers. There were also small feathers in the nests mostly full, mixed with the other material, as not as a lining. The Puffins were very silent but occasionally gave utterance to a low but shrill peeping note while flying about.

Described Puffins I noted heard about the island Gannets, Herring gulls, Razor billed Gulls, Murres (species undetermined) Spotted Land puffers, and Savannah Sparrows. There were about fifty Gannet nests on the brow of the cliff but all were empty and elevated though probably occupied when we passed before. They came out regularly placed as they are described but without food. The Murres and Gulls were only few in numbers but I think they were breeding. The Sandpiper easily swarmed as did also the Savannah Sparrow. Of the Herring Gulls there were about a dozen pairs which I evidently heard other eggs or young among the rocks. In the afternoon we ran to Boulder Island where we passed the night.

1881.

July 22

Mingen Islands to West Point, Anticosti.

A clear beautiful morning, cloudy up at noon with heavy showers from the south east and driving rain in the afternoon. We left our anchorage at Harvey Cove early this morning and ran to Mingin Island where the others went ashore. I was not at all well and remained on board. Cardinals shot a Short-eared Owl and saw another in the same time. They were shy and restless, flying from place to place over the open moss covered barrens, and uttering a harsh note which seemed to me like the cry of a Night Heron.

After getting the party on board, we ran down to Harvey. Having on left our pilot and then struck across the Gulf for Anticosti. We reached English Head Bay in just three hours and had half the distance being thirty five miles by sea. We ran with the wind nearly abeam through a pretty heavy sea.

As we neared English Head I saw a few Gulls taking about and some Butterflies. Also a few Min juncles in the Bay. One of the natives who came on board told me that King Eiders were quite common in the winter as the "Mooyaks". He described them closely, thinking of the fatty bump on the bill and said one had Indian names which I could not undertake to attempt in words. He says the other winter birds are Sea Pigeons, Gulls, Gulls of several kinds, and Oldsquaws or Cockswags as he called them. He described in the Bay and spent the night there.

July 23

Cloudy in the morning with east wind & light rain. A beautiful clear afternoon with west wind and bright sunshine. We left English Head Bay at 5 A.M. and ran down to Ellis Bay in about two hours.

The party all went ashore with the exception of myself. I was obliged to work on the birds obtained at Harcourt Island and did not visit them until nearly night.

After tea however Hardiner and I barked about the Bay for an hour or two, getting back at 9 P.M. It was decidedly the most interesting evening that I have had on this trip, as well as one of the pleasantest. A delicious soft land breeze blew over the quiet water bringing the scent of flowers and shrubs with the rich music of the Fox Sparrow, the Whistling Thrush, the Yellow Warbler, the Chipping Sparrow, the Black-backed Gull, and the occasional mournful cry of a Loon. Around us great numbers of Loons were playing. Some of them were large and they breathed heavily like a man in pain or at of death, so they thrust their grotesque heads out of the water and took in air for another swim. They seemed not at all afraid of us. But the prettiest sight of all was a female Goldfinch brooding her seven of ducklings on a rock. We sailed nearly within arms length of her in the dusk before she took the alarm. Hardiner arose in the morning.

5311 - 5514

1881.

July 24

Ellis Bay, Anticosti.

5511.

5512.

5513.

5514.

Picoides hirsutus americanus 2 juv. first pl. dissection perfectly conclusive. ovaries well marked. With parent on Spruce woods.

Spizella pusillus 2 juv. first pl. fed by male parent - bird maple after in opening. *Parus carolinensis* 2 juv. first pl. same birds near them, no parent seen. *Empidonax flaviventris* 2 ad. first in top of tall Birch among Spruce woods.

Clear with moderate winds from west to north. One of the most perfect days of the whole trip.

Shortly after breakfast I went ashore with Hardiner, Ross and Hardman, landing on the east side of the Bay near White Cliff. The others went to work logging while I started across the flats towards the woods.

During the forenoon I walked about a mile, mostly in the woods and about a large burnt area where fire weed and other rank plants grew nearly as high as oaks had. The woods that I penetrated here to-day are altogether unlike those on the neighborhood of Fox Bay; the trees are much larger and there is more of them. I started from the landing to the west. There were many bushes of good size, both yellow and white, and the white species were nearly as numerous as the black. The woods were comparatively free of underbrush and I walked about in the cool shade of one or two oaks. I saw a lot of moss and some beautiful flowers upon which the flickering sunlight played through the foliage of the bushes above. At times I felt as if I were in a forest in Maine, the woods were so much similar, but the different birds and above all the many strange flowers and herbaceous plants would greatly distinguish them. These woods are decidedly more like the Maine ones however than any I have previously seen.

In the evening the birds were more numerous than in the morning. I saw a lot of them in the woods and in the fields. It is very true I have found to-day a few days as this has been. The only drawback was the numbers of black flies, mosquitoes and lice flies but these I kept at bay by a plentiful brushing of my face and hands with a mixture of oil and tar. I felt to mention that the American Black-bird were so numerous at the eastern end of the island as to be very annoying. The trees were nearly free of moss but a few were draped with the white web of the Spider.

Small birds were much more numerous than I have previously seen them elsewhere on this trip. They were in great numbers and were very busy in feeding their young. I noticed the following species last evening and to-day: *Chondestes nigritarsis*. One or two single birds and one pair with a brood of full grown young.

" *parus*. A pair on a Spruce covered ridge near the shore. They evidently had young for they were very near one another. Their regular shrill cry.

" *swainsoni*. Several males singing in the Spruce woods near the shore. I did not succeed in getting a sight at one.

1887.

July 22

Elles Bay, Anticosti

Larus forsteri. To my great surprise I found a pair of Wilson's Thrushes among some bush maple trees near the shore. They apparently had young as they kept uttering their characteristic "chee, chee". One one of them came out of the thicket and perched near me for a moment. Its coloration was positive.

Dendroica coronata. A high and blunt pair among some woods.

" *maculosa*. A high and blunt pair.

" *maculosa*. Apparently the most abundant Warbler here. I heard at least half a dozen.

Modiolus pusillus. Several among clumps of bush maple in a burnt clearing grow up to the weed and herbaceous plants. One male flicker's song of which I shot a specimen. It caught I fed several large green caterpillars.

Setophaga ruticilla. Very numerous. Heard and saw several pairs.

Spinus auricapillus. Heard a male singing and saw a female carrying a small worm in its bill.

Carpodacus purpureus. Saw several and heard a male singing. Its notes were of the usual character.

Chrysomitris pinus. Saw several small flocks. ~~Chrysomitris~~ and a single male which sang very sweetly in a soft undertone.

Coccyzus leucopterus. A flock of eight or ten individuals flying about over the woods and occasionally alighting on some isolated spruces on the edge of the burnt clearing. They were apparently old birds with their young. The males occasionally sang very nearly like the black throats, but with a note to make. They also uttered the metallic chirp and a whistling cry usually heard in water.

Junco oreganus. Evidently the commonest species here and outnumbering the *regulus*. The old birds were mostly engaged in feeding full fledged young. I heard a few singing.

Passerella iliaca. Not nearly as common here as at Fox Bay. I heard only two last evening and put on 3. day

Hesperis palustris. A number along a small brook just above the water and among some dark grasses. I cannot help thinking that I might mistake this species for *Spizella monticola* as I cannot find the latter here.

Empidonax flaviventris. Shot one from the top of a tall white birch in the dense woods and heard others singing among the leafy maple tops.

Passerculus savanna. A high brood of full-grown young among bushes near the shore. There on the bay and here on the island.

Parus harrisi. An adult with several full-grown young in spruce woods near the shore. I shot the mother as well as one of the young but failed to find

1887.

July 22

Elles Bay, Anticosti

the former. Their notes were very nearly like those of *P. harrisi* but rather softer and less loud.

Totanus melanoleucus. Increasingly numerous here since we came to Fox Bay. Last evening at sunset they were calling all along the line of the shore. As they approached the point where I landed one came directly for me with its wings waving down at my head and passing within a few feet of my face uttering a series of incessant "clack, clack, clack" very like the cry of a Redpoll under similar circumstances. Finally it alighted on the limestone flats within twenty paces and jumped about as if unable to stand. I saw several young near by. At Fox Bay they probably breed on the peaty plains back from the sea & bring their young to the salt water as soon as they are well grown.

Corvus corax. Near where I landed a Raven sat on a tall spruce surrounded by dozens of crows which were diving about him and making a great outcry. He continually uttered a peculiar station sounding very much like the cry of a crow but lower in tone. Finally he took flight followed by the crows which dove about him picking him incessantly.

Corvus americanus. More numerous than I have ever seen them elsewhere. Not as tame as at the Saginaw but still not at all shy. I saw a flock of at least twenty flying above the bay last night.

Sarus mexicanus. The Black-backed Gull is more abundant here than at Fox Bay and at both places it is more common than the Herring Gull. Last evening I could hear three cries from all along the shores of the Bay. They have at least four different cries: one of them resembles a loud groan; another is a short bark; the third is a deep hoarse, hoarse; while the fourth is a braying call already described.

Mergus lator. Several females with broods of small young have been seen here. One hatched up within a few feet of an old bird that was sitting on a rock. The hatched is larger as a soon as I thought it was a loon until the rook and launched into the water slowly followed by a swarm of very small ducklings which she had been carrying.

Pendion canadensis. Several pairs breeding in the woods near the bay.

Later in the afternoon we made sail and started southward carrying a stiff breeze on down to the west at sunset I felt a cold air from the coast of Anticosti lay behind us and the third of the forenoon of wind a high range of dark mountains came into view.

1881.

July 25.

Gulf of St. Lawrence - Northwest to Pres.
Thirty miles north of Cape Rosier.

5515	<i>Oceanites oceanica</i> Bad.	Feet small - no incubator, spot - this dark legs - not
5516	(No. 98: B. young in nest.) ♀	Corries very similar to " "
5517	<i>Colaptes auratus</i> Bad. Little small.	Shot about fifteen miles from land.
5518	(Black Lamb in nest.) ♀	" "
5519	" ♀	" "
5520	" ♀	" "
5521	" ♀	" "
5522	" ♀	" "
5523	" ♀	" "
5524	" ♀	" "
5525	" ♀	" "
5526	" ♀	" "
5527	" ♀	" "
5528	" ♀	" "
5529	" ♀	" "

In Part 11. aldrich.

A clear, warm and very calm day, - cold calm through the forenoon, with a light wind in the afternoon.

Through the forenoon our bay belabored with the hot sun pouring down on a glassy sea, the vessel rolling slightly in the ground swell and the bigging squalls etc. Blasting in elements.

Shortly after breakfast some Petrels came about the vessel and taking John to bow we went out in the dory after them. I had shot one when we discovered a flock of about thirty *Phalaropus* swimming among some drifting sea-weed. We tried in vain to get near them for not seen by pulling carefully could we get nearer than one hundred yards. Then one would start followed by another and another until all were on wing when they would close in a compact bunch wheel about a few times and alight again. Then finally they swept past within bay range and I got them with two barrels. Afterward several other flocks passed us within quick succession one or two of them coming within good range. I saw one of them I killed with two barrels.

While on the water they spread about over a large area, zig-zagging from one bunch of sea-weed to another. Occasionally one would perch on a stick or to a bunch of the weed frequently buoyant to support him and stand there for a long time like a sandpiper on a mud bank. The woodcock and ovenbird were highly and dodged us adroitly but were attempted to drive. While flying they uttered a short quack, quite exactly like that of the sandling. At least a dozen flocks were seen during the day. We were at the time about fifteen miles off land and thirty to the northward of Cape Rosier.

Through the afternoon and evening we were beating against a head wind and when I turned in the vessel was about of Cape Rosier light.

1881.

July 26

Pres., Province of Quebec.

Cloudy with fog and a fresh north wind. At daylight we ran into Pres. Harbor after spending the night in beating up the coast from Cape Rosier. As we ran in we passed close under Pres. Rock and was astonished at its grand picturesqueness. The mountain was capped with fog through which we could dimly see the houses of the village which were circling over their nests. The remains of our anchorage during the night day, which was partly clear but with a head wind, with on the afternoon of the third day, I left the "Brother" and started for Pres. taking the steamship "Mikamouchi" for Point St. Charles, Port of this area.

To return to Pres. Rock, which was the main object of interest at this place. This remarkable rock rises perpendicularly from the sea to the height of about three hundred feet. Its sides are perpendicular walls of sandstone meeting in places into limestone. The top is irregularly shaped from either land towards the middle which is slightly over than the extremities. It is said to be as broad as it is high and it is at least three times as long. On the summit are patches of grass scattered over the smooth floor. Little stones and glass as well as an umbelliferous plant, cling to the crevices and shelves of the sides. The eastern end is pierced at the base by a nearly perfect arch about twenty feet in width and nearly as many in height. Through this arch the tide flows and at high water a boat may easily pass. The extreme eastern end is separated from the main rock by a narrow channel which was formerly spanned by an arch similar to the one now existing and thus, turret-like peak it is here pierced by a nearly conical hole about four feet in diameter.

Upon the top of the rock, Herring Gulls and cormorants breed in enormous numbers. On a few of the higher ledges a few gulls also nest and one or two black gull-nests were feeding their young in the drift lower down. Several specks of Samuels' Murrelet in great numbers on this rock but only one was seen about it during our stay. Though there are two extensive colonies on the equally inaccessible cliffs on the east and of Bonaventure Island. Then also a few Hares, Puffins and Razors. Birds about the harbor and channel but of them they were breeding on Bonaventure Island. Certainly none of them nested on Pres. Rock. Their birds are but little molested by the inhabitants of the village. Their breeding was apparently inaccessible and they, adult birds, are two, they to be, often shot over the bay. The summit of the rock is entirely out of gun range. The Baron de la Roche said that the rock is separated from the shore by a channel of about one hundred yards in width & this gives it its title.

1881.

Aug. 28

Pierce to Point du Chene

Cloudy with frequent fog and light south wind.
 I left Pierce about 9 P.M. on the "Merimachi" a large
 side-wheel ocean steamer, formerly a famous blockade-runner
 which through the war was called the "Haser".
 In crossing the Bay of Chaleur I saw Gannets, Murre
 gulls and some of the terns at a distance of about
 fifteen miles from land. This is the only occasion on which
 I have seen Uria so far from land.

Point du Chene.

Clear, and warm with light south west wind.
 We saw into Point du Chene about six o'clock this
 morning and left by the 2.45 P.M. train.

About the town I saw Petrogale hyemalis, Lepus
carolinensis and Lepus americanus. The country is
 flat and uninteresting near the town. In the bay I
 saw a few terns and on Gravelly Islands west
 elsewhere noted some at East Point Anticosti.

During the afternoon the train sped through a beautiful
 country with picturesque hills, alder fringed brooks, and now
 and then a clear, rocky or sandy unimproved lake.

We reached St. John at sunset and crossing the ferry,
 took the sleeping car for Bangor. After this nothing of
 interest was noted and I close the record of the
 trip here.

Aug. 13

Off Beaver Light, Nova Scotia

1881

Puffinus major ♀. Shot by Gilbert, about twenty miles off Beaver
 Light, N.S. After I had left the vessel this
 bird was observed by Mr. Hadden. His account
 is as follows. "The bird lit on the water quite
 a distance off and swam up close to the vessel,
 which was almost becalmed, and was shot
 at a distance of two or three rods. It was
 a female and the eggs were very small, the
 largest about the size of this dot (•). The
 stomach was a yellowish fluid matter."
 Many others are seen but none came
 within range.

1881.

Aug. 11

Massachusetts. - Miscellaneous
Pharm Island, (near Newburyport.)

1881. Fringa barbedie ♂ ad. very thin. Shot from a flock of Peeps. Rescued
 in the flesh by Gordon Plummer by whom
 it was killed. In mounted collection.

5536. Gyro americanus ♂ ad. La Porte Co. Indiana - March 28-1881.
 Shot by a sportsman - name unknown. Skin
 prepared by Oliver Davis. Bought of Mr. Davis
 for \$7.

From Chas. L. Allen - by purchase - recd. Sept. 15, 1881.

5537. Parus montanus ♂ ad. Blue Cañon, California, May 29, 1881. 505. 50
 5538. Sitta carolinensis aculeata. ♂ ad. Newcastle " Feb 10, 1881. 50
 5539. Dendroica occidentalis ♂ ad. Blue Cañon " June 9, 1881. 53.00
 5540. Salicophaps zinnia. ♂ ad. Vicuña " March 29, 1881. 5.0
 5541. Stellula calliope ♂ ad. Blue Cañon " May 26 - 1881. 1.50
 5542. " " ♀ " " " June 2 - 1881. 1.50
 5543. Picus albicollis - juv. 1st. " " " 5 - 1881. 75
 5544. Picus columba - ♂ ad. Point Reyes " July 2, 1881. 1.75

From B. W. Overman. by purchase - received May 1881

5545. Sitta virens longicauda ♂ ad. Santa Paula, California, May 2, 1881. Coll. no. 182. 55
 5546. Phainopepla nitens ♂ ad. Santa Paula, Ventura Co. California, May 2, 1881. 51.
 5547. Picus cucullatus ♂ ad. " " " California, Apr. 9, 1881. Coll. no. 331. 75

From Gordon Plummer - presented, Sept. 1881

5548. Dendroica auduboni ♂ ad. Truckee River, Nevada. May 4, 1881. Coll. - Holbrook
 5549. " " ♀ " " " April 27, " " "
 5550. Geothlypis trichas ♂ ad. " " " May 4 " " "
 5551. " " ♂ " " " " 14 " " "

Oporornis agilis.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Cambridge.

1881.

Sept. 16

5552
5553
5554
5555

Oporornis agilis. *Red fall plumage* } Not especially fat but sufficiently so
" " " " " } to render the preparation of the skins difficult.
" " " " " } All four specimens were shot in the
" " " " " } "Maple Swamp" near Fiske Pond crossing.

A cool, hazy day with faint sunlight and chill east wind. Yesterday evening Spelman came in to report the arrival of the Connecticut Warblers in their old haunt the "Maple Swamp". He had seen eight there in the course of a few hours and had killed two, both females. His account fired my enthusiasm and I at once determined to visit the swamp to-day and renew old associations as well as get some fresh specimens. The weather proving favorable this was carried into effect, Spelman accompanying me. The result appears above. Worth a word to record the morning's impressions and the present status of the Warblers in the Cambridge Swamp.

In 1870-71 when Henshaw and I killed so many there, the "Maple Swamp" as we used to call it, comprised three wooded islands separated from each other by narrow strips of open meadow and bounded by broader stretches of the same interspersed with shallow pools & ditches. The islands themselves were slightly higher than the surrounding marsh, sufficiently so to be above the reach of the water which frequently overflowed the latter. They were covered with fine groves of red maples (*Acer rubrum*) which cast a dense shade and kept the birds beneath damp and cool in the driest summer weather. Everywhere beneath them was also a dense undergrowth of *Saxifraga hypnoides*, *Caltha alba*, *Parn. verticillata*, *Am. clausenii ovalis*, *A. botryoides* (the latter rising among the maples to the height of twenty five or thirty feet) *Vaccinium corymbosum* and around an occasional pool, the tangled stems of the Button Bush. There were also a few wild apple trees, an occasional Swamp White Oak and one cluster of Gray Birches which along the edges especially over water, numerous willows belonging to our native species. The whole place was intersected by a labyrinth of paths made - by heaven knows what - but possibly by hunters and collectors like ourselves. In the spring the ground beneath was bare or covered with dry leaves but in September it bore a luxuriant growth of *Rubus* annually among which were the *Sparganium angustifolium* "Touch-me-not" (*Impatiens patula*), the deadly Nightshade, the *Veronica* and some others not known to me. This was the character of the place in 1870-71 and thus we obtained most of our specimens by quietly following the paths and shooting them as they pushed for a moment in one of the bushes after flying up at our approach.

To-day I found the haunt badly changed. One island - the north-east one - has been entirely cleared and only the undergrowth is growing up again. In another - the one nearest the railroad - the maples have been thinned and the bushes

Oporornis agilis - Helminthosus vermivorus.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

beneath all nearly all dead or gone. The third - the western one - remains precisely as of yore and I noted only an increased area of *Salix* - not wet beds and some scattering Cardinal Flowers which I do not remember in the old times. He started five *Oporornis* and I killed four of them. They were all in the western swamp and I had only found in spots that I remembered we used to consider choice places. They were very tame and all save one flew up into the bushes from the light shade or *Impatiens* where we flushed them. The exception acted in a singular manner. It rose under my feet from a tangle of *Impatiens* and after being shot at and wing dropped fell & fell into the water bed. I again flushed it when it again dropped and although this time unshot at could not be again flushed. All the individuals seem to-day were silent. In the bushes they were awkward and slow of motion, for sitting they lay like Thrushes or slowly raising their tails like *O. formosus* which they greatly resemble in manners. Spelman tells me he heard many calling yesterday. They apparently spend nearly all their time on the ground among the matted tangle of *Salix* and a light shade and the orange bells of the former or the scarlet berries of the latter are rarely lost on a more retiring, unobtrusive little fellow than this mysterious green-cloaked traveller from unknown regions to the northward. It is scarcely to be wondered at that so far we see him or know of his fleeting presence in the September days when the harvests are ripening in the fields and Golden Rod and Asters blooming by the wayside.

He saw very few other birds of any interest; only an occasional hawk, a Song Sparrow, the autumnal *D. striata*, and a little company of Cedar Birds.

Sept. 19

5556.

Cambridge.

Oporornis agilis ♀(?) Shot by Spelman in the Maple Swamp. Dissection not entirely satisfactory as the bird was badly shot.

I spent Sunday at Concord and did not get back to Cambridge until noon to-day. In the evening Spelman came in and reported the results of his morning collecting. He went through the Maple Swamp but saw only three *Oporornis* all of which he killed. All were young birds. He then went on to the Swamp west of Fresh Island where he killed a fine *Helminthosus vermivorus*, the first actually taken in Mass. He entered the Swamp on the lake nearest Fresh Island and sitting down squatted vigorously for several minutes when the Warbler appeared close by and being busy was moving off through the bushes when the bird, a Spake Thrush (*S. naevius*) also came up but was not shot at.

1881.

Sept. 20.

Middlesex County - Massachusetts.

Cambridge

5557.

Sturnus năvius ♂ fall pl. - very fat. Shot by Spelman in the swamp beyond Beech Island. Probably the same bird seen by him there on yesterday.

DOES IN EXH. TO Post-sec. Cat. List.

Windless but with much smoke making the atmosphere hazy and the sun blood red. Very warm.

Spelman called for me at eight and we at once started for the swamp, Clara driving me up in the buggy to the crossing where I waited for Spelman. We thoroughly ransacked the Maple Swamp but saw only two *Oporonis* both of which we shot down but both got away or at least could not be found. We saw here two *Zonotrichia albicollis* one of which S. killed. It was an immature bird.

We next drove to the swamp beyond Beech Island where we had equally poor luck, the Water Thrush being the only bird killed. I however made a good note. I was lying down on the edge of the meadow waiting for S. to return when I heard the distant but unmistakable song of a Mockingbird. At first I paid little attention supposing it a cage bird set a farmer's house across the cultivated fields whence the sound came. But at length I saw the author of the song sitting on a fence post within less than two hundred yards of me and still singing cheerily although it was nearly noon and the sun very hot. I at once jumped up and made my way across a celery field towards him, nearly running in my eagerness but when within about eighty yards he flew and made off over the adjoining meadow until I could no longer follow him with my eyes. Had there been any previous doubts as to his identity the characteristic flight and wing markings would have assured me that the bird was a veritable *M. polyglottus*.

There were several small flocks of Robins feeding on elder berries but these birds are scarce for this season.

The Grackles are still about the gardens in Cambridge and I saw an immense flock this evening which I am told may be seen every day at the same hour (sunset) flying towards a grove of pines in Mr. Smith's place where they are said to roost.

I identified the Sweet Gale (*Myrica gale*), a low shrub which grows in beds around the margins of the pond-holes in the Cambridge swamps.

1881

Sept. 21

Middlesex County - Massachusetts.

Belmont.

5558.

Helminthophaga ruficapilla ♂ ad. fall pl. Excessively fat. Shot among bushes near Prospect St. It was in a large flock of *Dend. striata*.

5559.

Oporonis agilis ♂ juv. fall pl. Excessively fat. Shot in the "Willows" just beyond the first bridge. Spelman fired at it first dropping it into the water but it quickly scrambled ashore and ran off among the herbs as nimbly as a mouse. It followed it some distance and finally I had to shoot it over.

DOES IN EXH. TO Post-sec. Cat. List.

5560.

Setophaga ruticilla ♀ juv. fall pl. Shot among the "Willows" when it was darting about in the tree tops. He saw another near the same place. This specimen was quite fat.

5561.

Vireo olivaceus ♀ fall pl. Shot in the "Willows" when it was slowly hopping about among the higher branches. Very fat.

5562.

Dendroica striata ♀ adult - fall plumage. Shot in birches near Prospect St. It was in company with many others, very fat.

A clear, cool September day, the sunlight warm and mellow, the air crisp and sparkling.

Spelman came over at eight and we started at once. As we were driving past "Barber's Brook" I heard the peculiar note of an *Oporonis* in the swampy thicket on the north of the road. I jumped out and made my way into the edge of the bushes but as I could see nothing I set an agonized shrieking which soon brought a number of birds around me. First came some *Zon. albicollis*, then a *Dend. maculosa* which I shot and gave to S. Finally the *Oporonis* appeared but seeing me he hopped up to a dry branch above our range he sat for a moment in the sun and then dived again into the impenetrable thicket where I left him.

At Belmont we found small birds very numerous but saw nothing of very great rarity. Along Prospect St. were Field Sparrows dusting themselves in the road. Towhees calling in the thickets and Anthus and Warblers (*D. striata*) fairly swarming among the birches.

In the "Willows" birds were even more abundant; there were *D. striata*, several Redstarts and Vireos (*V. olivaceus*) and hosts of Song and Swamp Sparrows. I also saw two Red-winged Blackbirds flying over but they kept on and did not alight. I am surprised at the scarcity of *Water Thrushes*; this usual haunt is in good condition but only two have been seen this autumn.

The "Willows" were very beautiful with the quiet road fringed with golden rod and aster, the *Viburnum dentatum* and *Silene* coming hung with cygnets of blue berries, the coral pendants of the Nightshade gleaming among the brook edges and the black alder berries already turning. The Dogwood (*Rhus punctata*) leaves are just beginning to change. I saw a *Pigeon Hawk* (*F. columbarius*) near Great Pond.

5563-5569

1881.
Sept. 22Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Cambridge. - "Pine Swamp"

5563. *Oporornis agilis* ♂ juv. Pair of these specimens were shot in the "Pine Swamp" the both in the "Maple Swamp". Three of them were shot by Spelman.
 5564. " " ♀ The dissection for sex was in every case positive. All were fat, one or two specimens, so not only the abdomen but also the back neck and head being dressed in thick layers.
 5565. " " ♀ The fat of this bird is as yellow as butter and nearly as melting.
 5566. " " ♀
 5567. " " ♀
 5568. (No. 3 small & 4 small)

5569. *Vireo olivaceus*. ♂ ad. Shot in a thicket in the "Pine Swamp"; there was another with it and both were feeding on the berries of the Sillery Cornel.

Clear with a strong south wind and much haze.

I left the house at eight and was driven to the Maple Swamp where after a half hour or so Spelman joined me. We beat the swamp very closely but started only four *Oporornis*; of these we killed two one of which was mangled and thrown away. Spelman also started a Woodcock within a rod of the spot where Stone killed one in 187-.

Felling parties discouraged we resolved to try the "Pine Swamp" where Hunkins and I used to get a few *Oporornis* in 1870-71 but which Spelman had never hunted at the right season. I have not myself been there, excepting once in the winter, since 1875 or 6 and I found the place very materially changed. The pines, maples and indeed all the old-growth trees were cut down six or seven years ago and the area which they used to cover has grown up to dense thickets of bushy Red Maples, Sweet Pepper Bush (*Chamaelirium*), Black Alder, Shad Bush, Elder etc. Over these thickets Nightshade, Poison Ivy and Wild Grape vines trail in rank profusion and underneath unusually luxuriant beds of *Impatiens* *fulva* cover the moist ground. There are many openings with little Cornel and *Viburnum dentatum* scattered along their edges and broad ditches now nearly dry along which the Nightshade grows in unusual luxuriance. The Nightshade, Cornel, *Viburnum* and Black Alder are all hung with clusters of berries ripening or already fully matured and on some of these numbers of Robins, Catbirds and a few Red-eyed Vireos were feeding. There were the Connecticut Warblers wanting; the place was a perfect paradise for them and we were accordingly not surprised to start about eight within a comparatively limited area. But we were not a little astonished to find five of these in a narrow strip of White Willows that formed an outer thicket to the swamp. This ground is unlike any where I have seen the bird before being dry and in places stony beneath, but it is only a few yards wide and is fringed on the inner side when it joins the swamp by extensive beds of *Impatiens* which probably form the attraction. On the stalks of the *Impatiens* we to-day noticed a prettily yellowish, striped maddening worm and upon dissecting some of the *Oporornis* we found their stomachs crammed with these worms as well as a few small black Coleoptera. We saw no adult males among these Warblers.

Other birds noted were *Agelaius phoeniceus* two (one of which I shot and gave to Spelman); *Cyanospiza cyanea* ♀ shot by Spelman; *Geothlypis trichas* several; *Dend.* *striata*, only one or two (a remarkable fact but I have seen only a very few in the swamp this autumn).

5570-5574

1881.
Sept. 23*Oporornis agilis*.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Cambridge. - "Pine Swamp"

5570. *Cyanospiza cyanea* ♀ juv. fall pl. Very fat three or four in company with Swamp Sparrows among rank grass and swampy thickets on the north side of the swamp.
 5571. *Geothlypis trichas* ♂ juv. fall pl. Shot in a thicket; the only specimen seen to-day.
 5572. *Oporornis agilis* ♀
 5573. " " ♂ ad.
 5574. " " ♂ ad.

The first two were shot in the Pine Swamp. The first specimen by Spelman in the Maple Swamp. All were extremely fat, I cleaned the skins and feathers with ether. #5574 is probably a bird of the second year.

Clear with high south wind; the warmest day we have had for weeks. I got off at eight as usual and Spelman met me at the "Pine Swamp". We spent the whole forenoon beating for Connecticut Warblers but had poor success, killing only four and seeing but two others. I think that six new ones came last night and that those found to-day were a few that escaped us yesterday. Spelman killed two adult males, one a very fine bird, in the "Pine Swamp", the other (catalogued above) in the "Maple Swamp" which he took in on his way home. From my experience with the Connecticut Warbler this autumn, and especially yesterday I should now describe his character as a many-sided one; he is by no means always the sluggish Thrush-like bird we used to think him. Indeed hardly any two that we have seen have acted entirely alike. Usually, it is true, they flit up to a low branch when they sit quietly for a moment before taking a longer flight or returning to the ground. But some are hurriedly and after pecking, jerk their tails and move about nervously as though distrustful your presence and it takes very little to alarm such individuals when they will vanish so quickly that you can hardly realize they are gone, and if one of this disposition be fired at and missed it is next to impossible to get another right at him. Others again are so tame that they will sit perfectly unconcerned within a few feet of you and perhaps drop back to the ground while you are trying to get far enough away to shoot without mangle your specimen. But over on the ground they are very inconspicuous and keep so closely hidden that you can seldom see them. Yesterday I killed one which acted in a very peculiar manner. I flushed it in a bed of *Impatiens* but it only flew a few yards and dropped again. I went directly to the spot and soon discovered it running ahead as quickly as possible but it was so very active that I could not shoot. After flushing it a number of times it at length took to some thick bushes but then it would not perch and I only got it finally by Spelman's help. He got around the thicket and driving it back to me, another also killed yesterday, acted after it had flown up from the ground exactly as some of the *Dendroica* would have done. It kept constantly in motion flitting on ahead of me and hopping from twig to twig in an entirely unorthodox manner. I

Oporornis agilis - Geothlypis trichas?

1881.

Sept. 23

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

could hardly believe that it was really an *Oporornis* until I had it in my hand. Still another phase of behavior, and by no means a very uncommon one either, is when these birds occur in the tops of the trees. I have several times lately seen and shot them in willows and maples at least twenty five feet above the ground. Usually when found in such situations they are sitting on some dry twig or other exposed position when they are sitting over themselves. More rarely, but still not infrequently in rainy or lowering weather, they are actually feeding among the higher branches.

Spelman has had great success in calling them out of the thickets by making a shrill chirping or squeaking noise with his lips pressed against the back of his hand and I have also procured several in this manner. The result is often surprising. From a thicket which was a moment before apparently tenantless come various Sparrows and Warblers and almost invariably one or two Catbirds. All are, curious, some excited and if the practiced keeps well hidden their anxiety rapidly increases until the bushes around are full of birds all eager to investigate the mystery. It is strikingly like the human crowds that so quickly collect in the streets of a city when a horse has fallen or anything unusual has happened. And similarly when they have satisfied their curiosity they quickly disperse and all is silence again. The Connecticut Warbler is usually one of the last to come to the gathering. Its habitually pugnacious disposition, only being laid aside when it becomes unbalanced by curiosity. But he usually does come in the end and hopping out on some dry branch or projecting twig peers sharply out into the sunshine or chirps over a fence in anxious tones as he shows his sulphur-yellow breast against the green background.

I have heard the note of this Warbler only a few times the present season. Without referring to my former descriptions I should describe it as short, sharp and a trifle harsh but also somewhat metallic. At a distance it sounds a little like the chirp of the Red bird (*Cardinalis*) but near at hand it is appreciably different. It is the only sound I have heard from them this year & they usually utter it early in the morning and rarely except when excited or suspicious. It conveys an impression of petulance sometimes almost of anger.

Other birds noted to day were *Capodacus*, two feeding on berries; *Vireo noveboracensis* a male shot by Spelman (it was singing as steadily and cheerfully as in spring) (*chirp, chirp, chirp, chirp, chirp*); *Cyanospiza cyanea*, several in company with Swamp Sparrows in a marsh among grass and clumps of bushes; and last but not least *Geothlypis trichas*? A single brown plumaged individual with the Indigo Bird's. This observation I query not because I have any real doubt of the bird's identity but simply because it was in brown plumage and a species I am not familiar with. It came out a thicket and perched a moment within ten yards of me. I fired and it fell apparently wounded but could not be found. It looked exactly like an Indigo Bird but nearly twice as large so large in fact that at first sight I took it for a female Hammer.

Minus polyglottus

1881.

Sept. 24

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Cambridge.

A cloudy, cool and still day with light rain.

I was unable to go out as I had to drive over to Milton in the afternoon but Spelman spent the forenoon in the swamps with interesting results. He saw about a dozen *Oporornis* in the Maple Swamp and in the former killed a *Fredus* which is exactly intermediate between *Swinsoni* and *abietis* having an interrupted eye-ring and generally half-way characters.

He also saw three *Cistothorus stellaris* in beds of rushes along ditches near Bush Island and a *Brachyotus cassini* in a similar place also near Bush Island. The meadows being mown in August the Marsh Wrens habitually resort to these rushes but the *Brachyotus* is exceptionally early.

He also saw a *Regulus calendula*. But his best note was that of being the Mocking Bird within a few hundred yards of the place where I left him on the 20th inst. The bird was singing in a small elm and was too shy to be killed with his collecting pistol.

Spelman also flushed six or eight Carolina Rails along the ditches. He has seen numbers of Virginia Rails lately in the wet but not wet thickets where we find *Oporornis*.

On my way over to Milton this afternoon and while passing through Hyde Park I saw large scattered flocks of *Minus polyglottus* passing Northward. For a distance of two miles or more there were hundreds continually in flight. I also saw great numbers passing over Blue Hill, Milton, on the following day, Sept. 25th.

Sept. 26

Cambridge.

Clear and excessively hot, the thermometer reaching 90° by 11 o'clock.

I have again to record Spelman's observations as I did not get back from Milton until afternoon. I went through the swamps in the morning and saw ten *Oporornis*, seven in the Maple Swamp, three near the Slaughter house in the Pine Swamp. He thinks there were more as he did not hunt at all closely. They were all very tame but he shot only one specimen.

He visited the spot where the Mocking Bird was seen on Saturday (Sept. 22nd) and rather to his surprise found the bird on the same small elm where it was, singing steadily although the sun was blazing hot. He shot at it but unfortunately missed, or rather failed to kill for it went off apparently wounded and after a long flight pitched into a thicket where it could not be found.

At Milton yesterday I heard a *Vireo noveboracensis* singing steadily in a swampy thicket. I also frequently hear *V. gilvus* singing early in the morning but of this I have many notes made during previous autumns.

5575-5578

1881.

Sept. 27

Middlesex County - Massachusetts.

Cambridge.

5575. *Oporornis agilis* ♀ } Comparatively thin: shot in the Maple Swamp near
 5576. " " ♀ } Always Brook. (See note opposite p. 281)

5577. *Turdus olivaceus*. ♂ ad. Testes as large as no 6 shot. Killed in the Maple Swamp near Always Brook. It was quite thin. There was another with it and both were very shy.

5578. *Simus naevius* ♂ excessively fat as much so in fact as any *Oporornis* which I have killed this year. Shot in the willow hedge of the "Pine Swamp". It flew up from a perfectly dry and rather stony place.

Clear, without a breath of wind and excessively hot.

I got off at seven o'clock and being driven down to the Maple Swamp spent the forenoon with Spelman there and in the Pine Swamp.

The morning was a peculiar one. The sun shone dimly through a thick haze and the air was oppressively sultry. The Hylas were singing in choruses precisely as they do in spring but in the cracked tones peculiar to autumn. There were hundreds of them singing at once in and around the Maple Swamp. I have never heard such an outburst in the autumn and it must have been exceptional. Had I heard them years ago I should have recognized the author of the mysterious autumn voice which so long puzzled me.

We found Lutescent Warblers quite numerous and saw more than on any previous day this year, ten in the Maple Swamp two in the Pine Swamp. They were very shy however and we had poor luck missing or losing most of those shot at. No adults were seen.

In the Maple Swamp we saw three *Turdus olivaceus*: they were shy and suspicious, keeping in the thickets and flitting on ahead of us.

The commoner migrants characteristic of the place and season were unusually numerous. Thus we saw everywhere such birds as *Dend. striata*, *Zon. albicollis*, *Mel. melodia* and *M. palustris*. One *Melodia* mounted to the top of an alder and sang many times as loudly and cheerily as in spring.

We started several Carolina Rails from the tall grass on perfectly dry meadows: one perched in the top of a button bush, another on a stump in a thicket.

Being told of a queer bird that had been seen near a pond near the slaughter house we visited the place and found a Coot (*Fulica americana*) swimming in a dirty pool within twenty yards of the buildings. The bird was very tame and could not be made to fly although we threw a number of stones at it. Over it scrambled somewhat awkwardly up a mud bank and lumbered to the top of a low stump, where it sat apparently enjoying the sun.

In the afternoon I noticed several large flocks of *Junco oreganus* flying over my father's place. This winging flight has regularly occurred for a month past.

5579-5581

1881.

Sept. 28

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Cambridge - Belmont.

- 5579 *Oporornis agilis* ♀ } Cambridge - 5579 Maple Swamp - 5580 Pine Swamp. The
 5580 " " ♂ juv. } latter shot by Spelman. The first rather thin - 5580 is exceedingly fat: as it was badly shot I could discover neither testicles nor ovaries and hence labeled it by plumage, the concealed ash of the throat seeming to belong only to the young ♂.

5581. *Sayornis fusca*. ♂ juv. full pl. Belmont - the "Willows" -

Intensely hot, with a stifling south wind and drifting cloud masses.

I got off at seven o'clock this morning and being driven down to the Maple Swamp met Spelman there. We beat the thickets very carefully but started only three *Oporornis* all of which we shot down but two of which escaped. We saw both after they had fallen but before we could reach the spot they ran into beds of *Impatiens* where we could not find them. It is only by great good luck that one can secure a wounded *Oporornis*. It is nearly as difficult as to follow and catch a wing-broken Quail without the aid of a dog. They run surprisingly fast and crawl into holes as soon as out of sight.

The birds attending the shooting of the one which we did get here were worth recording. I was walking through a bed of *Impatiens* when the bird hopped up on the branch of a fallen bush that lay among these plants within twelve feet of me. It sat still for a moment regarding us intently, then descended to the ground again and threaded the growths beneath with a gliding motion, half run - half walk that reminded me of a snake. After awhile it again ascended, hopping from twig to twig in a leisurely way looking for insects and occasionally chirping. This chirping is new to me although I think *Junco* and *Spizella* use it. I think they occasionally chirped like other Warblers. But in the present case there was no possibility of any mistake. There were no other birds in the bed as I satisfied myself by afterwards traversing it thoroughly and besides I several times saw the motion of the authors' throat as it uttered the sound.

The chirp was the hissing type common to nearly all the *Junco*s but in this case exactly like that of *D. striata* which I think has a little fuller note than some of the others. In the Maple Swamp I saw a *Junco solitarius* which was singing in an undergrowth and a *Junco oreganus* which uttered the previous melody to all the *Junco*s and was too shy to be approached. Spelman went on to the Pine Swamp where he started three *Oporornis* in the willow hedge, shooting one of them.

At ten o'clock my horse was brought up and we drove on to Belmont, taking in Prospect St. and the "Willows". In the latter locality we saw three *Hare. rufus* and several *Ripid. r. r.* In the "Willows" nothing but a few *D. striata* and one *Junco oreganus*. I also noted a single *Dend. coronata*. The day was however a poor one for birds and we saw not half as many as yesterday. I have forgotten a single *Geothlypis* to send in the

1881.

Oct. 9

Sunday

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Concord.

A clear and beautiful day with little wind and absolute calm through the afternoon.
In the morning I took a drive with D. C. French up the Estabrook road. The woods were very beautiful in spite of the fact that autumn was past, and the western green of the leaves. He saw a heron heron. The first heron heron two or three in number; a heron and a number of heron, heron.

In the afternoon I took a drive with Melvin. At Robbin's Mills when I went in the buggy while he visited a relative, the Jays were screaming in the oak woodland and in the perfect stillness the chirping of sparrows and other small birds came from the fields and wood edges.

On our return he again left me with the horses and I gently enjoyed a fine sunset the whole west facing like with better gold. From a neighbor's pasture came the melodious heron of some heron and after the sun had set one of the adult males sang twice the first time that I have ever heard the song in autumn.

Dr. Garfield shot twelve birds on the West Hill this morning.

Oct. 11

Concord-Cambridge.-Concord.

Last night was very cold the therm. falling to 28°. The day was perfectly clear but cold and rather windy.

I drove to Cambridge in the morning taking the back Wattham road and returned to Concord in the afternoon by way of Roxbury and the Concord turnpike. I saw very few birds but on the turnpike noted two Winter Wrens along stone walls by the roadside.

The late frosts have made a great change in the foliage. Many of the leaves are brown and withered, the apple orchards and bushes especially looking as if burned by fire. Some of the maples and many of the oaks are assuming a rich coloring although this occurs only in a few favored places and generally speaking there is as yet no autumnal tints.

At Cambridge I saw a heron who told me that large numbers of snipe had been shot on the marshes (late) of Charles River as well as many Ducks at Fresh Pond.

5595-5598

1881.

Oct. 12

Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Concord.

5595.

5596.

Amothura hyemalis ♂

" " ♂

Full autumnal plumage: rather fat - Stone walls in woodland - Estabrook road near "Dime-Kilm"; a third individual seen - quite tame.

5597.

5598.

heron heron ♂

" " ♀

Second growth birches and oaks and thickets along stone walls. At least a dozen specimens seen. Most of them very tame flying up from the ground to some low limb and sitting quietly or jerking up their tails.

COME IN FROM TO (Oct. 12) (11)

Cloudy with high breeze, north-west wind.

After breakfast I started in the buggy with C. and drove up the Estabrook road to the "Dime-Kilm" where I spent several hours in the woods. I first hunted for heron but although "Dime" worked beautifully I could find no trace of one so turned my attention to collecting.

Hermit Thrushes were especially numerous; some of them occurred among barberry bushes along stone walls but the greater number were in the second growth oaks and birches. They uttered the usual chuck and a fine heron common to all the members of the genus.

There were a good many heron heron and a few heron heron while in a wood lot grown up to chestnut sprouts I found a little company of heron heron.

I saw several Winter Wrens all of them along old bush-grown stone walls in the woods. They were not especially tame but were rather hard to shoot as they kept on the further side of the walls and flitted along ahead quite rapidly. I heard their most true alarm note which sounds almost exactly like the note produced by whistling a clock.

In the afternoon I again went out for an hour or so starting on foot and going up as far as the "Dime-Kilm" woods. I saw nothing but a few Chipping Sparrows and a large troop of Chickadees. The afternoon was very gloomy and the light in the woods so dim that it was difficult to see distinctly. In an old wood road I saw several golden-crowned Kinglets, large as field butterflies, dashing nimbly about in zig-zag courses, now disappearing again, reappearing and always flying with great swiftness. I have never seen their motion before.

In the early morning I hear Bluebirds around the house as well as Yellow-rumps and occasionally a flock of Tit. Cakes flying up near from the Great Meadows. But the day has been so windy and cold that the life and beauty peculiar to a still October morning has been generally suppressed.

1881.

Oct. 10

5577.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Concord.

Discoscopus rubida ♂ juv. Iris hazel - skin entirely free from fat - flesh very tender, dark red in color and with a strong musky odor. Concord River a short distance below Flint's Bridge. The only one of the species I have ever known to be killed here. Plum and very tawny, permitting me to sail up within easy range. Note the peculiar plumbeous on the ends of the rectrices.

Clear, very warm and a refreshingly beautiful day. Shortly after breakfast I got Frank's boat and taking C. started for a day on the river. There was a steady south-west wind and getting the sail we glided silently down the river. We did have to row a little all the way to Ball's Hill when we landed and spent the noon hours.

A little below the first bridge and nearly opposite the tent I spied a Ruddy Duck floating in the middle of the river and without any special care we pulled down within easy range and I shot him with a charge of #9 gs in bat on the water. Further on we passed two or three Grebes (*Podilymbus*) which thrust up their heads above the bushes with swimming them high as we came too near. There was also a high Kingfisher which rattled shrilly as he flitted on ahead of us and a fine Red-tailed Hawk circling in the blue dome above. A little above Ball's Hill I went ashore and beat the high ground flushing three snipe and killing two of them the other going off unshot at. I also killed a Carolina Rail and a Mass. bird (*Tringa maculata*) flushing the latter from the meadow grass. I fired only four shots in bagging these four birds. "Dried" worked beautifully pouring down birds and drawing through the spots when I went by in a delightfully careful manner.

Upon going back to the boat I again hoisted the sail and we continued on to Ball's Hill where we landed and spent several hours on the top of the ridge taking lunch under a pine where we could look out over the broad wooded meadows with the winding river flowing like a river below. After lunch I passed a streamer home lying on my back under the trees. It was very warm and yellow. I shot several small ones about as late called by a tumbler of or a white fellow which a solitary Oriole the last of his race, perched habitually in the oaks above. I am surprised that he could have survived the late low temperature (24°). There was also a winter near to me, a little with dark blue wings which came about over the leaves with almost no beat and finally flew away. The woods were fairly alive with birds but to which I added one of the South-west, they flew off from the hill in small companies high in the air.

The river back late in the afternoon was very beautiful but nothing of interest was noted save two small flocks of *Actitis*. Snipe 2. Rail 1. Mass. bird 1.

5600 - 5604

1881.

Oct. 15

5600.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Concord.

Regulus satrapa ♂ fall pl. accompanied by another of the same species - oak woods near "Halls".

5601.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Parus atricapillus ♂ juv. fall pl. Molt not entirely perfected - with two others of the same species in oak woodland.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Cloudy with fine rain through the forenoon. In the forenoon I went off in the buggy with C. driving down the "Impike" to "Halls" where I went pretty early for Woodcock but without seeing a trace of any game bird. The morning was gloomy and dismal and the woods seemed utterly deserted. I saw no birds of any interest whatever.

5602.

Brachyotus cassinii. ♂ ad? fall pl. Concord, Oct. 14, 1881. Very fat: Stomach crammed with fur and bones of mice. Shot by Mr. Buttrick on the "Impike" meadow.

Oct. 17

5603

Concord

Spizella pusilla, ♀ juv. fall pl. partial abino with outer tail feathers white. In company with several others of the usual plumage. Estabrook road.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Cloudy and cold with high north west wind.

We spent the forenoon up the Estabrook road where I hunted over a good deal of ground and started four trapped grouse. I got only two shots on however a very good one and missed both my birds. "Dried" worked finely and made several stomach points. I shot the sparrow on the way home.

The woods are at last putting on a rich coloring, but so many of the leaves were frozen that the autumn's most vibrant of shabby is. The oaks however are very beautiful in their russet, scarlet and gold. The black birches are old gold, the few of which bushes rich yellow and some of the rock maples are fairly well colored. The red maples were absolutely red before they had begun to turn at all.

I saw a flock of at least a hundred Crows in the depths of the woods. They were very noisy and quite tame. I think they must have been migrants from the north.

Oct. 20

5604.

Concord.

Anthus ludovicus ♂ ad? River meadow near river down town N. by

Pozana Carolina, Lurgidula discors - Anthus ludovicianus.

1881

Oct. 20

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Concord.

A cloudy, gray morning clearing at noon. Afternoon wonderfully clear and beautiful.

At nine A.M. I started with R.C. French for our annual trip up the river. The morning was a doubtful one but the sun soon began to shine fairly and before noon the hot vistas of the clouds had disappeared and the river and woodland were looking their best.

We made, to late a boat that the day was a float one and we did not get beyond Fairhaven. We saw our first birds just below Pine Lake some bridge where some black ducks started from a cove among the lily pads. Just above the bridge we started them blue-winged teal. They doubled on us and went back some river to we would catch & followed them. We brushed the boat over carefully but could not succeed in catching anything because finally having driven them as far down as the Frenchs landing I went ashore and crept within about eighty yards of them when I slipped in a thread-wound cartridge and killed one. The other two flew up river again and we started them many times afterwards. At this place I also made a very good shot of a snipe which "Dove" pointed nicely.

At Fairhaven they went ashore and let brush. They visited the duck-ponds which we found much dry. For however flushed two snipe in the neighboring woods and I hid at one of them. While following it through some tall oak & a meadow glided across my path and I lost the bird. I was thinking, passing my head. I supposed it to be a bird snipe, looking up I discovered a flying squirrel flattened against the trunk of an oak near me. I tried to catch him "fly" fly, catching the tree but he only shifted his position a little.

On the way down river we again saw the teal and started the same some black ducks from the same cove. We also saw several Red-throated Hawks and numbers of Marsh Hawks. There was also a considerable flight of mostly black birds, flock after flock passing overhead all in the direction of Fairhaven when as of old they go to most among the bottom bushes.

At Fairhaven we heard and occasionally seen during the day but all were flying overhead. At sunset however they came into the meadows in great numbers and alighted prominently for the night among the meadow grass and cranberry. For our particular shot they kept alighting in small flocks and when I went ashore a perfect cloud of them arose and circled about finally settling again in a short distance away. They found the day mostly about plunged and spent on high ground. They are very restless and very hard to shoot.

At sunset we saw a Carolina Rail which was feeding on the river bank. Reached the house at 7 P.M. saw many birds etc.

Blue-winged teal 1 - water 1.

1881

Oct. 21

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Concord.

Clear, absolutely calm and decidedly the most perfect day of the autumn with a heavy haze from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., a warm, mellow noon, and a perfect perfect sunset.

Starting at about 10 A.M. I went up to Fairhaven Bay where we landed on the north shore and took lunch. In the afternoon I went back, stopping at Fairhaven Mill where we ascended to the cliffs and reaching home shortly after dark.

The day was absolutely perfect and I enjoyed it to the fullest. On the way up I shot at a Red-throated Hawk near the rock but missed him with a thread-wound cartridge. From the little cove where I started the black ducks yesterday the same four birds were again this morning but when I passed the boat into the afternoon two more had joined them and they started off as we came around the bend. I also found the two blue-winged teal on very nearly the same place as yesterday and again drove them up and down the river. I omitted yesterday a record of some interesting facts regarding these teal. They were first seen near the outlet of Fairhaven Bay on Oct. 18 when R.C. French fired a long shot at the flock (there were then seven) and seeing trouble on to them which however escaped into the bushes. A few days after that R. French by firing into the meadow by and around them to them but they also escaped by diving and taking to the bushes. The remaining three have been seen a number of times since. I do not remember a instance of them among the wintered migrants remaining so long in one place before.

We are packed about a mile from the hill-side and crossed the river by the short cut to the boat landing on the bushes at the foot of Fairhaven Mill. I followed it but "Dove" was wild and flushed it out of range.

The teal, which in an old wood-pond on the north side of Fairhaven. It was very peaceful and beautiful in the autumn woods with quails, ducks, and many other birds. On one occasion I heard piping snipe. The chipmunks were especially busy and numerous and one fine gray squirrel started about nearly over one head. After lunch I took a short tramp through the surrounding woods shooting a single grouse which I killed with ease as I had a very fair shot.

On the way home the river was if possible even more lovely than in the morning. There was not the slightest ripple on the water and the reflections were very fine. The wind from the cliffs was also clearing.

The balloon spiders were out in force to day. One came among the opening along on the water the "balloon" of silk being as a ball which were drifted across the river at a moderate height while down over a hundred feet or more above the earth and drifted off over the woods or passed only slightly below us as we sat on the cliffs.

We saw the same Carolina Rail come out of the same thicket of bottom bushes at sunset as we were driving home and many other birds also striking over the meadows.

Ruffed Grouse 1.

5605-5610

1881.

Oct. 22

Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Concord.

To Dr. C. D. C. to Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

5605. WORK IN EXCH. 20 Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

5607. " " " Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

WORK IN EXCH. 20 Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Another beautiful October day but with more wind than yesterday. In the forenoon C. left me and returned to Cambridge. After dinner I took the boat and walked down to the Great Meadows where I beat for large flocks of only one very wild bird. At sunset several large flocks of Pt. Larks came in to the meadow and I followed them about until dark. They were restless and rather slow and I had to shoot all of them flying with heavy charges.

As I was walking down I saw a pair of *Turdus p. pallasi* one of which was with a large pale bird, brownish in its bill. It was apparently trying to mate but its companion showed it clearly that it was not to be. It was a pretty fight of pursuit and pursuit I observed over the surface half running, half flying and constantly doubling back. I saw a few *Parus* have been in the river in front of the house and just above the "Muddy Man" for about two weeks. They seem to be very at any hour of the day floating in small groups or being near the bank of woods. At a distance they look so large as ducks but when approached sink lower and lower until only the head and neck is above water.

Oct. 26

Concord.

5608. *Turdus pallasi* ♂ Shot in alder thicket when they were hopping about among the leaves. They were together - both were rather fat.

5609. " " ♂ } About a dozen others were seen. Last night was very cold and a second flight of Hermit has evidently come down from the north.

5610. *Spizella pusilla* ♂ fall pl. One of them sitting alone back-crown from wall. Another shot was killed in the mouth.

Clear, cold and blustering with a high north-west wind. In the forenoon I drove up to the Pine-Kilns with Mr. George Buttrick and took a long ramble through the woods, flushing a grouse at which I did not get a shot and visiting some interesting trees among them a *Passiflora* twenty inches in diameter. I saw no birds of any special interest.

In the afternoon I went out again walking up to the "Dams Lake" woods where I shot the birds above catalogued. I saw two *Junco hyemalis*. They have not yet come in any numbers.

5611-5614

1881.

Oct. 27

Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Concord

5611.

Turdus pallasi ♂

Prof. Dushkin.

5612.

Parus rubescens ♂

WORK IN EXCH. 20

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

5613.

Dendroica striata ♂ ad.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Shot among birches. The only one seen during an extended tramp. "Parker Lot"

Shot in apple orchard near Fairair. In company with *Vireo virens*.

Shot among birches near Fairair. The only one seen for several days. It was with a alone.

Clear and cold with rather high wind. Ther. 20° at sunrise, the lowest point reached this autumn.

I started early this morning to drive first to the "Parker Lot" where I beat long and carefully for Woodcock but started nothing. I left with several birds with equally poor success to say as Woodcock was concealed but I did start a brace of Ruffed Grouse at which I fired one or two long shots. It is remarkable that I have not been able to find Woodcock here this season. A good many have been killed by the hunters and Mr. Foster says that there has been a large flight this autumn than for the past ten years. One man is reported to have killed forty on it. However, in two days, but I actually have not seen one bird yet however.

The cold snap produced a marked effect on the small birds. There were great flocks of juncos here today though I saw only two yesterday, a good many Fox Sparrows and in company with them, the great numbers seen yesterday must have passed on but blue birds are still numerous and I saw companies of dozens of individuals today. I also saw several flocks of small birds among the small flocks of juncos in an apple orchard. One of them is an unusually large bird so far. I do not think I have seen a dozen of individuals since they arrived, Sept. 28. If *Regulus calendula* I have not seen a single individual although I have looked carefully for them. *Dend. striata* *hypochrysa* has also been scarce and I think I have seen only one. Although it has been a poor season for birds here in Concord, but reports come to me from friends about Boston of an extraordinary flight of *Melospiza fasciata*. They have been really abundant in many places in oak woods and have been killed. Helmer shot two at Weymouth on the 18th inst. He also writes me that many birds have been killed on Fresh Pond. Chicks and killed twelve *Trisoptera* there in a single morning.

5614.

Grobus canadensis. ♂ ad. Alachua Co. Florida May 12, 1881. M. M. M. Col. Bought of Silver Lake W. S.

Bought of C. J. Maynard, at auction, Oct. 19, 1881

5615. *Oryzopsis virginianus floridanus* ♀ ad - Miami, Florida, Feb. 28, 1871 - 15¢
 5616. " " " ♀ " " " 20, " Collins 8054 20¢
 5617. " " " ♀ " Blue Spring " " 6, 1872. " 6178 15¢
 5618. " " " ♂ " St. John's River near Blue Spring, Fla. Feb. 6, 1872. Coll. no. 6895 - 15¢. Coll. C. J. Maynard
5619. *Aphelocoma floridana* ♀ ad - Anclote River, Florida, March 12, 1874 - 15¢ } coll.
 5620. " " " " Cedar Keys " Jan'y 23, " - 15¢ } C. J. M.
5621. *Luscinthus major* ♀ ad - Stone River, South Carolina, Dec 18 1870. - 25¢. Coll. C. J. M.
5622. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni* ♂ ad Cedar Keys Florida, Jan'y 19-1874 - 10¢ } coll.
 5623. " *erythrophthalmus* ♂ ad. Cedar Keys, Florida, Feb. 2, 1874. - 10¢ } C. J. M.
5624. *Gonaphea melanoccephala* ♂ ad. El Paso Co, Colorado, May 27, 1872. Coll. C. E. Aiken 4811. " Coll. measurements 8.25 x 13.08 - 25¢
 5625. " " ♀ ad Fremont Co, Colorado, May 12, 1872 - Coll. C. E. Aiken Coll. no. 1100 measurements 8 x 12.40 - 25¢
5626. *Floco sparverius* ♂ ad. Miami, Florida, Jan'y 10, 1871. Coll. C. J. Maynard. Coll. no. 4767 25¢
5627. *Zenaidura macroura* ♂ juv. first pl. Watertown, Pennsylvania, Aug. 30, 1875. Coll. C. J. Maynard. 25¢
5628. *Uria grylle* - juv. in down - Byron Island, Gulf St. Lawrence, July 10, 1874. Coll. C. J. Maynard 40¢
5629. *Tringoides macularius* ♀ ad fall pl. Lexington, Mass, August 27, 1879. Coll. C. J. Maynard. 15¢
5630. *Fodilymbus podiceps* - juv. in down. Fighting Island, Detroit, Michigan, June, 1879. Coll. W. H. Collins 25¢
5631. *Galinula galeata* - chick in down - Fighting Island, Detroit, Michigan, June, 1879. Coll. W. H. Collins 25¢
5632. *Sterna nigra* - chick in down - Fighting Island, Detroit, Michigan, June 1879. Coll. W. H. Collins 25¢
5633. *Regalites vocifera* - chick in down - Colorado - Coll. Mr. Maxwell 30¢
5634. *Thryothorus bewickii* ♂ ad Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1879. Probably collected by Walter Van Fleet as the label is not in Maynard's handwriting. Possibly August Cook was the collector. 40¢
5635. *Vireo gilvus* ♂ fall pl. Watertown, Pennsylvania, Sept. 18, 1875. Coll. C. J. Maynard 5¢

Bought of C. J. Maynard, at auction, Oct. 19, 1881

5636. *Phonipara zena* ♀ ad. Miami, Florida, January 19 1871. Colls Maynard and Hushaw, Coll. no 4636. Shot by H. W. Hushaw. The only N. S. specimen known to have been taken: see account in Maynard's "Birds of Florida", B. B. & R. Bell N. A. etc. 30
5637. *Plotus anHINGA* ♀ ad. Anclote River, Florida, March 15, 1874. Coll. C. J. Maynard. 45¢
5638. *Spatula clypeata* ♂ juv. changing pl. Key West, Florida, Dec. 15, 1870. Coll. C. J. Maynard. 35¢
5639. *Anas fulvigula* - ad - Salt Lake, Florida, February, 1872. Coll. C. J. Maynard - no 7337. 25¢. To Nat. Mus.
5640. " " - ad - Salt Lake, Florida, February, 1872. Coll. C. J. Maynard - no. 7334. 45¢
5641. " " ♀ chick in down - Dunnetts, Florida, April 1872. Coll. C. J. Maynard no 7402. 25¢
5642. *Corvus americanus* - ♀ juv. Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 1874. Coll. C. J. Maynard 35¢
5643. *Bucephala islandica* ♂ ad. Providence River R. I. March 1876. (30¢) Bought at 2nd suffolk, in Boston Market, by H. B. Bailey. 25¢ E. May.
5644. *Accipiter cooperi* ♀ ad. Mass. Coll. Wm. Patten 25¢
5645. *Ardea ceryle* ♂ white plumage - Cedar Keys, Florida, Jan'y 29, 1874. Coll. Wm. Stone 10¢
5646. " " ♀ blue plumage - Cedar Keys, Florida, Jan'y 1874. Coll. Wm. Stone 10¢
5647. *Ardea herodias* juv. - South Lake, Florida, Feb. 27 - 1872. Coll. C. J. Maynard. 15¢
5648. *Aramus pictus* ♂ ad. St. Johns River near Blue Spring, Florida, Feb. 1872. Coll. C. J. Maynard, no. 5435. This is the specimen attached to in Mr. Maynard's Birds of Florida. 50¢
5649. *Platuba ajaja* - im. - Cozumel, Florida, May 9, 1874. Colls. Stone & Greenwood - 25¢
5650. *Actitis bartramia* ♀ juv. fall pl. Watertown, Penn. Sept. 1875. Coll. C. J. Maynard. Coll. no 8054 15¢
5651. *Anthrostromus vociferus* ♀ ad. Amelia Co., Virginia, July 13, 1877. Coll. Percy & Fribe - 10¢. Not badly eaten by Dunnetts.
5652. *Merques serrator* ♂ juv. changing pl. Boston Market, Nov 25, 1876. Coll. Wm. Patten. The label was marked ♀ a probable error - 15¢
5653. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* - im. North Head, Grand Menan, August, 1881. 25¢
5654. *Anas boschas* ♀ ad Ipswich, Mass. April 10, 1872. Coll. C. J. M. 20¢
5655. *Pelecanus fuscus* - im - Cedar Keys, Florida, Jan'y 28, 1874. This specimen represents the plumage described by Maynard as P. - It was collected at the winter N. S. 10¢
5656. *Cygnus* - Boston Market, winter of 1875. from the north. 50¢
5657. *Scolopax* *litophilus* juv. in down - North America. E. Bachvalier 10¢

5677-5682

1881.

Nov. 10

Massachusetts.

Swampscott (Phillips Beach)

5677. *Passerculus princeps* ♂ - not fat } Two of these specimens were shot on the sand-
 5678. " " ♂ - " " } hills between the pond and beach; the third
 5679. " " ♀ very " } in a deep hollow among hills (See notes below.)

5680. *Passerculus savanna* ♂ - very fat - shot on edge of sand-hills. This bird in the flesh was a little larger and somewhat heavier than the smallest of the three *P. princeps*. He also struck me as a very light-colored individual; in fact upon first picking him up I hesitated for a moment before referring him to *savanna*.

A cold, raw day not freezing but with high wind and rain. I took the 8.30 morning train to Phillips Beach where I spent the forenoon returning by the 10 o'clock train. I started nearly if not quite as many *P. princeps* as on the 5th. When I first struck into the ground five rose from the bottom of a deep gully where they may have been drilling, as a stream of people walks glows through it to the sea. I missed one of them and they all pitched within fifty yards but although I went at once to the spot and beat the rank grass closely I actually could not again start one of them. I had a similar experience with some others seen later and all that I started took long flights and were extremely wild. I shot the above specimens on the wing, at long ranges and also killed a fourth at least thirty yards off but unaccountably the charge failed, mangled him and I threw him away. Two individuals that I flushed in the sand-hills flew to the cabbage patch and there alighted but I could find neither when I got there.

I think I saw a Clapper Rail among the reeds of the pond. I was crossing the causeway when it started from the bank and skipped over the floating vegetation into a dense bed of standing reeds. I threw my stones but it would not show itself. It may have been a Gallinule but it was not large enough for a *Habia*. I also saw, or rather distinctly heard, a Redland Lark, flying among a flock of Snow-bunting that flew high overhead. Its peculiar chattering cry was perfectly familiar and I recognized it at once although I have not heard it since 1875 I think.

There were a few Old Sparrows during off the beach in the shallow water and an occasional Gray Gull (*Larus argentatus*) sailed along the line of breakers but the driving wind ruffled the sea and made it difficult to detect birds at any distance.

Nov. 11

Phillips Beach.

5681. *Passerculus princeps* ♂ quite fat. Flushed in morning field on hill-top. afterwards shot at
 5682. " " ♀ " " shot on sand hills near house.
 A clear, cold day with moderate wind. Took the 11.15 train to the beach. Saw only two *P. princeps* about 100 yds and a small flock of Snow-bunting.

5683-5687

Passerculus princeps.

1881.

Nov. 14

Massachusetts.

Swampscott (Phillips Beach)

5683. *Passerculus princeps* ♀. Very fat. First seen running in the road among some weeds. Its right wing had been injured in some way for it hung down perceptibly but the bird flew very well taking to a thicket of briar grown bushes.

5684. *Plectrophenax nivalis* - ♀ - shot from a flock of six that rose from the sand-hills. I dropped one with each barrel. The first was only wing-tipped and I brought it home alive. Within an hour from the time it was placed in a cage it eat freely when I was holding the cage in my hands.

5685. *Passerculus savanna* ♀. Shot on the edge of the sand-hills. It was a perfect bump of fat - as fat as any Connecticut Warbler that I have skinned.

A clear and remarkably perfect November day, with light wind and warm sunshine.

With Spelman I took the 8.30 train for Phillips Beach where we spent the forenoon. We beat the sand-hills thoroughly twice and finding no Sparrows gave them up. After lunch however Spelman went back over the ground near for a walk and in one of the hollows that we had tramped through several times started two *P. princeps*. They were very wild and he fired a number of long shots at them in vain. Finally I joined him and we started a third in another place that had been thoroughly hunted before. This satisfied me that these Sparrows migrate by day at least for short distances. We saw five Song Sparrows in a small hollow and several flocks of Snow-bunting, the latter feeding on a field green with winter wheat. We returned by the 1 P.M. train.

Nov. 16

Phillips Beach

5686. *Passerculus princeps* ♂. Shot on the back edge of the sand-hills - it was running among some tall weeds & I shot at it on the ground wounding it badly; it flew off into the beach-grass where I flushed & shot it flying.
 5687. " " ♂ - I first started this bird on the edge of the outlet of the pond. It flew across the water and alighted on the causeway road where I could plainly see it running over the stones. I went around & shot it on the ground. Both these birds are very tame.

A clear, warm, still Indian-summer day. Went by 11.15 & returned by 4.45 train. A small flock of Snow-bunting and the two *P. princeps* called above were the only birds seen.

Stephens Collection

1881.

Arizona.

The following collection was made for me in Arizona by Mr. F. Stephens during the spring and summer of 1881. Mr. Stephens visited various localities and gave his whole time to the work. His carefully kept field-notes and running catalogue will be found in a small bound volume labeled "Arizona Field Notes - F. Stephens - 1881." The present list is simply a summary of the specimens, with their new catalogue numbers entering them in my collection. The collector's notes were often so voluminous that I found it impracticable to transcribe them in full. They should accordingly be looked for in the original M.S. volume already referred to. For greater convenience and accuracy of reference I have arranged both sets of numbers in each catalogue, those of my own being inserted in red ink in the collector's field-book.

I paid Mr. Stephens forty cents each for all the skins that he sent me, regardless of quality or rarity. In addition I assumed all costs of transportation. They probably stand me about forty-five cents each. But in order to repay a part of the necessarily large outlay a number have been sold to Messrs. Cory and Plummer and to the Cambridge Museum. The number of each specimen thus parted with will be found marked in both this and the original list. Any others that may in the future be similarly disposed of will also be thus indicated. All unmarked numbers should be found in their proper places in my collection. I would have mentioned that for all birds larger than a Cooper's Hawk I paid Mr. Stephens one dollar each.

I also had a full series of their nests and eggs selected by Mr. Stephens on this expedition, as they were not catalogued in his field-notes, however I shall enter them later. This collection number is written on each label in red ink.

March 4

Cave Creek - Cochise County, Chiricahua Mts.

5688.	<i>Parus ruficeps boucardi</i> , ♂ ad.	Colls no. 1.
5689.	" " " ♀ "	" " 2.
5690.	" " " ♂ "	" " 3. To J. A. Allen

5691.	<i>Picus scalaris</i> ♂ ad.	" " 4.
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5692.	<i>Lophophanes wollweberi</i> ♂ ad.	" " 5. To C. B. Cory
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March 5

5693.	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> ♂	" " 6.
5694.	<i>Lophophanes wollweberi</i> ♀	" " 7.
5695.	" " ♂	" " 8.
5696.	" " ♀	" " 9. To Gordon Plummer
5697.	<i>Junco cinereus caniceps</i> ♀	" " 10.

Stephens Collection

Colls no.

Arizona

Cave Creek, Cochise County, Chiricahua Mts.

1881.

March 5

5698.	<i>Spiachla socialis arizonae</i> , ♂.	11.
5699.	<i>Thryomanes bewickii leucogaster</i> , ♂	12.
5700.	" " " ♂	13.
5701.	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> , ♀	14. (To C. B. Cory)
5702.	<i>Junco cinereus caniceps</i> ♀.	15.

March 6

5703.	<i>Loxia curvirostra mexicana</i> ♂	16.
5704.	" " " ♀	17.

March 7

5705.	<i>Picus stricklandi</i> ♂ ad.	18. (To Gordon Plummer)
5706.	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> ♀	19.
5707.	<i>Chrysomitris pinus</i> ♂	20.
5708.	<i>Myiadestes townsendi</i> ♀	21. (To C. B. Cory)
5709.	" " " ♀	22.
5710.	<i>Picus stricklandi</i> ♀ ad.	23.
5711.	<i>Loxia curvirostra mexicana</i> ♀ ad.	24.
5712.	" " " ♀ juv. first pl.	25.
5713.	<i>Lophophanes wollweberi</i> ♂ ad.	26.
5714.	<i>Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis</i> ♂.	27.

March 8

5715.	<i>Agelaius calandula</i> ♂	28.
5716.	<i>Sialia mexicana</i> ♀	29. Prof. Sushkev
5717.	<i>Lophophanes wollweberi</i> ♀	30.
5718.	" " " ♂	31. To H. W. Henshaw
5719.	<i>Contia uva plumbea</i> ♂	32.
5720.	<i>Sitta carolinensis aculeata</i> , ♂	33.

5721-5746

Stephens Collection

1881.

March 10

5721

Sialia arctica ♂.

March 12

5722

Aphelocoma torrida arizonae, ♀

5723

Callipepla squamata pallida ♀

5724

Melanerpes formicivorus ♀

5725

Picus stricklandi, ♀.

March 14

5726

Aphelocoma torrida arizonae, ♀.

5727

Picus villosus navisii, ♂.

5728

Vireo mittoni ♂

5729

Picus stricklandi, ♂

5730

" " ♀

5731

Percepsus olivaceus, ♂ ad. to Gordon's Museum

5732

" " ♂

5733

" " ♀

5734

" " ♀

5735

Lophophanes wollweberi ♂

5736

" " ♀

March 16

5737

Vireo mittoni

5738

Psittiparus plumbeus, ♀. *C. C. C. to Gordon's*

5739

" " ♂

5740

" " ♂

5741

" " ♀

5742

" " ♂

5743

Lophophanes wollweberi, ♂.

5744

Sphyrapicus thyroideus "

5745

Junco cinereus, ♀

5746

" " ♂

Coll. no.

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59.

1881.

March 16

5747

Melanerpes formicivorus ♂

5748

Sialia mexicana ♂

5749

Junco cinereus ♂

5750

" " "

March 17

5751

Pipilo maculatus ♂.

March 18

5752

Parus meridionalis, ♂ ad. The first specimen actually taken in the U.S.

5753

Coccyx gambelii mexicana, ♀ ad.

5754

Junco cinereus, ♀

5755

" " ♂

March 19

5756

Psittiparus plumbeus, ♂

5757

Lophophanes wollweberi, ♂

5758

Aphelocoma torrida arizonae, ♂.

5759

Percepsus olivaceus, ♂.

5760

Sitta pygmaea, ♀

5761

" " ♀

March 20

5762

Larus migratorius propinquus, ♂.

5763

Lophophanes wollweberi - ♀.

5764

Percepsus olivaceus, ♂

5765

Sphyrapicus thyroideus, ♀.

5766

Cinclus mexicanus ♂ (abundant and interesting notes.)

5747-5766

Stephens Collection.

Arizona

Chiricahua Mountains (Morse's Mill, altitude 7,000 ft)

Coll. no.

60.

61.

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5767-5800

Stephens Collection.

Arizona

Cord's no.

1881.

March 21.

Chiricahua Mountains (Morse's Mill, altitude 7,000 ft.)

5767.	<i>Aphelocoma</i> <i>torrida</i> <i>arizonae</i> , ♂.	80.
5768.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> , ♀ ad	81.
5769.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> , ♀ ad.	82.
5770.	" " ♂ ad.	83.
5771.	<i>Setophaga</i> <i>picta</i> ♂ ad	84.
5772.	<i>Junco</i> <i>cinereus</i> ♂ ad	85.

March 23.

5773.	<i>Lophophanes</i> <i>volwebeni</i> , ♂ ad	86.
5774.	" " ♀	87.

March 24.

5775.	<i>Setophaga</i> <i>picta</i> ♂ ad	88.
5776.	<i>Glaucoideus</i> <i>passerinus</i> <i>californianus</i> , ♂	89.
5777.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> ♂ im.	90.
5778.	" " ♂	91.
5779.	" " ♂	92.
5780.	" " ♀	93.
5781.	" " ♀	94.
5782.	<i>Cyanocitta</i> <i>stelleri</i> <i>maculophya</i> ♂	95.
5783.	" " " ♀	96.
5784.	" " " ♀	97.
5785.	<i>Myiadestes</i> <i>townsendi</i> ♀	98.
5786.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> ♀	99.
5787.	" " ♂	100.

March 25.

5788.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> , ♀ ad.	101.
5789.	" " ♂	102.
5790.	" " ♂ im.	103.
5791.	<i>Parus</i> <i>meridionalis</i> ♂ ad.	104.
5792.	" " ♂ ad	105.
5793.	<i>Cyanocitta</i> <i>stelleri</i> <i>maculophya</i> ♂	106.

March 26.

5794.	<i>Pipilo</i> " ♂	107.
5795.	<i>Junco</i> <i>cinereus</i> <i>versalis</i> ♀	108.
5796.	<i>Cyanocitta</i> <i>stelleri</i> <i>maculophya</i> ♀ im.	109.
5797.	<i>Setophaga</i> <i>picta</i> ♀ ad.	110.
5798.	" " ♀	111.
5799.	" " ♂	112.
5800.	<i>Junco</i> <i>cinereus</i> ♀ ad	113.

5801-5829

Stephens Collection.

Arizona.

Cord's no.

1881.

March 26.

Chiricahua Mountains

5801.	<i>Dendroica</i> <i>coronata</i> , ♀	114.
5802.	<i>Colaptes</i> <i>mexicanus</i> ♂ ad.	115.
5803.	<i>Loxia</i> <i>curvirostris</i> <i>mexicana</i> ♂ juv. first fl.	116.

March 27.

5804.	<i>Picus</i> <i>thicklandi</i>	117.
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March 28.

✓ 5805.	<i>Tiro</i> <i>buttoni</i> ♂	Exch. to Deringrad	118.
5806.	<i>Setophaga</i> <i>picta</i> ♂ ad.		119.
✓ 5807.	" " ♂	(To A. T. Mayne)	120.
✓ 5808.	<i>Pipilo</i> " ♂	Exch. to Deringrad	121.
5809.	<i>Regulus</i> <i>calendula</i> ♂.		122.

Mch. 29.

5810.	<i>Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis</i> , ♂	123.
5811.	<i>Parus meridionalis</i> , ♂ ad = <i>Penthestes solitarius oides</i> Peters Type.	124.
5812.	" " ♂ "	To C. B. Cory 125.
5813.	<i>Junco cinereus</i> , ♂ ad	126.
✓ 5814.	<i>Aphelocoma torrida arizonae</i> , ♀.	(See exch. to South & Gould) 127.
5815.	<i>Chrysomitris pinus</i> , ♂	128.

March 30.

5816.	<u>Picus</u> <u>thicklandi</u> , ♂ ad	129.
5817.	<u>Chrysomitris</u> <u>pinus</u> ♂	130.
5818.	<u>Lophophanes</u> <u>volwebeni</u> —	131.
5819.	<u>Aphelocoma</u> <u>torrida</u> <u>arizonae</u> ♀	To C. B. Cory 132.
5820.	" " " ♀	133.

March 31.

5821.	<u>Aphelocoma torrida arizonae</u>	♂	134.
5822.	" " "	♀	135.
5823.	" " "	♂	136.
5824.	<u>Cyanocitta stelleri</u>	♀ ad.	137.
5825.	<u>Peucaea arizonae boncardi</u>	♂ ad	138.
5826.	<u>Setophaga picta</u>	♂ ad.	139.
5827.	<u>Troglodytes aedon</u>	♂ ad	Exch. to Deringrad
5828.	<u>Junco cinereus cinereus</u>	♀ ad.	To C. B. Cory
5829.	<u>Aphelocoma torrida arizonae</u>	♂.	" " "

Stephens Collection.

1881.

April 1

Arizona

Chiricahua Mountains.

Colls. no.

5830.	<i>Pinus</i> <i>Strecklandi</i> ♀ ad	No. Gordon. Plumage	143.
5831.	" " ♀ ad		144.
5832.	<i>Thryomanes bewickii lucogaster</i> , ♂.		145.
5833.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> ♂		146.
5834.	" " ♀		147.
5835.	" " ♂		148.
5836.	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> , ♂ ad.		149.
5837.	" " ♂		150.
5838.	" " ♂		151.
5839.	" " ♂		152.
5840.	" " ♂	To G. Plumage	153.
5841.	<i>Psittiparus plumbeus</i> , ♂ ad		154.

April 2

5842.	<i>Selophaga picta</i> ♀ ad		155.
5843.	<i>Pinus Strecklandi</i>		156.

April 4

Sulphur Spring Valley.

5844.	<i>Pospiza bilineata</i> , ♂		157.
5845.	<i>Poocetes gramineus confinis</i> , ♀ ad.		158.
5846.	<i>Perisoreia castaneus</i> , ♀ ad.		159.

April 5

Ten miles east of Tombstone

5847.	<i>Spizella breweri</i> , ♂		160.
5848.	" " ♂		161.
5849.	" " ♀	(To H. M. Spelman)	162.
5850.	" " ♂		163.
5851.	<i>Poocetes gramineus confinis</i> , ♂ ad.		164.
5852.	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> , ♂ ad		165.
5853.	<i>Harporhynchus crissalis</i> , ♂ ad.	To C. B. Cory	166.
5854.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> ♂		167.
5855.	<i>Empidonax obscurus</i> ♂.		168.

April 6.

5856.	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> , ♂ ad		169.
5857.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> , ♀		170.
5858.	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> , ♂ ad.		171.

Stephens Collection.

1881.

April 7.

Arizona.

Ten miles east of Tombstone.

5859.	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i> , ♀	Exch. to Lemingrad	172.
5860.	" <i>obscurus</i> , ♂		173.
5861.	<i>Zonotrichia carolinensis</i> , ♀		174.
5862.	<i>Sayornis sayi</i> , ♀		175.
5863.	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> , ♂		176.
5864.	<i>Empidonax fuscus mesoleucus</i> , ♂	To C. B. Cory	177.

April 8.

Nine miles east of Tombstone

5865.	<i>Centurus uropygialis</i> ♀		178.
5866.	<i>Sayornis sayi</i> , ♂		179.
5867.	<i>Empidonax obscurus</i> , ♂		180.
5868.	<i>Mimus polyglottus</i> , ♀		181.
5869.	<i>Antrostomus mitratus</i> , ♂		182.

April 9.

5870.	<i>Callipepla squamata pallida</i> , ♂		183.
5871.	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> , ♂		184.
5872.	<i>Empidonax obscurus</i> , ♂		185.
5873.	<i>Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus</i> , ♀		186.
5874.	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> , ♂ ad		187.
5875.	" " ♀ ad		188.

April 10.

5876.	<i>Icterus bullockii</i> ♀		189.
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April 13.

Tombstone

5877.	<i>Calamospiza bicolor</i> , ♂ im. "Anno white plumage assuming 2 ^d [on later] nuptial plumage by pre-nuptial moult". Dr. J. Dwight Jr. June 20, 1900.		190.
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April 14.

Thirty five miles east of Tucson.

5878.	<i>Icterus parisorum</i> , ♂		191.
5879.	" " ♂		192.
5880.	" " ♀		193.
5881.	<i>Callipepla squamata pallida</i> , ♀ ad.		194.

April 15.

Cienega Station

5882.	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> , ♂ ad		195.
5883.	<i>Pinus scalaris</i> , ♂ ad.		196.
5884.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> ♀ ad	Boles Myers	197.

5885-5918

Stephens Collection.

1881.

April 13

5885.	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i> , ♂	
(5886)	" " " ♂	
5887.	" " " ♂	
5888.	" " " ♂	
5889.	" " " ♀	
5890.	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> , ♀	
5891.	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i> , ♂	
5892.	<i>Vireo pusillus</i> , ♂	

April 16

5893.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♀	
5894.	" " " ♂	
5895.	" " " ♀	
5896.	<i>Vireo solitarius</i> , ♂	
5897.	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i> , ♂	
5898.	<i>Helminthophaga rufipennis</i> , ♀	
5899.	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i> , ♀	
5900.	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> , ♂	
5901.	<i>Vireo solitarius</i> , ♀	
5902.	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> , ♂	
5903.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> , ♂	

April 17

5904.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♀	
5905.	" " " ♀	
5906.	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♂	
5907.	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i> , ♂	
5908.	<i>Myiodytes pusillus pilosus</i> , ♂	
5909.	<i>Sterna nigra</i> , ♀	
5910.	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> , ♂	

April 18

5911.	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> , ♂	
(5912)	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♂	
5913.	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i> , ♂	

April 19

5914.	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> , ♂	
5915.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♂	
(5916)	" " " ♂	
5917.	" " " ♀	
5918.	" " " ♂	

Arizona.

Ciencia Station.

Colls no.

To G. Plummer

Exch. to H. H. Bailey

To A. Stephens

To C. B. Cory

198.
199.
200.
201.
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212.
213.

Tucson.

To C. B. Cory

To G. Plummer

Exch. to H. H. Bailey

5919-5952

Stephens Collection.

Colls no.

1881.

April 19

5919.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♂	
5920.	<i>Pencata carpalis</i> , ♀	(To C. B. Cory)
5921.	" " " ♀	
5922.	<i>Vireo pusillus</i> , ♀	
5923.	" solitarius, ♀	
5924.	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i> , ♂	
5925.	<i>Picus scalaris</i> , ♂	
5926.	<i>Lophortyx gambeli</i> , ♂	
5927.	" " " ♀	

April 20

5928.	<i>Geothlypis macgillivrayi</i> , ♀	
5929.	<i>Pyrrhuloxia sinuata</i> , ♂	
5930.	<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i> , ♀	
5931.	<i>Asturina nitida plagiata</i> , ♀	
5932.	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> , ♀	
5933.	<i>Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri</i> , ♂	
(5934)	<i>Centurus uropygialis</i> , ♂	
5935.	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> , ♂	
5936.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> , ♂	Ex not recorded. Marked ♂ on original label.

April 21

5937.	<i>Asturina nitida plagiata</i> , ♀	
5938.	<i>Harporhynchus cristalis</i> , ♂	
5939.	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i> , ♂	
5940.	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♂	
(5941)	" " " ♂	
5942.	" " " ♂	
(5943)	" " " ♀	
5944.	<i>Myiodytes pusillus pilosus</i> , ♂	
5945.	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> , ♀	

April 22

5946.	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> , ♀	
(5947)	<i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> , ♀	
(5948)	" " " ♀	
5949.	<i>Vireo pusillus</i> , ♂	(% Dr. A. K. Fisher)
5950.	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i> , ♂	
5951.	<i>Colinus ludovicianus</i> , ♀	
5952.	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i> , ♂	

To H. H. Bailey

To C. B. Cory

To G. Plummer

232.
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5953-5986

Stephens Collection

Arizona
Tucson1881.
April 23

5953. *Poicetia plumbea*, ♂
 5954. *Pyrauga festiva cooperi*, ♂
 5955. *Cardinalis virginianus igneus*, ♂
 5956. *Melospiza melodia allay*, ♀
 5957. *Agathus ludovicianus*, ♀
 5958. *Petrochelidon plumbea*, ♀
 5959.

A.P. Morse

April 25

5960. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, ♂
 5961. " " ♀
 5962. *Vireo pusillus*, ♂
 5963. " " ♀
 5964. *Melospiza ater olivaceus*, ♂
 5965. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♂
 5966. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♀
 5967. " " ♂
 5968. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♀
 5969. *Vireo pusillus*, ♂
 5970. *Icterus pallasi*, ♀
 5971. *Phainopepla nitens*, ♂

April 26

5972. *Melospiza leucophaea*, ♂
 5973. *Vireo vicineor*, ♂ ad.
 5974. " " ♂ ad.
 5975. *Micrathene whitnaggi*, ♀
 5976. *Selasphorus castus*, ♀
 5977. *Helminthophaga celata*, ♀
 5978. " " ♀

April 27

5979. *Pyrochelidon sinuata*, ♂ ad.
 5980. " " ♂
 5981. *Selasphorus castus*, ♂
 5982. *Micrathene whitnaggi*, ♀
 5983. " " ♀
 5984. *Pyrauga festiva cooperi*, ♂

April 28

5985. *Dendroica townsendi*, ♀
 5986. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♂

5987-6012

Stephens Collection

Arizona
Tucson

Colls no.

1881.
April 28

5987. *Criminipelia passerina*, ♂
 5988. " " ♀
 5989. *Asterina nitida plagiata*, ♂
 5990.

April 29

5991. *Chamaepelia passerina*, ♀
 5992. *Asterina nitida plagiata*, ♂
 5993. *Melospiza leucophaea*, ♂
 5994. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♀
 5995. *Criminipelia passerina*, ♂

April 30

5996. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♂
 5997. *Icterus virens longicauda*, ♂
 5998. *Buteo abbreviatus*, ♂
 5999. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂

May 1

6000. *Arremonops imberbis*, ♂
 6001. *Siphia aberti*, ♀

May 2

6002. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♀
 6003. *Vireo solitarius cassini*, ♀
 6004. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂

May 3

6005. *Icterus virens longicauda*, ♂
 6006. *Melospiza melodia allay*, ♂
 6007. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♀
 6008. *Ceryle alcyon*, ♀
 6009. *Poospiza bilineata*, ♀
 6010. *Asterina nitida plagiata*, ♂

May 4

6011. *Corvus cryptoleucus*, ♀
 6012. *Melospiza leucophaea*, ♀

Colls no.

300.
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303304.
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308.309.
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312313.
314315.
316.
317318.
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323324.
325

6072 - 6101

Stephens Collection

1881.

May 1

6072. *Selasphorus platycercus*, ♂.
6073. *Pyrranga hepatica*, ♀

May 16

6074. *Pencaria ruficeps boncardi*, ♀. (To Smithsonian & Jencks)
6075. *Myiarchus lawrencei*, ♀.
6076. *Picus stricklandi*, ♀.
6077. *Setophaga picta*, ♂.
6078. *Gonophaga melanoccephala*, ♀.
6079. *Contopus pertinax*, ♀.
6080. *Chondestes acutirostris texensis*, ♂.
6081. " " " ♀.

May 17

6082. *Empidonax fulvifrons pallens*, ♂. To C. B. Cory
6083. *Turdus swainsoni arbutatus*? ♀ Identified by M. S. afterwards destroyed: see notes.
6084. *Picus stricklandi*, ♀. (To Smithsonian & Jencks.)
6085. " " ♀. To H. W. Henshaw
6086. *Myiarchus lawrencei*, ♂.
6087. " " ♀.
6088. " " ♀.
6089. " " ♀.
6090. " " ♀.

May 18

6091. *Trochilus alexandri*, ♂.
6092. *Circus lateralis*, ♂ ad.
6093. *Accipiter cooperi*, ♂ ad. parent of set
6094. *Psaltriparus plumbeus*, ♂.
6095. *Pyrranga ludoviciana*, ♂.

May 19

6096. *Antrostomus nuttalli*, ♂.
6097. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♂.
6098. *Circus lateralis*, ♀ ad.
6099. *Myiarchus lawrencei*, ♂. (To Henry Hardy)

May 20

6100. *Pencaria ruficeps boncardi*, ♀.
6101. *Polioptila caerulea*, ♂.

6102 - 6128

Stephens Collection

Continued

1881

May 20

385. 6102. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♀.
386. 6103. *Pipilo fuscus mexicanus*, ♂.
6104. *Molothrus ater obscurus*, ♂.
6105. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♀.
6106. *Prospiza bilineata*, ♀.

May 21

387. 6107. *Trochilus alexandri*, ♂.
388. 6108. *Grinophila alpestris* " " " first bl.
389.
390.
391.
392.
393.
394.

Thirty five miles south of Tucson

6109. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♂. (To A. J. Wayne)
6110. *Harporhynchus bendirei*, ♂.
6111. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♂.
395.
396.
397.
398.
399.
400.
401.
402.
403.

May 22

Twenty six miles south of Tucson

6112. *Harporhynchus bendirei*, ♂ ad.
6113. " " ♀.
6114. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♂.
404.
405.
406.
407.
408.

May 23

Tucson.

6115. *Pipilo aberti*, ♂.
6116. *Procephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♀.
6117. *Polioptila caerulea*, ♂.
6118. *Molopha lanceolata*, ♂.
409.
410.
411.
412.

May 25

6119. *Pencaria carpalis*, ♂ ad. parent of set h/s "
6120. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♀. To F. M. Drew
6121. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♂.
6122. " " ♀.
6123. " " ♀.
409.
410.
411.
412.

May 26

6124. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♂ juv. 1st yr.
6125. *Progne purpurea*, ♂. To H. W. Henshaw
6126. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♀ juv.
6127. *Picus scarabaeus*, ♀.
6128. " " ♀.
413.
414.

6129-6158

Stephens Collection.

1881.

May 27.

6129. *Empidonax pusillus* ♂ ad.
6130. " " ♂ ad.

May 28.

6131. *Pipilo aberti*, ♀
6132. *Swiraea curvirostris* ♂
6133. *Ornithion ruber*, ♀ ad.
6134. " " ♂ juv. first pl.
6135. *Chamaepeba passerina*, ♀.

May 29.

6136. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♀ (To H. W. Henshaw)
6137. *Ornithion ruber*, ♀
6138. " " ♂ juv. 1st pl.

May 30.

6139. *Pospisylla edwardsi*, ♂
6140. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*, ♂
6141. " " ♀
6142. " " ♂ ad. mate of # 6141.

May 31.

6143. *Geococcyx californianus*, ♂
6144. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂
6145. *Polioptila plumbea*, ♀
6146. *Colaptes chrysoides*, ♀
6147. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*, ♀
6148. *Vireo pusillus*, ♀
6149. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
6150. " " ♀
6151. " " ♀.

June 1.

6152. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♂ ad. ♀
6153. " " ♂
6154. *Centurus uropygialis*, ♂
6155. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
6156. *Colaptes chrysoides*, ♂
6157. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♂
6158. *Helminthophaga luciae*, ♀.

Arizona.
Tucson.

Coll. no.

1881.

June 2.

442. 6159. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
443. 6160. " " ♂
6161. *Microthraupis whittakeri*, ♀ ad.
6162. *Colaptes chrysoides*, ♂
6163. " " ♀
6164. *Centurus uropygialis*, ♀
444. 6165. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*, ♀
445. 6166. *Microthraupis whittakeri*, ♀
446. 6167. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*, ♂ ad.
447. 6168. *Sylvania pusilla*, ♀
448. " " ♀

June 3.

449. 6169. *Glaucopteryx ferruginea*, ♂
450. 6170. *Empidonax griseus*, ♂
451. 6171. *Microthraupis whittakeri*, ♂
6172. " " ♂
6173. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*, ♀
6174. *Scops triceps*, ♀ ad. parent of following (6176)
6175. " " ♀ juv. first pl. young of preceding (6175)
6176. " " ♀ juv. first pl. young of preceding (6175)

June 4.

452. 6177. *Microthraupis whittakeri*, ♀
453. 6178. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
454. 6179. " " ♂
455. 6180. " " ♀
6181. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♂

June 5.

456. 6182. *Microthraupis whittakeri*, ♂
457. 6183. " " ♂
458. " " ♀
459. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♂

June 6.

460. 6184. *Empidonax pusillus*, ♀ ad.
461. 6185. " " ♀

June 7.

462. 6186. *Vireo pusillus*, ♀
463. 6187. *Polioptila plumbea*, ♂
464. 6188. *Contopus borealis*, ♂
465. 6189. " " ♀

Stephens Collection
Camp Howell.

6159-6189

Coll. no.

472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481.

482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494.

495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502.

Tucson

Spec. to Leningrad

497. 498.

Stephens Collection

6190-6215

1881.

June 8

Arizona

Tucson.

6190. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♂
 6191. *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*, ♂
 6192. " " " ♀
 6193. *Sporophila macgillivrayi*, ♂
 6194. *Empidonax pusillus* ♂ ad
 6195. " " ♀ ad
 6196. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♂
 6197. *Setophaga ruticilla pallasi*, ♂
 6198. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, ♀
 6199. *Coccyzus americanus*, ♂

June 9

6200. *Chamaelirio passerina*, ♂
 6201. " " ♀

June 10

6202. *Pyrausta aestiva cooperi*, ♀
 6203. *Helminthophaga lucida*, ♂
 6204. *Empidonax flaviventris difficilis*, ♂
 6205. " " pusillus, ♀ ad
 6206. *Pipilo aberti*, ♂ ad parent of #6207.
 6207. " " ♂ juv. first fl.

June 11

6208. *Icteria virens longicauda*, ♂
 6209. *Pyrausta aestiva cooperi*, ♂
 6210. *Chamaelirio passerina*, ♂
 6211. *Helminthophaga lucida*, ♂
 6212. *Thryomanes bewickii leucogaster*, ♂
 6213. *Pyrausta aestiva cooperi*, ♂

June 12

6214. *Coccyzus americanus*, ♂

June 14

6215. *Icteria virens*, ♀

Fifteen miles north of Tucson

Collins

1881.

June 13

Stephens Collection

Twenty five miles north of Tucson

6216. *Harporhynchus bundiei*, ♀ ad worn pl.
 6217. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♂
 6218. " " ♀

June 16

6219. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♂
 6220. " " " ♂
 6221. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6222. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♀
 6223. " " " ♂
 6224. *Harporhynchus bundiei*, ♂
 6225. " " ♀
 6226. " " —
 6227. " " ♂

June 17

6228. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♀
 6229. *Geothlypis gambeli*, ♂ chick
 6230. " " ♂ "
 6231. " " ♂ ad.

June 20

6232. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6233. " *crissalis*, ♀
 6234. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♀
 6235. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂
 6236. *Pipilo aberti*, ♂
 6237. *Mimus polyglottus*, ♂
 6238. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♂
 6239. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♀
 6240. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♀
 6241. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♂

June 21

6242. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♀
 6243. " *curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6244. " *bundiei*, ♂
 6245. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
 6246. " " ♀
 6247. *Asterina nuda flagiata*, ♀
 6248. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, ♂
 6249. *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*, ♀
 6250. *Microtus whitneyi*, ♂

6216-6250

Collins

6251. *Harporhynchus bundiei*, ♀ ad worn pl.
 6252. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♂
 6253. " " ♀

6254. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♂
 6255. " " " ♂
 6256. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6257. *Callipepla squamata pallida*, ♀
 6258. " " " ♂
 6259. *Harporhynchus bundiei*, ♂
 6260. " " ♀
 6261. " " —
 6262. " " ♂

June 22

6263. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♀
 6264. *Geothlypis gambeli*, ♂ chick
 6265. " " ♂ "
 6266. " " ♂ ad.

June 23

6267. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6268. " *crissalis*, ♀
 6269. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♀
 6270. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂
 6271. *Pipilo aberti*, ♂
 6272. *Mimus polyglottus*, ♂
 6273. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♂
 6274. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♀
 6275. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♀
 6276. *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, ♂

June 24

6277. *Harporhynchus crissalis*, ♀
 6278. " *curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6279. " *bundiei*, ♂
 6280. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♂
 6281. " " ♀
 6282. *Asterina nuda flagiata*, ♀
 6283. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, ♂
 6284. *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*, ♀
 6285. *Microtus whitneyi*, ♂

Stephens Collection

1881.

June 22

6251. *Poliophtila plumbea*, ♂
 6252. " " ♀
 6253. " " ♂
 6254. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♀.
 6255. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♂.
 6256. *Icterus cucullatus*, ♂
 6257. *Carpodacus frontalis*, ♀
 6258. *Chordeiles aculeatus texensis*, ♂
 6259. " " " ♂
 6260. " " " ♀
 6261. " " " ♀
 6262. " " " ♂

June 23

6263. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 6264. " *crissalis*, ♂
 6265. *Pipraea istria cooperi*, ♂
 6266. *Troglodytes californianus*, ♂

June 24

6268. *Poliophtila plumbea*, ♂
 6269. *Piranga carpalis*, ♂
 6270. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♀
 6271. " " " ♀
 6272. " " " ♀
 6273. " " " ♀
 6274. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♀
 6275. " " " ♂
 6276. *Vireo pusillus*, ♀.
 6277. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♀.

June 25

6278. *Myiarchus cooperi*, ♀
 6279. " " ♂
 6280. *Pratinopelia nitens*, ♂
 6281. *Cotapetes chrysoides*, ♂.
 6282. *Harporhynchus cristatus*, ♂
 6283. " " ♂
 6284. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♀
 6285. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♀ juv. 1st yr.

To C.B. Cory
 To H.W. Henshaw
 To Nat. Mus.

To C.B. Cory

Stephens Collection

1881.

June 27

- 564 6286. *Microthraupis whitneyi*, ♀
 565 6287. " " ♀
 566 6288. *Poliophtila plumbea*, ♀ ad. "parent of 6287"
 567 6289. " " ♂
 568 6290. *Microthraupis whitneyi*, ♂
 569 6291. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 570 6292. *Pratinopelia nitens*, ♂
 571 6293. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♀

To J. Stephens

To C.B. Cory

(In exch. to Smith & Jones)

June 28

- 572 6294. *Microthraupis whitneyi*, ♀ ad. juv. in down.
 573 6295. " " ♀
 574 6296. " " ♀
 575 6297. " " ♂
 576 6298. " " ♂
 577 6299. *Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus*, ♀
 578 6300. *Falco sparverius*, ♂
 579 6301. *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*, ♂
 580 6302. *Prospiza bilineata*, ♂

To Nat. Mus.

To W.B.D. Scott for Mus. Princeton College, N. J.

July 5

- 581 6303. *Harporhynchus aculeatus*, ♂ ad. worn breeding plumage moult
 582 6304. " " ♀ ad. " " " "

To W.B.D. Scott

July 15

- 583 6305. *Poliophtila plumbea*, ♂
 584 6306. " " ♀

Yuma

July 16

- 585 6307. *Icterus bullocki*, ♀
 586 6308. *Poliophtila plumbea*, ♂

This number ends the present collection. Mr. Stephens was
 sick with malaria and hurried on to California.
 A small collection made by him at Yuma
 Cal. in Sept. & Oct. will be found
 catalogued further on.

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Stephens Collection Nests and Eggs

| 1881. | Arizona
Tucson. | Colls. no. |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|
| ✓ 141 7/3 | <i>Empidonax</i> . "June 6, 1881. Tucson. Same species as no 498. Willow in pond 4 ft. I seen at nest, Inc. commenced." | 46/3
n.
(1.50) |
| ✓ 300 B/4 | <i>Auriparus flaviceps</i> . "June 8, 1881. Tucson. ♀ seen fly from nest. Thorny bush, 5 ft. Incubation just commenced." | 300
17/4
n.
(1.50) |
| ✓ 7/3 | <i>Vireo pusillus</i> . June 11, 1881. "Tucson, Parents seen near nest. 2 shot but not skinned. Nest pendant from a small branch of Mesquit, 8 ft. In a thicket of weeds and brush. Incubation commenced, 1 egg broken. This species seems to abandon a nest if it is found before any eggs are laid." | 46/3
n.
(75¢) |
| ✓ 4/3 | <i>Pooecia carpalis</i> . May 25, 1881. "Tucson, ♀ seen fly from nest and shot. no 432. Nest was in a low thorny bush 4 ft. Very near hatching. Eggs were or less damaged by rotting out. ♀ was not shy and I nearly caught her on the nest several times but finally shot her." | 46/3
n. |
| ✓ 177 7/3 | <i>Icteria virens longicauda</i> . May 26, 1881. "Tucson. Parent seen flying from nest. Water-moody. 5 ft. Incubation commenced." | 177
26/3
n.
(60¢) |
| 367 7/4 | <i>Melospiza melodia fallax</i> . May 27, 1881. "Tucson, ♀ seen on nest. Willow in pond, 7 ft. Inc. just com." | 367
27/4
n.
(1.25) |
| 258 7/3 | <i>Harporhynchus crissalis</i> . May 28, 1881. "Tucson. ♀ seen fly from nest, bird at and missed. Mesquit 7 ft. Fresh. Foundation of very loose twigs removed. Nest not to be counted." | 258
28/3
n.
(1.25) |
| 395 7/3 | <i>Pipilo aberti</i> . May 28, 1881. "Tucson. ♀ seen fly from nest and shot. no. 444. Nest on a Mesquit stump surrounded by sprouts, 5 ft. Fresh. (1.20)" | 395
28/3
n.
(1.20) |
| ✓ 4/2 | <i>Bubo virginianus subarcticus</i> . May 7, 1881. "Tucson, ♀ seen fly from nest and shot. no 347. Nest in a Mesquit, 15 ft. contained a young bird and one added egg." | 48(2)
46/2
n.
(1.00) |
| 126 B/3 | <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> . June 20, 1881. "Camp. Bonnell, Ariz. June 20, 1881. ♀ seen around nest and shot (no. 553) Nest on fork of a branch of a cottonwood, 40 ft. Inc. just commenced." | 126
26/3
n.
(1.00) |

Stephens Collection Nests and Eggs

| 1881. | Arizona
Tucson. | Colls. no. |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| ✓ 451 | <i>Helminthophaga luciae</i> . May 7, 1881. "Tucson. This nest was found by my wife who saw the parent fly out of the nest. Comparison with the sets found by me later shows that the identification was correct. The nest was about six feet from the ground in a crevice nearly covered by bark, in a Mesquit tree growing about 20 ft. from a much frequented road. Eggs fresh. One had been broken and crowded in behind the nest by the parent bird. The bottom of the crevice contained an old nest, over this were the droppings of wood rats and then the new nest which filled the crevice nearly to the top. I found several other nests but none contained more than three so that this set is uncommon." | 451
1/3
n.
(42.00) |
| <u>Ten miles north of Tucson.</u> | | |
| ✓ 4/3 | <i>Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri</i> . June 14, 1881. "10 miles north of Tucson. Parents seen near nest (Parents of other sets killed and eggs compared). Cholla 7 ft. Incubation commenced." | 259
40/3
n.
(1.00) |
| <u>Twenty five miles north of Tucson.</u> | | |
| ✓ 397 7/3 | <i>Pipilo fuscus nevadensis</i> . June 15, 1881. "25 miles north of Tucson. No bird seen. Identification by locality which was such as no other <i>Pipilo</i> frequents. Catclaw Mesquit "11 ft. from the ground." | 397
40/3
n.
(75¢) |
| ✓ 4/2 | <i>Harporhynchus bairdii</i> . June 16, 1881. "25 miles north of Tucson. ♀ seen fly from nest but missed, ♂ was near nest, shot no. 537. Catclaw Mesquit, 5 ft. fresh. No nest with set of three." | 40/2
n.
(1.50) |
| <u>Thirty miles south of Tucson.</u> | | |
| ✓ 262 B/4 | <i>Campylorhynchus brunnicapillus</i> . May 21, 1881. "30 miles south of Tucson. No bird seen. Cholla, 6 ft. Inc. just begun." | 262
26/4
n.
(1.25) |

Stephens Collection Nests and Eggs

1881.

Arizona

Santa Rita Mountains

218 4/3 *Sitophaga picta*. May 13, 1881. "Santa Rita Mts. Parent seen fly from nest. Nest under a projecting stone in a bank near a small stream. Heavy timber, incubation just begun."

Oecophanes coerulescens. May 13, 1881. "Santa Rita Mts. ♂ nest under a projecting stone in a bank near a small stream. Heavy timber, incubation just begun. Nest in forks of a green oak in grove of same 30 ft. Nest appears to have been built up several seasons."

440 4/3 *Upholocoma cordata arizonae*. May 16, 1881. "Santa Rita Mts. I had killed a deer and was hanging it on a knot of a big green oak. In doing so I jarring the tree down, and was much surprised to see a pair of this species fly out. On climbing I found a nest and four eggs which were so near hatching that they were already chipped. By over a week's rothing I got one fair egg and one much stained. They were originally were (sic) plain green, as well as a set of three taken in 1876 and a set of two taken 1880."

Camp Lowell

Myiarchus cooperi. June 27, 1881. "Camp Lowell. Both parents seen at nest. Nest in an old woodpecker's hole in a giant cactus 18 ft from the ground. It was lined with soft downy, weed seeds and contained two young just hatched and one added egg. Egg broken"

451 7/2 *Zonotrichia carolinensis*. June 23, 1881. "Camp Lowell. Parents seen. Elder bush, 5 ft. Inc. just com."

Gila River one hundred miles east of Yuma

452 4/2 *Melospiza cinerea*. July 8, 1881. "Gila River, 100 miles east of Yuma. Parent seen fly from nest. Nest on side of a sand hill. 5 ft. Inc. commenced."

Yuma

453 7/1 *Polyptila plumbea*. July 15, 1881. "Yuma. ♂ seen go on nest, fly, tired off, and drop no 618. Nest in a bunch of *Physalis* growing in a mesquite. 5 ft. Nest also contained one egg of *M. var obscura* both fresh"

Colls. no.

1881.

California

After his return to California Mr. Stephens collected for me through September and October on the same times as those followed in making the Arizona Collection. His field-notes were also kept in the same full way and his numbers are a continuation of the series begun in Arizona. The book containing this field-list is not however bound with the other but will be found preserved separately.

Riverside, San Bernardino County

Sept. 10

6327. *Melospiza melodia* . ♀
6328. *Harporhynchus rufiviridis*, ♀
6329. " " ♀
6330. *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, ♀
6331. *Chrysomitris psaltria*, ♂
6332. *Chondestes grammacus* ♀
6333. *Chrysomitris psaltria*, ♂
6334. " " ♀

(See index to Blue R. Series)

Colls. no.

622
623.
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626.
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Sept. 13

6335. *Mimus polyglottus*, ♂.
6336. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♂
6337. *Lophortyx californicus*, ♂
6338. *Contopus virens richardsoni*, ♂
6339. *Vireo huttoni*, ♀
6340. *Colinus ludovicianus* ♀
6341. *Spizella cinerea*, ♂

Sept. 14

6342. *Melospiza melodia* . ♂
6343. *Harporhynchus rufiviridis*, ♂.
6344. *Sturnella magna neglecta*, ♂
6345. *Selasphorus cyaneus*, ♀
6346. *Colinus ludovicianus* . ♂
6347. *Troglodytes aedon pacificus*, ♂
6348. *Chondestes grammacus* ♀
6349. " " ♀
6350. *Chondestes grammacus* ♀
6351. *Carpodacus frontalis* ♀

Sept. 15

6352. *Melospiza melodia* . ♂
6353. *Carpodacus frontalis* . ♂
6354. *Chrysomitris psaltria*, ♂.

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Stephens Collection.

California

Riverside, San Bernardino Co.

1881.

Sept. 15.

6355. *Phainopepla nitens*, ♂.
 6356. *Spizella* _____ ♀
 6357. *Chrysomitris tristis* ♂
 6358. *Colinus ludovicianus* _____ ♂
 6359. *Agelaius* _____ ♂

Sept. 16

6360. *Poliophtila californica*, ♀
 6361. " " ♂
 6362. " " ♀
 6363. " " ♂
 6364. " *caerulea*, ♀
 6365. *Salpinctes obsoletus*, ♂

Sept. 17

6366. *Thryomanes bewickii* *spilurus*, ♀
 6367. *Spizella* _____ ♂
 6368. *Selasphorus auna*, ♀
 6369. " " ♂
 6370. *Sceloporphagus cyanocephalus*, ♂
 6371. *Spizella* _____ ♂
 6372. *Aspodacus frontalis* _____ ♂
 6373. " " " ♂

Sept. 19

6374. *Selasphorus auna*, ♂
 6375. " " ♂
 6376. " " ♂
 6377. *Pyraura ludoviciana*, ♀
 6378. *Spizella magna neglecta*, ♀
 6379. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♀
 6380. " " ♂
 6381. *Colinus ludovicianus* _____ ♂

Sept. 20

6382. *Agelaius* _____ ♀
 6383. *Phainopepla nitens*, ♀
 6384. *Spizella* _____ ♂
 6385. " " ♂
 6386. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂
 6387. *Spizella magna neglecta* ♂
 6388. *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, ♂
 6389. " " " ♀

C. S. S. no.

1881.

Sept. 23

6390. *Prospiza belli*, ♂
 6391. *Poliophtila californica*, ♀
 6392. " " ♀
 6393. " " ♂
 6394. " " _____ (not typed but probably ♂) To C. B. Comp. 6.
 6395. *Chondestes grammacus* _____ ♀
 6396. *Sayornis sayus*, ♂
 6397. *Campylorhynchus n. n. capillus*, ♂

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Sept. 26

6398. *Spizella* _____ ♀
 6399. *Poliophtila caerulea*, ♀
 6400. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♂
 6401. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂
 6402. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♀
 6403. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♀
 6404. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♀
 6405. " " ♀
 6406. *Porzana carolina*, ♂
 6407. *Cophortyx californicus*, ♂
 6408. " " ♀

Sept. 28

6409. *Harporhynchus redivivus*, ♂
 6410. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♀
 6411. *Picus nuttalli*, ♀
 6412. *Colaptes auratus mexicanus*, ♀
 6413. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♂
 6414. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♂

Oct. 3

6415. *Ayanocitta stelleri frontalis*, ♂
 6416. " " ♂
 6417. *Certhia familiaris* _____ ♂
 6418. *Spizella* _____ ♂
 6419. " " " ♀
 6420. *Parus montanus*, ♂
 6421. " " ♂

Oct. 4

6421. *Parus montanus*, ♂
 6422. *Salix mexicana*, ♂
 6423. *Carpodacus mexicanus*, ♀

Stephens Collection

California

Riverside, San Bernardino County.

C. S. S. no.

1881.

Sept. 23

6390. *Prospiza belli*, ♂
 6391. *Poliophtila californica*, ♀
 6392. " " ♀
 6393. " " ♂
 6394. " " _____ (not typed but probably ♂) To C. B. Comp. 6.
 6395. *Chondestes grammacus* _____ ♀
 6396. *Sayornis sayus*, ♂
 6397. *Campylorhynchus n. n. capillus*, ♂

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Sept. 26

6398. *Spizella* _____ ♀
 6399. *Poliophtila caerulea*, ♀
 6400. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♂
 6401. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂
 6402. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♀
 6403. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♀
 6404. *Sayornis nigricans*, ♀
 6405. " " ♀
 6406. *Porzana carolina*, ♂
 6407. *Cophortyx californicus*, ♂
 6408. " " ♀

Sept. 28

6409. *Harporhynchus redivivus*, ♂
 6410. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♀
 6411. *Picus nuttalli*, ♀
 6412. *Colaptes auratus mexicanus*, ♀
 6413. *Melospiza melodia* _____ ♂
 6414. *Tyrannus vociferans*, ♂

Oct. 3

6415. *Ayanocitta stelleri frontalis*, ♂
 6416. " " ♂
 6417. *Certhia familiaris* _____ ♂
 6418. *Spizella* _____ ♂
 6419. " " " ♀
 6420. *Parus montanus*, ♂
 6421. " " ♂

Oct. 4

6421. *Parus montanus*, ♂
 6422. *Salix mexicana*, ♂
 6423. *Carpodacus mexicanus*, ♀

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Texas Collection.

Texas.- M. A. Fraras

In December, 1879, Mr. M. Abbott Hagar of Watertown, Mass. went to Texas with the intention of making collections of birds and eggs along the valley of the Lower Rio Grande River. He remained in that country through 1880 and nearly to April 1881. During this time he collected upwards of two thousand skins besides many nests and eggs. The bulk of this collection went to George B. Bennett Esq. who had assumed the expenses of the trip. But Mr. Hagar retained a nearly full series of all the species taken and this series embracing two hundred and forty ~~two~~ skins I bought shortly after his return for \$800. The skins were selected by him with a view to representing the highest plumages of each species and also all important variations of age or season. Hence these skins may be regarded as the pick of the collection.

As with the Stephens Collection, I have used used red ink in designating the collector's number for each specimen. The data over in every case taken from the collector's original notes. The nomenclature is partly taken from Ridgway's "Nomenclature of V. A. Birds" but often substituted in accordance with my personal convictions or preferences.

It should be noted that Mr. Abbott Graves = A. M. Mason, the 7/4 former way of arranging his name. (See notes in Paul R.O.C.)

6467. Falco fennalis, ♂ ad. Point Isabel, Feb. 18, 1880.
 6468. Buteo unicinctus harrisi, ♀ ad. Santa Maria, Sept. 30, 1880. (Y. K. K. Spence.)
 6469. " " ♂ juv. fall pl. Rio Grande City, Nov. 9, 1880.
 6470. Aspiorina nitida placata, ♂ juv. fall pl. Donita Ranch, Sept. 2, 1880.
 6471. Polyborus cheriway, ♂ ad. Donita Ranch, Feb. 11, 1880.
 6472. " " ♂ juv. Rio Grande City, May 5, 1880. (Y. K. K. Spence.)
 6473. Accipiter cooperi, ♂ juv. fall pl. Donita Ranch, Aug. 15, 1880.
 6474. Circus hudsonius, ♀ ad. Donita Ranch, Jan'y 23, 1881.
 6475. Speotyto cunicularia hyoga, ♂ ad. Rio Grande City, Dec. 6, 1880.
 6476. Bubo virginianus ♀ ad. Rio Grande City, June 25, 1880.
 6477. Corvus cryptoleucus, ♂ ad. Rio Grande City, Oct. 30, 1880.
 6478. Cyanus socia, ♀, Point Isabel, March 12, 1881.
 6479. Pyrrhuloxia violacea, ♀ ad. Donita Ranch, July 22, 1880.
 6480. " " ♂ " " " " 23 "
 6481. Hirundo alba egretta, ♂ juv. Donita Ranch, Aug. 5, 1880. F.
 6482. Uredia syca ♂ ad. (red phase) Point Isabel, Feb. 9, 1881.
 6483. " " ♂ juv. (white ") " " March 16, "
 6484. " Candichia, ♂ ad. " " " 23 "
 6485. " Cairna, ♂ ad. Santa Maria, Oct 10, 1880.
 6486. " " ♂ juv. (white phase) Donita Ranch, Aug. 6, 1880.
 6487. " Indoviciana, ♂ ad. Point Isabel, March 23, 1881.
 6488. Buteoides virens, ♀ ad. Donita Ranch, July 9, 1880.
 6489. " " ♂ " " " March 17, 1880.
 6490. Pantopus locustator, ♂, Santa Maria, Oct. 6, 1880.
 6491. " " ♂ juv. " " " 1 "
 6492. Pipilo megalonyx, ♂ juv. Donita Ranch, Aug. 20, 1880.
 6493. Calamus nasicornis, ♀ ad. Santa Maria, Sept. 10, 1880.
 6494. " " ♂ juv. Donita Ranch, Aug. 25, "
 6495. Hematopus palliatus, ♀ ad. Point Isabel, Feb. 19, 1881. (Y. K. K. Spence.)

Texas Collection

Rio Grande Valley Texas - M. A. Frasar.

6493. *Larus delawarensis*, ♂, Point Isabel, Feb. 24, 1881.
6496. " " ♀, March 4, "
6497. " *atricilla*, ♂ ad, breeding pl. (black hood) Point Isabel, Feb. 19, 1881.
6498. " " ♂ im. (light hood) " " March 1, "
6499. *Sterna regia*, ♂ im. (" ") " " " 1, "
6500. " " ♀ ad. (nearly black hood) " " " 4, "
6501. " *forsteri*, ♂ ad winter pl. " " " 5, "
6502. " " ♂ " " " " " 5, "
6503. " *nigra* ♂ " changing to winter pl. Comita Ranch, Aug. 15, 1880.
6504. " " ♀ " " " " " " 14, "
6505. " " ♀ " " " " " " " 14, "
6506. *Dendrocygna autumnalis*, ♂ ad, Comita Ranch, Aug. 18, 1880.
6507. " " ♀ " " " " " 15, "
6508. *Oedilymbus podiceps* ♀ ad, " " " 5, "
6509. *Podiceps dominicus*, ♂ " " Feb. 9, 1881
6510. " " ♀ " " Oct. 15, 1880.
6511. *Recurvirostra americana*, — im. Point Isabel, Feb. 21, 1881.
6512. *Nemurus longirostris*, ♀ ad, " " " 19, "
6513. *Geococcyx californianus* ♂ ad Rio Grande City, Dec. 7, 1880
6514. " " ♀ ad " " Nov. 25, "
6515. *Buteo unicinctus harrisi*, ♂ juv. (in down) Rio Grande City, Apr. 14, 1880
6516. *Anicetus macrourus*, ♂ ad, Comita Ranch, March 16, 1880,
6517. " " ♀ " " Feb. 10, "
6518. *Crotaphaga ani*, ♂ juv. " " July 12, "
6519. *Carpodacus frontalis* ♂ ad, Rio Grande City, Apr. 30, 1880
6520. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, ♀ ad Comita Ranch, Feb. 14, 1880
6521. " " ♂ ad Rio Grande City, April 21, 1880
6522. *Chondestes grammacus strigata*. ♂ ad, Comita Ranch, Feb. 15, 1880.
6523. *Pooecetes gramineus* ♀ ad " " " 11, "
6524. *Puccinia castanei*, ♂ ad, Comita Ranch, March 25, 1880
6525. *Melospiza cinerea*, ♂ ad " " Jan'y 31, "
6526. " " ♀ " " Feb. 2, "
6527. *Plectrophanes ornatus*, ♂ ad Rio Grande City, March 31, 1880.
6528. " " ♂ im. " " " " (See each to Chas. R. Smith)
6529. " " Nat. Hist. Reconnissance I " " " " "
6530. *Cathartes bairdi*, ♂ ad " " " Apr. 30, Easter Sunday
6531. *Eufonia americana*, ♀ " " May 1, "
6532. *Colinus passerinus*, ♂ ad Comita Ranch, March 15, "
6533. *Cyanospiza cyanocephala*, ♂ ad, Rio Grande City, April 21, "
6534. " " ♀ " Comita Ranch, July 14, "
6535. " " ♀ juv. 1st pl. " " " 10, "
6536. " *ciris*, ♂ ad Rio Grande City, April 25, "
6537. " " ♀ juv. fall pl. Comita Ranch, July 14, "
6538. " " ♂ im. (green pl.) Rio Grande City, May 1, "
6539. *Spizella pallida*, ♂ ad, " " Apr. 9, "
6540. *Chrysomitris tristis*, ♀ (winter pl.) Comita Ranch, Feb. 6, 1881.
6541. *Spermophile mollis*, ♂ ad " " July 1, 1880.
6542. " " ♂ im. (brown pl.) " " Jan'y 10, 1881.
6543. " " ♀ " " " July 6, 1880.
6544. *Chaetura pelagica*, ♂ ad " " March 23, "
6545. *Spectylo cucullaria hypoleuca* ♀ ad, Rio Grande City, Nov. 4, "

Rio Grande River Valley - Texas - M. A. Prazar.

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|-------|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 6546. | <i>Nyctibromus albicollis</i> , ♂ ad | Lomita Ranch, Feb. 5, 1880 | 51 |
| 6547. | <i>Callipepla squamata</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, Nov. 11, 1880. | 1640. |
| 6548. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1656. |
| 6549. | " " ♀ juv. " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1579. |
| 6550. | <i>Pitangus derbianus</i> , ♂ ad | Lomita Ranch, Jan'y 19, 1881. | 1768. |
| 6551. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1769. |
| 6552. | <i>Xanthura luteosa</i> ♂ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1755. |
| 6553. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1576. |
| 6554. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. La Grulla, May 22, " " | " " " " " " " " | 986. |
| 6555. | <i>Gastrophyscus wilsoni</i> , ♂ ad | Lomita Ranch, Jan'y 24, 1881. | 1810. |
| 6556. | <i>Mimus polyglottus</i> ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 132. |
| 6557. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 678. |
| 6558. | <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1415. |
| 6559. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1576. |
| 6560. | <i>Harpodichthys rufus longirostris</i> , ♂ ad. | Lomita Ranch, Feb. 3, 1880 | 32. |
| 6561. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 250. |
| 6562. | " " <i>curvirostris</i> ♂ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 353. |
| 6563. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 39. |
| 6564. | <i>Tringa minutilla</i> ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 154. |
| 6565. | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> , ♀ ad | " " " " " " " " | 243. |
| 6566. | <i>Centurus virifrons</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1556. |
| 6567. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1668. |
| 6568. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. Lomita Ranch, July 9, " " | " " " " " " " " | 1317. |
| 6569. | <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1808. |
| 6570. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1749. |
| 6571. | <i>Picus scalaris</i> ♂ ad. | " " " " " " " " | 1530. |
| 6572. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1805. |
| 6573. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. Rio Grande City, May 27, 1880. | " " " " " " " " | 1044. |
| 6574. | <i>Scops asio maccalli</i> , ♂ ad. | Lomita Ranch, Feb. 11, 1880. | 188. |
| 6575. | <i>Anthostomus carolinensis</i> , " " | " " " " " " " " | 1555. |
| 6576. | <i>Phainopepla nitens</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1471. |
| 6577. | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♂ ad. | Rio Grande City, April 11, 1880. | 564. |
| 6578. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. Lomita Ranch, Aug. 16, 1880. | " " " " " " " " | 1453. |
| 6579. | <i>Strumella neglecta</i> ? ♂ juv. fall pl. Rio Grande City, Nov. 11, 1880. | " " " " " " " " | 1639. |
| 6580. | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♂ juv. 1 st pl. Lomita Ranch, July 28, 1880. | " " " " " " " " | 1388. |
| 6581. | <i>Falco sparverius</i> , ♂ ad. | " " " " " " " " | 9. |
| 6582. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 66. |
| 6583. | <i>Actitis bartramia</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 416. |
| 6584. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 596. |
| 6585. | <i>Engyptia albifrons</i> , ♂ ad. | Lomita Ranch, Jan'y 14, 1881 | 1763. |
| 6586. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1762. |
| 6587. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1268. |
| 6588. | <i>Columba erythrura</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1343. |
| 6589. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 190. |
| 6590. | <i>Helophila leucophaea</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, April 14, 1880. | 579. |
| 6591. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 860. |
| 6592. | <i>Xanthocephalus stricklandi</i> , ♂ ad. | Rio Grande City, May 1, 1880. | 782. |
| 6593. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 789. |
| 6594. | <i>Icterus auduboni</i> , ♂ ad. | Lomita Ranch, Feb. 23, 1880. | 197. |
| 6595. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 198. |
| 6596. | <i>Dendrocopos aestivus</i> , ♂ chick in down. | Lomita Ranch, Aug. 7, 1880. | 1417. |

Rio Grande River Valley, Texas - M. A. Prazar. Collection

| | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| 6597. | <i>Icterus bullockii</i> , ♂ ad. | Rio Grande City, April 18, 1880. | 644. |
| 6598. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1213. |
| 6599. | " " <i>excubitorius</i> , ♂ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1220. |
| 6600. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1020. |
| 6601. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1042. |
| 6602. | " " <i>spurius affinis</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 627. |
| 6603. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 644. |
| 6604. | <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 614. |
| 6605. | <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i> , ♂ ad | La Grulla, May 19, " " | 964. |
| 6606. | " " " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 968. |
| 6607. | <i>Ceryle americana cabanisi</i> , ♂ juv. fall pl. | Lomita Ranch, Aug. 21, 1880. | 1475. |
| 6608. | " " ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1812. |
| 6609. | <i>Quiraca cinerea</i> , ♂ ad. | Rio Grande City, April 17, 1880. | 614. |
| 6610. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 923. |
| 6611. | <i>Pipilo</i> ♂ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 78. |
| 6612. | <i>Calamospiza bicolor</i> , ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 17. |
| 6613. | <i>Helminthophila cinerea</i> , ♂ ad. | Santa Maria, Oct. 12, 1880. | 1538. |
| 6614. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. Lomita Ranch, July 8, " " | " " " " " " " " | 1311. |
| 6615. | " " ♂ ad " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 122. |
| 6616. | " " <i>ater</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, May 3, " } | 501. |
| 6617. | " " ♂ juv. fall pl. Santa Maria, Oct. 6, " } | " " " " " " " " | 1524. |
| 6618. | " " <i>obscurus</i> , ♂ ad. | Lomita Ranch, March 21, 1880. | 437. |
| 6619. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 93. |
| 6620. | <i>Helminthophila ruficapilla</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, April 18, " " | 646. |
| 6621. | <i>Regulus calendula</i> , ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 516. |
| 6622. | <i>Dendroica auduboni</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 683. |
| 6623. | <i>Camptylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 498. |
| 6624. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 916. |
| 6625. | " " ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 706. |
| 6626. | <i>Lophophanes atricristatus</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 129. |
| 6627. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 531. |
| 6628. | <i>Myiothorus bewickii leucogaster</i> , ♂ ad. | Rio Grande City, April 10, 1880. | 1820. |
| 6629. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1756. |
| 6630. | <i>Geothlypis aedon parkmanni</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 364. |
| 6631. | <i>Sturnus motacilla</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 1488. |
| 6632. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1332. |
| 6633. | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♂ juv. 1 st pl. | " " " " " " " " | 202. |
| 6634. | <i>Anthus ludovicianus</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 260. |
| 6635. | <i>Parula nigrolora</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 322. |
| 6636. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 172. |
| 6637. | <i>Myiothorus ludovicianus berlandieri</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 171. |
| 6638. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 125. |
| 6639. | <i>Vireo solitarius</i> , ♂ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 174. |
| 6640. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 126. |
| 6641. | <i>Novaboracensis</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 396. |
| 6642. | <i>Colinus ludovicianus eximiorum</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 97. |
| 6643. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 266. |
| 6644. | <i>Cardinalis virginianus</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " " " " " | 81. |
| 6645. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 1201. |
| 6646. | <i>Pyrrhuloxia sinuata</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, June 22, " " | 1192. |
| 6647. | " " ♀ " " " " " " " " | " " " " " " " " | 581. |

Texas Collection

Rio Grande River Valley - Texas - M. A. Fraser.

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 6648. | <i>Vireo belli</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, May 10, 1880. | |
| 6649. | <i>Emmiphila alpestris</i> | Point Isabel, March 2, 1881. | |
| 6650. | " | " " " " | |
| 6651. | <i>Icteria virens</i> | ♂ ad, Rio Grande City, April 7, 1880 | |
| 6652. | <i>Amisparsus flaviceps</i> , ♂ ad. | " " " " | |
| 6653. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6654. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6655. | " " ♀ juv 1 st pl. | " " " " | |
| 6656. | <i>Polioptila plumbea</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6657. | " " ♂ juv | " " " " | |
| 6658. | " " ♀ | Hackisuka Exchange, " 22, " | |
| 6659. | " " ♂ | " " " " | |
| 6660. | " <i>Caerula</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6661. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6662. | <i>Pyraura aestiva</i> | ♂ ad, " " " " | |
| 6663. | " " ♀ juv. | " " " " | |
| 6664. | <i>Sialia arctica</i> , ♂ im. | " " " " | |
| 6665. | " " ♀ ad | " " " " | |
| 6666. | <i>Embernaga rufivirgata</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6667. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6668. | <i>Pospiza bilineata</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, Nov. 19, " | |
| 6669. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6670. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. | " " " " | |
| 6671. | " " ♂ | " " " " | |
| 6672. | <i>Scardafella inca</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6673. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6674. | <i>Chamaepelia passerina</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6675. | " " ♀ juv. 1 st pl. | " " " " | |
| 6676. | " " ♂ | " " " " | |
| 6677. | <i>Streptopelia interpres</i> , ♂ im. | " " " " | |
| 6678. | <i>Agelaius wilsonius</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6679. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6680. | " <i>vociferus</i> ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, April 7, 1880. | |
| 6681. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6682. | <i>Charadrius virginianus</i> , ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6683. | <i>Pityx virginiana texana</i> , ♂ ad | Bonita Ranch, Feb. 14, " | |
| 6684. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6685. | <i>Melospiza</i> | ♂ ad, " " " " | |
| 6686. | " " ♂ juv. 1 st pl. | " " " " | |
| 6687. | <i>Tyrannus melancholicus couchii</i> , ♂ ad | Bonita Ranch, March 26, 1880. | |
| 6688. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6689. | <i>Contopus borealis</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6690. | <i>Sayornis fuscus</i> , ♂ | " " " " | |
| 6691. | <i>Ornithion imberbe</i> , ♂ ad | " " " " | |
| 6692. | " " ♀ | " " " " | |
| 6693. | <i>Melospiza forficatus</i> , ♂ | Santa Maria, Oct. 12, 1880. | |
| 6694. | " " ♀ ad | Point Isabel, March 19, 1881. | |
| 6695. | <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> , ♂ ad | Rio Grande City, May 23, 1880. | |
| 6696. | " <i>minimus</i> , ♀ ad | " " " " | |
| 6697. | <i>Sayornis sayi</i> , ♀ ad | " " " " | |
| 6698. | " " ♂ | Bonita Ranch, Jan'y 23, 1881 | |

Coll. no.

586
1569
1860
521
580
1602
1694
1227
1125
1233
1197
1198
725
21
451
1432
1799
1751
52
54
1663
1662
900
733
1682
585
599
1236
1357
1876
1877
1882
523
584
492
136
1305
1757
185
460
1754
1480
27
348
300
1571
1892
1003
613
1692
1403

Texas Collection, - Miscellaneous

Rio Grande River Valley, Texas - M. A. Fraser.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------|
| <i>Myiarchus mexicanus</i> , ♂ ad | Bonita Ranch, April 6, 1880 | 514 |
| " " ♀ | Rio Grande City, June 11, " | 1116 |
| " " juv. 1 st pl. | " " " " | 1114 |
| " <i>crinitus</i> , ♂ ad. | " " " " | 549 |
| <i>Neocorys squamei</i> | " " " " | 1824 |
| " | " " " " | 1825 |
| <i>Hylomithropeza celata</i> | " " " " | 106 |
| <i>Myiodynastes pusillus</i> | " " " " | 758 |
| <i>Oriolus otula maculalis</i> , ♂ ad. | Bonita Ranch, Jan'y 13, 1881 | 1760 |
| " " ♀ | " " " " | 1554 |

Miscellaneous localities bought of M. A. Fraser.

I bought the following skins of Mr. Fraser in Dec. 1881. I have no record of the prices paid but they are very low, not over fifty cents each for most of the specimens. There were no collectors nor labels destroyed.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> , ♂ ad. | Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1876. | "This bird was trapped from a nest which Charles Clark found with 3 eggs. Stomach contained a mouse" Coll. M. A. Fraser. |
| " " ♀ ad. | Watertown " " | May 8, 1874, to 20 & 34 " " " |
| <i>Astur atricapillus</i> , ♂ juv. | Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 19, 1878. | " |
| <i>Bonasa ficedra</i> ad. | Permitton, Pa. | Coll. Augustus |
| " <i>hudsonica</i> , ♂ ad. | " " " | May 8, 1879 |
| <i>Numenius borealis</i> , ♂ ad | " " " | " 3, " (Eggs to M. B. G. Gault.) |
| " " ♂ | " " " | " 3, " " " |
| " " ♀ | " " " | " 3, " " " |
| <i>Rallus crepitans</i> , ♂ | St. Germaine, Georgia | Jan'y 1, 1877. " George Fraser. |
| <i>Scops asio</i> , ♀ ad (red phase) | Watertown, Mass., Nov. 8, 1877. | " M. A. Fraser. |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| The month only was in most cases recorded. | | |
| I bought the following skins of J. A. Henshaw of Brooklyn, N.Y. They were all collected in Arizona by Mr. Henshaw and by him sold to Albrecht prior to any arrangement with Mr. S. The date was copied from the labels. | | |
| Arizona Coll. J. A. Henshaw | | |
| <i>Phainopepla nitens</i> , ♂ ad. | Big Sandy Creek, Feb. 1880. | |
| " " ♀ | Big Sandy Creek, Feb. 12, 1880. | |
| <i>Pipilo aberti</i> , ♂ ad. | Big Sandy Creek, Feb. 1880. | |
| <i>Junco cinereus caniceps</i> , ♂ ad. | Chiricahua Mts., April, 1880 | |
| <i>Amisparsus flaviceps</i> , ♂ ad. | Tucson, March, 1880 | |
| <i>Harporhynchus minoratus</i> , ♂ ad. | Tucson, Feb. 1880. | |
| " <i>crissalis</i> , ♂ ad. | Tucson, Feb. 1880. | |
| <i>Aphelocoma virens</i> , ♂ im. | Chiricahua Mts., April - 1880 | (In egg to Dr. S. & Gault) |
| " " ♀ | " " " " | " " " " |
| " " ♀ | " " " " | " " " " |
| <i>Picus scalaris</i> , ♂ ad. | Gallegosville, Feb. 1881. | |

N. C. Brown Collection

Texas

Boerne, Kendall County

The following catalogued skins form part of a collection made at Boerne, Kendall Co., Texas, between Dec. 21, 1879 and April 4, 1880, by Mr. V. C. Brown of Portland, Me. This collection was broken up shortly after Mr. Brown's return, a large number of the duplicates being disposed of to amateur collectors mostly in New England. It is that time I secured a number of the rarer duplicates which will be found catalogued on pp. 93-100 of this volume. A series reserved by Mr. Brown was afterwards purchased with this gentleman's entire collection, by Mr. W. E. D. Scott for the cabinets of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, N. J. The present skins with as many more were sold to W. J. Kinnelton of Boston who has had them on sale for a year or more and has disposed of something over a hundred. The balance I bought in Dec. 1881 and 1882 at 10¢ a piece. Mr. Brown's published notes on this entire collection will be found in the Nuttall Bulletin for Jan'y 1882 pp. 35-46.

| | | Coll. no. |
|-------|--|-----------|
| 6807. | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> , ♀ ad (typical migratorius) Feb. 13, 1880 | 2746 |
| 6808. | <i>Mimus polyglottus</i> , ♂ ad. March 17, 1880. | 2935 |
| 6809. | <i>Sialia sialis</i> , ♂ ad. January 29, 1880 | 2530 |
| 6810. | " " ♀ " " " " | 2516 |
| 6811. | " <i>arctica</i> , ♂ ad Dec. 26, 1879 | 2431 |
| 6812. | " " ♂ " " 29, " | 2455 |
| 6813. | " " ♂ " " 30, " | 2467 |
| 6814. | " " ♂ " " 30, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 2466 |
| 6815. | " " ♂ " Jan'y 20, 1880 | 2602 |
| 6816. | " " ♂ " " 19, " | 2578 |
| 6817. | " " ♂ " " 29, " | 2657 |
| 6818. | " " ♀ " March 5, " | 2670 |
| 6819. | <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> ♀ March 8, " | 2881 |
| 6820. | <i>Cophophanes xanthostatus</i> , ♀ im. Dec. 24, 1879. | 2429 |
| 6821. | " " ♀ ad. January 8, 1880. | 2523 |
| 6822. | " " " " " " (tag marked simply?) | 2532 |
| 6823. | " " " " " 12, " | 2546 |
| 6824. | " " " " " 26, " | 2641 |
| 6825. | " " " " February 6, " Exch. to Carnegie Museum | 2704 |
| 6826. | " " " " " 24, " | 2809 |
| 6827. | <i>Parus carolinensis</i> , ♂ ad. February 4, " Exch. to Carnegie Museum | 2695 |
| 6828. | " " ♂ " March 1, " | 2846 |
| 6829. | <i>Chrysomitris ludoviciana</i> , ♂ juv. Dec. 23, 1879. | 2420 |
| 6830. | <i>Thryomanes bewickii leucogaster</i> , ♀ ad. February 13, 1880. | 2756 |
| 6831. | " " " " " 20, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 2798 |
| 6832. | <i>Helminthophaga celata</i> — (mostly recorded) March 13, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 2912 |
| 6833. | " " " " " 31, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 3025 |
| 6834. | " " " " " 1 April 2, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 3029 |
| 6835. | " " " " " 23, 1880. | 3470 |
| 6836. | <i>Eremophila alpestris caroliniana</i> , ♀ ad. Jan'y 2, " {according to Ridgway | 2494 |
| 6837. | " " ♂ " February 13 " {then specimens | 2753 |

N. C. Brown Collection

Texas

Boerne, Kendall County.

| | | Coll. no. |
|-------|---|-----------|
| 6838. | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> ♀ January 7, 1880 | 2517 |
| 6839. | " " ♂ March 16, " | 2891 |
| 6840. | " " " " 16, " (no sex noted) | 2892 |
| 6841. | " " ♀ " 16, " | 2932 |
| 6842. | <i>Vireo proctoracensis</i> , ♂ ad. " 29, " | 3011 |
| 6843. | <i>Chrysomitris tristis</i> , ♀ winter pl. March 3, 1880. | 2858 |
| 6844. | <i>Electrophanes ornatus</i> ♂ im. February 22, " | 2800 |
| 6845. | " " ♀ March 1, " | 2845 |
| 6846. | " <i>macconni</i> ♂ February 11, " | 2936 |
| 6847. | " " ♀ " 11, " | 2737 |
| 6848. | " " ♀ " 11, " | 2738 |
| 6849. | <i>Passerculus savanna auduboni</i> ♂ ad. Feb. 6, 1880 | 2703 |
| 6850. | " " ♂ " " 7, " | 2708 |
| 6851. | <i>Pooecetes gramineus confinis</i> " " 23, " (no sex recorded) | 2807 |
| 6852. | " " ♂ ad. " 28, " (See exch. to H. K. Cuvier) | 2835 |
| 6853. | <i>Chondestes grammacus strigatus</i> ♂ ad. January 14, 1880. | 2565 |
| 6854. | " " " " ♂ March 9, " | 2884 |
| 6855. | " " " " ♂ " 16, " | 2930 |
| 6856. | " " " " ♂ " 20, " | 2961 |
| 6857. | " " " " ♂ " 30, " | 3019 |
| 6858. | <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> ♀ Dec. 29, 1879 | 2458 |
| 6859. | " " ♂ " " 31, " | 2469 |
| 6860. | " " ♂ " " 31, " | 2470 |
| 6861. | " " ♂ " January 3, 1880. | 2476 |
| 6862. | " " ♂ " " 8, " | 2526 |
| 6863. | " " ♂ " " 10, " | 2538 |
| 6864. | " " ♂ " " 23, " (See exch. to Carnegie Museum) | 2626 |
| 6865. | " " ♂ " " 18, " | 2595 |
| 6866. | " " ♀ " February 8, " | 2714 |
| 6867. | <i>Spiridula socialis arizonae</i> ♂ ad. " 17, " | 2767 |
| 6868. | " " ♂ " " 17, " | 2769 |
| 6869. | " " " " " " label lost. | |
| 6870. | " " " " " " label lost. | |
| 6871. | <i>Spizella socialis</i> ♀ ad. March 8, 1880. | 2873 |
| 6872. | " " ♂ " " 13, " | 2909 |
| 6873. | " " ♂ " December 28, 1879 | 2460 |
| 6874. | <i>Junco hyemalis</i> , ♀ " January 20, 1880 | 2603 |
| 6875. | " " ♀ " February 14, " | 2785 |
| 6876. | " " " " " " labels lost; undoubtedly Boerne specimens, winter of 1879-80. | |
| 6877. | " " " " " " labels lost; undoubtedly Boerne specimens, winter of 1879-80. | |
| 6878. | <i>Pencilia ruficeps eremosa</i> ♂ ad. January 6, 1880 | 2510 |
| 6879. | <i>Melospiza lincolni</i> , ♂ ad. March 13, 1880. | 2910 |
| 6880. | <i>Pipilo maculatus megalonyx</i> , ♂ ad. January 2, 1880 | 2483 |
| 6881. | " " " " ♀ " 2, " | 2484 |
| 6882. | " " " " ♀ " 10, " | 2541 |
| 6883. | " " " " ♂ " 16, " | 2580 |
| 6884. | " " " " ♂ " 21, " | 2613 |
| 6885. | " " " " ♂ " 23, " | 2627 |
| 6886. | " " " " ♂ " 27, " | 2648 |
| 6887. | " " " " ♂ ad. February 3, " | 2683 |
| 6888. | " " " " ♂ " 3, " | 2684 |

for a critical review of these specimens see Nuttall Bulletin, Jan'y 1882 p. 39 (1st part vol.) The *Pipilo* question is at present in a very mixed condition.

Texas
Boerne, Kendall County

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6889. | <u>Cardinalis virginianus</u> , ♂ ad. | January 23, 1880. | |
| 6890. | <u>Molothrus ater obscurus</u> , ♂ ad | March 2, " | |
| 6891. | " " " ♀ " | " 14, " | |
| 6892. | <u>Sturnella neglecta</u> , ♂ ad. | March 15-1880. | |
| 6893. | " " " ♀ " | " Feb. 26, " | |
| 6894. | <u>Scolecophagus cyanocephalus</u> . | ♂ ad. January 15-1880. | |
| 6895. | " " " ♀ " | " " 15, " | |
| ✓ 6896. | " " " ♀ " | " " 20, " | Each to Henry Maynard |
| 6897. | " " " ♂ " | " " 21, " | |
| 6898. | " " " ♂ " | " " 23, " | |
| 6899. | " " " ♀ " | February 17, " | |
| 6900. | " " " ♂ " | " " 23, " | |
| 6901. | " " " ♂ " | " " 26, " | |
| ✓ 6902. | " " " ♀ " | March 15, " | |
| 6903. | <u>Zonotrichia leucophrys</u> . | ♂ ad. January 20, " | |

Coosada, Elmore County, Alabama. N.C. Brown

With the skins just cataloged I bought a few which remained of Mr. Brown's Alabama Collection. They cost me, like the others, 18¢ ¹⁰⁰ each.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|
| 6904. | <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> , 8 im. | 1878 | 1 | ✓ |
| 6905. | <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> ad. | March 26, | 1878. | 1741. |
| 6906. | <i>Spizella pusilla</i> ♀ ad. | January 4, | 1878. | 1350 |
| 6907 | <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i> ♀ | April 8, | " | 1836 |

1881. Watertown, Massachusetts.

Dec. 30

6908 Scurus ussacifellus ♂ juv. fall pl. Had lost dorsal primaries of one wing. Shot among pines and barberry bushes on edge of yellow pine grove near the Watertown Arsenal. When first seen it was walking over the dead leaves on the ground among some Chickadees. I missed it twice and each time it took a long flight, seeming to use its wings with perfect ease. It was rather fat and in apparently perfectly healthy condition.

6909. Regulus latifrons, ♂ fall pl. } Shot among yellow pines from two small con-
6910. " " ♂ " " } pines, one of which was accompanied by Chickadees
6911. " " ♀ " " } and a Downy Creeper.

Took a tramp in Watertown this morning with Spelmann. There was no snow on the ground. We saw nothing of importance save the above.

Eggs and nests collected by Alva Coolidge.

Oxford County, Maine
Lake Umbagog and vicinity. A. Coolidge

The following nests and eggs were collected for me around or near Lake Umbagog, by my guide, Alex Coolidge, after I left that region last spring. I consider them entirely authentic for his two seasons work in my service have rendered Coolidge familiar with all the smaller as well as larger species of birds that breed in that locality. I paid him \$1. each for the nest and full set of all the birds taken, except *Junco hyemalis* for which he had 25¢ each set.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous

New Brunswick - M. Chamberlain.

Presented by Mr. Chamberlain. Received March 6, 1882.

6912. *Sturnia ulula hudsonica* - ad. Grand Lake, N. B. (?) Nov. 15, 1881.

6913. *Loxia leucoptera* ♂ ad. } Miramichi River, New Brunswick, about 186, 30.
6914. " " ♂ " } miles above St. John, February 10, 1882. Four birds
6915. " " ♂ im. } were banded. The adults are in full breeding plumage.

SON IN EXCH. TO H. B. Chamberlain

6916. *Stercorarius catantactes*, ♀ ad. Faroe Islands, June 16, 1879.
Presented by Howard Saunders for whom it
was collected by some one on the Faroes.
Mr. Saunders number (as per label) is
3465.

Bought of M. Abbott Fraser, Dec. 1881

Vermilion, Dakota Ter. Coll. G. S. Agersborg.

6917. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis* ♂ ad. Jan'y 14, 1879.
6918. *Steganopus wilsoni*, ♀ ad., May 15, 1878.
6919. *Sporophila cinerea* hypogaea ♀ ad., June 14, 1877. Taken from nest of 7 eggs slightly incubated.
6920. *Phitochila minor*, ♂ ad., March 25, 1878.
6921. *Lanius hudsonica*, - ad., March 8, 1879. Coll's no. 102.

Watertown, Mass., Coll. M. A. Fraser.

6922. *Colinus borealis* ♂ ad. Jan'y 10, 1877. SON IN EXCH. TO ac. 201. Loringrad
6923. *Picus villosus*, ♀ ad. Dec. 21, 1876. SON IN EXCH. TO Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
6924. " " ♂ ad. Jan'y 8, 1877. " " " "
6925. *Dendroica auduboni*, ♂ juv. ad. pl. Nov. 16, 1876. The only known N. E. specimen.
Recorded in Bull. N. O. C. Vol. 1.

6926. *Chordeiles picta* ♀ (3?) ad. Lincoln, Mass. June 8, 1876 - M. A. Fraser

6927. *Parus rufescens*, ♀ ad. Vancouver's Island - June 4, 1877.

Vermilion, Dakota Ter. Coll. G. S. Agersborg.

6928. *Asio hypoboreas*, ♂ ad. March 23, 1879. (15 years long 3rd.)
6929. " " ♀ " 15, " " " " "
6930. " " ♀ " April 27, " SON IN EXCH. TO Nagamichi Kuroki
6931. *Bernicla hutchinsii*, ♀ ad. " 14, " Coll's no. 43.
6932. *Troglodytes phasianellus columbianus*, ♂ ad. June 27, 1879.

1882

April 7

Colorado

Colorado Springs.

6933. *Amphispiza bilineata*, ♂ ad. } A mated pair: ovaries of ♀ not developed.
6934. " " " ♀ ad. } shot on plains just outside of town.
6935. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*, ♂ ad. } A mated pair, ovaries of ♀ slightly developed.
6936. " " " ♀ " } Cottonwoods along creek.
6937. *Sialia mexicana*, ♂ ad. } shot from the top of a tall spruce at entrance to Cheyenne Canon.
6938. *Certhia familiaris americana* ♀ ad. } Entrance to Cheyenne Canon: - Spruce & pines.
6939. *Carpodacus cassinii*, ♀ ad. } Entrance to Cheyenne Canon: Spruce & pines - alone.
6940. *Cinclus mexicanus*, ♀ ad. } Cheyenne Canon ovaries small - shot by J. A. A.
6941. *Sitta carolinensis aculeata*, ♂ ad. } Entrance to Cheyenne Canon. Shot by J. A. A.
6942. *Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha*, ♂ ad. } I shot these fangs along the creek below Cheyenne
6943. " " " ♀ " } Canon. They were among thickets of willows &
6944. " " " ♀ " } cottonwoods. Ovaries small.

I left Boston at 6 P. M. April 1st, having promised to join Mr. Allen at Colorado Springs. I went by way of Chicago, via N. O. & R. R. to St. Louis, West. & Mich. Can. R. R. Omaha (with Mr. & Mrs. R. R.) and over the N. P. R. R. to Cheyenne where I took the southern road to Denver and reached Colorado Springs at noon on Apr. 6th.
From Chicago to the Mississippi I saw one Prairie Hen (my first) and numerous flocks of Golden Plover, besides a few birds (mostly song birds) in Nebraska. I saw many Prairie Chickens and numerous flocks of Geese, with a few cranes (*Grus canadensis*). At Sidney, Neb. on April 5 I saw my first Arctic Skuas. About ten miles south of Cheyenne on the afternoon of the same day I saw Prairie Dogs, Burrowing Owls, quantities of prairie flower and four antelopes. The flower were on the barren rolling plains and either single or in pairs. Their flight was slow. The antelopes looked white and strange. They occasionally loped for a few rods then turned and watched our track.

To-day was clear and pleasant save for a high wind starting at 9 A. M. Mr. Allen & I drove to Cheyenne Canon frequently stopping by the way and returning in time for dinner. We found some distant kinds of country, the rolling plains covered with short grass, the creek bottoms timbered with cottonwoods with thickets of small cotton woods & willows, and the canon where were growing pines and firs.
On the plains we saw Arctic Skuas, Ravens, magpies and Horned Larks. In the cottonwood fangs, Robins, a Towhee (P. megalonyx) and *Parus septentrionalis*. In the canon a little flock of birds including our *Sitta aculeata*, several *Parus montanus*, a pair of *Certhias* and a passing Purple Finch.
Cyanocitta macrolopha. A few flocks in willow & cottonwood thickets, very tame, very curious, but retiring. When a new flock of a Cat Bird sang a looking out of several holes. Actions similar to *S. aculeata*. Flight rapid, straight, abundant on plains. Some scissure & varied: some variolous. Well like & recalling the call of the Hooded Merganser; others purring like the Bobolinks. Note a short chuck precisely like that of *S. magna*. *Amphispiza bilineata*, a few seen near the canon.

6945

Colaptes auratus hybridus, ♂ ad. Col. Springs, April 5. Given me in the flesh by C. A. Allen

6946-6950

1882

April 10

Colorado
Colorado Springs

6947. *Bremophila alpestris lincolnsi* ♂ ad. } I shot two specimens on the mesa near the
6948. " " " ♂ ad. } Garden of the Gods. The female was incubating.
6949. " " " ♀ ad. } All three were near together.
6950. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♂ ad. Iris light red becoming orange on its outer
margin. Thicket of wild flowers in
Sturnella neglecta, ♂ ad. mesa near Garden of the Gods.

Clear and cold with the usual high wind.

I have lost several days by sickness, a severe cold having confined me to my home since Saturday. This afternoon we drove out to the celebrated "Garden of the Gods." The scenery was very specially the grand cliffs of red sandstone weather worn and full of holes & crevices where this hawk & Sparrow Hawks were preparing the nest. On the foot hills we saw many cedars, low and spreading like the cedars of Lebanon as represented in painting etc. I shot six birds & one returned in time for tea.

Bremophila alpestris. Saw several pairs on the mesa. They look very white even on the light colored surface of the plains where the grass is still black and dry. They are very tame; one can easily approach within five yards of them. This note is like those of eastern *alpestris*.

Agelaius phoeniceus. At least a hundred about the cliffs of the "Garden." They were passing in and out of their holes & roosting about the summits of the rocks. When I approached the foot of the cliffs they all left hand rising to a slight & several thousand feet climbed about in perfect safety. They were very noisy; their cry is a rather musical chatter which closely resembled that of *Falco sparverius*. I had a chance to compare the two as Sparrow Hawks were breeding in some of the holes. Mr. Allen saw their nests here on March 24 when he or he was observed. Their flight is swifter than that of *Chaturus* and altogether more beautiful. They kick like Hawks when high up. The white throat and breast are very prominent. The body looks long & cigar-shaped with a white blotch at each end.

I was much interested in watching some *Parus montanus* which inhabited the large cliff. They ran along the face of the rock at a height of twenty feet or more & occasionally descended in some of the numerous holes. They looked larger than our Red Eyed and were more colorful.

We saw several birds which I do not mention because I learned little of their habits. Among them were *Colaptes auratus*, *Pipilo arcticus*, *Sturnella neglecta* etc. We also heard a *Catherpes* but the only I saw was most of its notes.

6951-6955

1882

April 11

Colorado
Colorado Springs

6951. *Oreoscoptes montanus*, ♂ ad. Iris brownish yellow; very fat. Sing & silent; actions & carriage like the Brown Thrasher. Creek below North Cheyenne Cañon.
6952. *Junco cinereus*, ♀ ad. } Iris hazel. Shot in cottonwoods & scrub oaks along creek.
6953. " " ♀ " } a small flock including one *J. cinereus* & the following.
6954. " " ♀ " } Notes & habits like *hiemalis*.
6955. " *Caniceps* ♂ ad. with banding. Iris hazel.
6956. *Spizella socialis montana* ♂ ad. } scrub oaks near creek bottom. " 6956 singing
6957. " " " ♀ " } very like *socialis* but in feebler tones

Clear with a very cold north wind. At sunrise the mountain and the foot hills, were white with snow and the fir & spruces on the mountain sides looked as if frosted with sugar. But by 10 o'clock the snow had melted.

We started off at 9 A. M. and drove to North Cheyenne Cañon. The road for the last mile followed the banks of Cheyenne Creek and was attractively bordered by thickets and overarched by cottonwoods. Birds seen for the first time were numerous. The Meadow Larks were singing everywhere in the fields and in the cottonwoods I heard occasional Purple Finches, C. L. Robin & Starling perfectly like our eastern bird. I saw a *Falco sparverius* flying over the fields. Its flight was less fine than that of the Red Tail. We got home by 1 P. M. having a very cold drive back against the icy wind.

Regalites vociferus. A pair flying over from a thicket of land; notes shrill & incessant. Flight curiously like that of *Falco sparverius*.

Sialia mexicana. Five or six joined with a small number of *S. arctica*. Notes very like those of *S. h. h. h.* but coarser, less plaintive; heard no song. Actions precisely like those of *S. h. h. h.* & *S. arctica* is very common in the fields and on the prairie. They also come about the houses. Actions like *S. h. h. h.*; Call-note different. Winter & entirely unattractive. They possess a good deal, like a *Thryothorus*. They are very shy.

Junco cinereus at *Caniceps* at *cinereus*. A small flock in thickets along creek. The different forms could easily be separated at first sight. They acted precisely like *J. hiemalis*, twittering as they went, scattering and becoming nervous & they were known. Several also sang in the same tones as *hiemalis*, but I could not fix the individuals. The *J. cinereus* looked very large & I plainly saw his white wing bands. The "pink" birds of *cinereus* were equally conspicuous.

Onychocitta macrolopha. The creek sherry was absolutely alive with them. For most have seen two hundred in going flocks. Their flight is like that of *C. cristata* & their movements similar. Two notes, one the bird making any, the other a cho-cha-cha very like that of *Agelaius*.

Aphelocoma woodhousei. One in flock of preceding. Great, easily recognized by lack of throat & eye color.

6968-6969

1882.

April 11

Colorado
Colorado Springs.

6958. *Geothlypis trichas* Sw. Thrushes along Chuganue Creek: in company with boy
GOVERNMENT TO
Berlin. It was, but unlike that of eastern birds but
precisely similar to that of *D. coronata*.
6959. *Merula pallasi andersoni* Sw. Dark bird clear road. Along bluffs, tamarcs,
6960. *Chamaea fasciata* Sw. Cottonwoods along Chuganue Creek. Along,
rather dry. Note clear like that of *varius*.
6961. *Junco oreganus* Sw. Many seen together among scrub oaks. They were in
6962. " " " } on the ground & when started flew to the oaks. Their
6963. " " " } precisely like that of *Spinella monticola*; neither
undisturbed. Saw that of *Spinella*. I saw another
company of them, all of this kind.
6964. *Coccyzus americanus* Sw. A flock of about fifteen feeding among
the corns of the prairie. Notes & actions exactly as in the East.

Cloudy & cold with frequent snow squalls. The foot hills were covered with snow this morning & even the plains were whitened. Ice lay in sheltered places all day.

Yesterday was so disagreeable that we laid at home. This morning was little better but I went out. Mr. Allen remaining at the house. I drove to North Chuganue Cañon where I found a few birds. On the plains there was absolutely nothing. Search mountain species probably driven down by the snow, was voided. I got on to house as usual.

Spizella cinerea. A flock of about fifteen near the creek. They flew in a compact body with black wings & often checked & circled. Dimly the lightest all over the top of a pine where I got within about fifty yards of them. As they blacked off and under and uttered a sharp cry that recalled that of the Eastern catbird & this combined character was very like that of a flock of Mockers. They flew directly to the mountains & I saw no return to them.

Cyanocitta macrolopha. Saw about one hundred in the Cañon. I heard several new notes from them; one, a low rattle like that of the blue jay; the other a conversational colloquy in an undertone, like the warbling of a young sparrow.

Ardea herodias. In large flocks in the fields & on ploughed land as in the same in winter weather in the East.

Accipiter cooperii. A family with a bird or two in the tops of firs from a look by the roadside.

6966-6968

1882

April 14

Colorado
Colorado Springs.

6966. *Parus montanus* Sw. A mated pair with Kinglets (*P. notata*) & Cuckoos (*C. calurus*)
6967. " " " } North Chuganue Cañon. Birds of 2 small.
6968. *Spizella socialis* Sw. Among pines near Chuganue Cañon.
6969. *Myiarchus cinerascens* Sw. Immature; various small, low birds on edge of Chuganue Creek, very tame; silent. Not heard.
6970. *Cyanocitta macrolopha* Sw. Near entrance to Chuganue Cañon in thickets
6971. " " " } along the creek. Very numerous & tame. Voice
6972. " " " } of ♀, undeveloped. Under hazel
6973. *Chrysomitris pinus* Sw. Killed at our shot into a flock sitting in the top
6974. " " " } of a cottonwood along Chuganue Creek. Very numerous
6975. " " " } here. Notes differ slightly from E. birds. Notes of full size, indicating the proximity of breeding season.

Another chilly, miserable day. Snow falling fitfully through the forenoon.

Starting at 9 A.M. I drove over the usual roads to North Chuganue Cañon. Along the house I walked up the Cañon for nearly a mile. The snow was gone but frozen. Cliffs of red granite rising above the stream to the height of about 100 feet. There were few birds in the Cañon but numbers along the creek lower down.

Accipiter cooperii. A fine large white breast bird that sat in the top of a cottonwood over the creek was, I believe, this species.

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6965. *Ardea herodias* Sw. Five seen in the flock by Miller. Shot by a boy, in cotton woods along Fountain Creek.

6976-6982

1882.

April 15

Colorado

Colorado Springs. - Chryseus Creek.

6976. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods along Chryseus Creek. Notes precisely like those of *atr. cap.*. I shot it at dusk and it entered in the same time I came to see a juncos as we walked in the dark.
6977. *Carduelis cassinii*, ♂ im. Among pines near Chryseus Creek. Also; singing. Very decidedly like that of *C. pinus*.
6978. *Carduelis mag. holmgreni*, ♂ im. I much doubt whether cottonwoods near the Creek. Heard on singing; song less clear & quite than that of *holmgreni*.
6979. *Cyanocitta macrolopha*, ♀ ad. Shot near a ridge to Chryseus Canyon. It
6980. " " ♂ "
6981. " " ♂ "
6982. *Colaptes mexicanus* ♂ ad. Alone; clinging against the trunk of a large pine.

Clear and warm with north wind.

Started off at 9 A.M. Mr. Allen accompanying me. We drove to North Cheyenne Canon where we spent several hours. Birds were rather numerous but I had poor luck & made only a single bag. The winds & wild, powerful winds are blowing out of the cottonwoods in thick with tall grass. The winds are blowing out of the cottonwoods in thick with tall grass. The winds are blowing out of the cottonwoods in thick with tall grass.

Myiarchus cinerascens, ♂ ad. One seen, thickets near the Creek but does not come when we did not wish to shoot. On the way they strikingly resembled *Myiarchus montanus*. They perched on the top of the bushes & sang down to the ground like bluebirds.

Myiarchus cinerascens, ♂ ad. One seen, thickets near the Creek but does not come when we did not wish to shoot. On the way they strikingly resembled *Myiarchus montanus*. They perched on the top of the bushes & sang down to the ground like bluebirds.

Abelocoma woodhousei. I found & killed the one I wanted yesterday. It repeatedly uttered a peculiar hissing whistle or note that sounded exactly like what I have been getting lately to the *Myiarchus* family. I often saw another one near the top of the hill. When they heard the call note, they lit in the bare branches of a pine directly over my head & remained perched to catch it. I bounded from pine to pine so that I could not shoot either of them. When they reached the top they bounded, as it were, and then came down to the ground. I saw them bound but I was not near enough to shoot. They had the habit of bounding down in this fashion & came to earth like that.

Pipilo arcticus. Heard on singing & when I saw it I took it for a song sparrow. When they sang after a fashion like *arcticus*. Then I heard *fragilis* twittered quickly the oak scrub.

Regulus calendula. One in cottonwoods; singing like our eastern bird.

6983-6990

1882

April 18

Colorado

Colorado Springs. - Hastings' Bluffs.

6983. *Abelocoma woodhousei*, ♂ ad. Taken near "Hastings' Bluffs".
6984. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus* ♂ ad. } Oak scrub along sides of Hastings' Bluffs.
6985. " " " ♂ " } - would rather than; very shy.
6986. *Sialia arctica* ♂ ad. Hastings' Bluffs. Around iron-cored sandstone cliffs where they may have been breeding.
6987. *Carduelis mag. holmgreni*, ♂ im. Hastings' Bluffs among oak scrub.
6988. *Myiarchus cinerascens*, ♀ ad. One of a mated pair. I shot at the male but he escaped. They were among oak scrub & afterwards both to the pines. They both sang like bluebirds, flying down to the ground after insects & feeding on the tops of the bushes. I shot & they sang.
6989. *Colaptes mexicanus* ♂ ad. Shot from the top of a dead pine. The male was with it but he was too shy to be approached. This bird was broken-winged & had one a long scar. He descended several small pines & finally crawled into a hole in the scrub. When I caught him he bit firmly. I cannot detect the slightest difference in either notes, habits or positions between this & our eastern form.
6990. *Sturnella neglecta* ♂ ad. Slipping hillside on bluffs among scattering oak scrub.

Clear with cold north-west wind.

We started earlier earlier than usual and drove out to Hastings' Bluffs, a range of isolated hills, very steep & in places precipitous rising from 200 to 300 feet above the plain. Their sides & summits were heavily covered with pine & cedar. The ravines were filled with oak scrub.

Abelocoma woodhousei. Several in oak scrub. Attitudes like those of a Mockingbird or Thrasher; tail carried often erect. Notes a loud harsh chatter like that of a Magpie, a whining note & the peculiar cry before described. Very shy & exceedingly active. *Spizella hypogaea*. Saw one in a "prairie dog town". It sat perched on a log mound & allowed us to draw within thirty yards when it flew to another mound & perched into its hole, afterwards peeping out again. Its flight was low & like a Noddy Owl.

Buteo swainsoni. Saw one sitting on a mound on the plain. We drove within about fifty yards when it flew skimming off over the level surface until out in the distance. Its wings looked sharp & its coloring was very conspicuous.

Mr. Allen shot a *Salpinctes obsoletus* & a pair of *habe*.

6791-7005 *Eudromias. Alburn - Eremophila - Parnassia - Regulus, virens*

1882

April 19

Colorado
Colorado Springs - The Plains.

6791. *Eudromias montanus*, ♂ ad. } A mated pair; ♀ would have laid in two days. Prairie-dog town a mile eastward of Colorado Springs.
6792. " " ♀ " }
6793. " " ♂ ad. } A mated pair, ♀ had laid two eggs & had on
6794. " " ♀ " } in oviducts of full size but shell-less. Mesa on east side of Austin's Bluffs.
6795. *Eremophila alpestris leucotarsus*, ♂ ad. } I shot all these birds on the Plains about
6796. " " " ♂ " } a mile north-east of town. They were very tame & I killed all with my 22 calibre.
6797. " " " ♂ " } These females had both laid their eggs but we found no nests although
6798. " " " ♂ " } the Plains were alive with them.
6799. " " " ♂ " } A mated pair } These must have been several
7000. " " " ♀ " } pairs to every one.
7001. " " " ♀ " }
7002. " " " ♀ " }
7003. *Alburn cuneicollis hypogae*, ♂ ad. } Notes. Killed at one shot as the last
7004. " " " ♀ " } together on their mound at the entrance to their burrow. The female was fat. She would have laid soon. (Could not shoot)
7005. " " " ♂ ad. } Killed on its mound. Paralyzed worms

Clear, warm and perfectly still most of the forenoon. We made an early start getting off at 8 A.M. Most of the forenoon was spent in shooting in and around the prairie-dog town between here and Austin's Bluffs but we afterwards drove to and over the Bluffs themselves getting a fine view of the Greenhorn Mts. and the Spanish Peaks, the latter looking like white clouds in the clear blue sky. I saw dozens of prairie-dogs & many *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*. The former are very numerous. Their burrows are not at all like that of a dog. The *Spermophilus* were like mounds. The plains were very beautiful with their smooth rolling outlines & velvety grass & broad cottonwoods. The buffalo grass is the dominant growth & there is nothing tall enough to wave in the wind which makes past artists bound or bays of it, green.

Eudromias montana. Saw five; all birds, here and flight like those of the Golden Plover. Only note heard a low guttural & not musical whistle. Very tame. The male of my first pair was spotted in what looked like a nest - a hollow scratched in a

Alburn hypogae. Saw five or six pairs. Liked them peculiarly very much & then the bird tails & rises suddenly a few feet in the air before resuming its course. On their mounds they sit very erect & often just as in the most ludicrous way. Note *che'che'che'che'*. Not very shy here. Then wounded they make a noise like

Eremophila leucotarsus. The Horned Larks were singing everywhere. Notes a feeble rather guttural warble. They usually sang from some low mound or crest of a shrub but were in the air. The Plains were alive with them.

Passerculus sandwichensis. A small company on edge of the town. The *Regulus virens*. Shot one with 22.

Zenaidura macroura - Pooecetes - Spermophilus

7006-

1882.

April 20

Colorado
Colorado Springs - North Cheyenne Cañon.

7006. *Furdus migratorius propinqua*, ♂ ad. } Scrub oaks in gulch; alone.
7007. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♂ ad. } A mated pair. Oak scrub in gulch. Rather shy. Note a new very like the Catbirds.
7008. " " " ♀ " }
7009. *Parus montanus*, ♂ ad. } Pines at head of gulch. Alone. Note chick 'a' dee' dee' dee' precisely like those of *P. stricklandi*. Notes especially similar. White head stripes conspicuous in light. I saw half seen.
7010. *Spirzella socialis arizonae*, ♂ ad. } A small flock among oak scrub on a knoll near Cheyenne Creek.
7011. *Aphelocoma woodhousei*, ♀ ad. } Chirps very minute. All those of a young bird. With by *maculophila* & cottonwoods near Cheyenne Creek. We saw four others at a different part of the bottom. They are the largest birds I have found here.
7012. *Cyanocitta macrolopha*, ♂ ad. } Pine woods in gulch & cottonwoods near creek. The whole valley is still alive with them. Ovis & tetras undeveloped yet. They must be late breeders.
7013. " " ♂ ad. }
7014. " " ♀ ad. }

Clear and warm in fact the warmest day we have had. Still in the morning but a strong west wind rose in the forenoon. Starting at 8.30 we drove to North Cheyenne Cañon. We noted a few arrivals but were disappointed in not finding more. I walked about an hour before firing my first shot. Jays were the only birds that were really numerous. It was very pleasant in the woods before the wind rose. We saw many butterfly flies, among them the familiar *Vanessa atropa* & several *Hippodamia*. The wild rose and wild gooseberries are leafing out. The *Acer monospermum* and *Desmodium* still are in blossom.

Zenaidura macroura. As we entered the creek bottom we heard the deep resonant cooing of one of these Doves. afterwards saw several pairs among oak scrub. Very tame. Notes typical.

Pooecetes gramineus confinis. A male singing on a bare ridge. Song precisely as in the East.

Cyanocitta macrolopha. A small flock flying from pine to pine, crowding the tree-tops when they lit & usually settling like blackbirds in a pasture among oak scrub. They are as shy as Crows.

Pipilo arcticus. The males were singing freely this morning either from the tops of the oak scrub or in low cottonwoods. The song is *chip-chip-che'che'* beginning like the Song Sparrow but still recalling the Eastern Towhee's. The Catbird note is low and querulous & not exactly like the Catbird.

7015 - 7023

1882

April 22

7018.

Sturnatodytes palustris

♂ ad. Willow Thicket near Beaver Ranch
on banks of Beaver Creek. There was
a meadow near.

7016.

Amphispiza alpestris leucosticta

♂ ad. Bird made nest & crossed hills
to cross hills

7017.

"

♂ ad. Plains on road to Canon City.

7018.

"

♂ ad.

7019.

Paropodacus cassinii

♂ ad. } A flock of about a dozen feeding among weeds
at the roadside. Killed three first shot. The
♂ ad. } afterwards took to the cottonwoods. ♂ very
7020. } pretty like purpureus. Call-note a little
7021. } different. They look larger than purpureus &
7022. } the darkest chest is conspicuous.
7023. } ♀ ad.

Cloudless, warm & perfectly still. The finest day we have had yet. Tried of our usual routine was set out early this morning in search of new ground. We first drove down the creek several miles to Beaver Ranch where we tied the horse but scarcely had we entered the willow thickets that lined the stream when a man came out and warned us off, the place being strictly reserved. We saw the duck pond as they are called, shallow pools a few yards wide & about fifty long, in an open meadow. A large flock of ducks came from one of these. I did not recognize the species but they looked like canvas-backs.

Near this ranch a coyote crossed the road within fifty yards of us. It moved with a light but shuffling gait and did not seem to notice us. Coming to the edge of a bluff it looked over with a curious expression of unaccountable abstraction. Finally it trotted on the brow of a bluff and disappeared.

We swept down several miles south by the road to Canon City over a barren, wind swept range of hills where we saw nothing but a few Snow-birds. Finally we returned to the Cheyenne Canon road where I shot the Purple Finches.

Sayornis Sayi. Saw two, both perched on limbs where they undoubtedly breed. One hovers the neighborhood of another and sing, screaming & cooing. One perched repeatedly on a big tree. It sounds a little like the song of *Contopus borealis* but is less loud and infinitely more plaintive. It is one of the sweetest bird songs I have heard here. Sometimes it is uttered by a single bird. The bird jerks its tail like *S. fuscus* and has the same carriage & flight but it hails for many yards & hangs as it flies.

Cypselus, *Pipilo arcticus* - *Falco mexicanus* - *Zonotrichia* - *Cypselus*

1882.

April 24

7024.

Aphelocoma woodhousei

♂ ad. } A mated pair: ♀ had laid all but her

7025.

"

♂ ad. } last egg & was incubating. Both seen
in ravine on the mesa. ♂ shot flying.

7026.

Amphispiza alpestris leucosticta

♂ ad. Wren.

7027.

Cypselus urophasianus

♂ ad. } Shot at the south cliff of the Garden. ♀ would
not have laid for several weeks. Mr. Allen shot
two ♀s in the same condition. All four birds were
fat, infested with lice & hard to skin. The skin
is remarkably thick and tough.

7028.

"

Shore with a high but warm south wind.

We spent the forenoon at the Garden of the Gods trying to shoot birds. I fired twelve Mr. A. & fifteen shots with only four birds as the result. They fly like bullets. The cliffs were very beautiful in the warm sunlight. We saw many birds & other species which we did not try to shoot, having resolved to devote all our time to the night.

Sayornis Sayi. A pair about the south cliff. They perched on the highest pinnacles & also on the sides & were continually established there.

Pipilo arcticus. A pair about the south cliff. They acted much like the Pinnies. The male flew to a hole in the sandstone wall and was evidently about to enter when he spied me and started off. They remained about the cliff the whole forenoon.

Cypselus urophasianus. There were forty or fifty about the south cliff. They were rather shy & quickly disappeared upon being fired at but usually returned in about fifteen seconds. Their flight is wonderfully swift, swifter I think than any bird I have ever shot at. If they pass in your range you may hear the rushing sound of their wings. The Spanish Hawk also hatters seems to be their only vocal note. Their evolutions are sometimes really wonderful & their flight is always very graceful. They are very tenacious of life & we wounded several that flew out of sight.

Pipilo arcticus. The songs of these warblers vary wonderfully with the individuals. I heard one to-day that sang so much like our eastern bird that I should have never noticed the difference had I heard him in N. E. Another, among the cliffs, began his song with two sharp whistles & ended with the usual trill.

Zonotrichia albicollis. Seen in cottonwoods along a stream.

Myiadestes townsendi. " " " " " "

Aphelocoma woodhousei. Several pairs " " " "

Falco polygynus mexicanus. A pair playing over the mesa. The male nearly within shot. The ♀ was very much larger than he. Flight beautifully firm & easy & fast. Unlike the Duck Hawks but their tails looked longer. The brown coloring of the back was also very noticeable.

Buteo borealis. One sailing over the cliffs. Colors unaccountable.

7055-7067

1882

Apr 27

Colorado
Colorado Springs - Bear Creek.

7055. *Junco o. annectens*, ♂ ad } Ovaries small. In large flock of Sparrows (*Zon. intermedia*)
7056. " " ♀ " } at *Pipilo chlorurus* on oak scrub. These juncos all
7057. " *caniceps*, ♀ " } twitter precisely like females and their call notes are
7058. " " ♀ " } also the same!
7059. *Parus stricapellus septentrionalis*, ♂ ad } Noted, viz.: The male assumed my territory
7060. " " " ♀ " } in precisely the usual tone, after shooting
him the female also whistled this call
while I have always supposed to be
the song of the male. Among large
cottonwoods.
7061. *Pipilo chlorurus*, ♂ ad } Brides reddish head. Among oak scrub in company
7062. " " " ♂ " } with *Zon. intermedia* & *Junco*. Not very active.
7063. " " " ♂ " } reminded me of *Zonotrichia*, several others here. All silent.
7064. *Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia*, ♂ ad } Very fat: Several small flocks with juncos
7065. " " " ♀ " } at *P. chlorurus* among oak scrub.
They: silent.
7066. *Cyanocitta macrolopha*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods along creek. Nearly as numerous
as along Cheyenne Creek.
7067. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub, singing on top of oak nearly in
same tone as *Cryptospiza alpestris*.

Bear creek very warm with light south east wind.

We took a new route this morning driving up to Bear
Creek Canyon where we left the horse and hauled over the foot hills
and along the bottom. The latter was the trail of Cheyenne Creek but
the thickets of willows were denser and the cottonwoods larger. Birds
were swarming in places. The foot hills were covered with oak scrub.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Fairly abundant along a ridge covered with
loose boulders. M. A. shot them. I shot down two but both escaped
into holes. They must be killed to be got. What I took to be their cry
was a trill very like a juncos but more musical. Also heard the
note unmarked upon *Zon. l.*. Should now compare it to the rapid
murmur of a watch. They fly freely for hours. One went at least
300 yards. They are very curious & noisy & keep hopping and on the
tops of our boulders.

Sceloporus cyanocephalus. A flock of these & *Agkistrodon* comprising
several hundreds in cottonwoods by the roadside. No distinction was
a marshy field undergoing irrigation. Prairie Hawk bird is a
beautiful bird with its shaggy plumage. They were very tame &
did not fly when we drove past. Notes different from *Scot. l.*
Dendroica auduboni. M. A. shot a fine ♂.

Empidonax hammondi, M. A. shot one in oak scrub.

Helminthophaga celata - *Dend. auduboni* - *Pica hudsonica* - *Sayornis saya*

1882

April 28

Colorado
Colorado Springs - Bear Creek

7068. *Empidonax*, ♂ ad. Along: silent; cottonwoods in creek bottom.
7069. *Dendroica auduboni*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods; silent; alone. " "
7070. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub: with a female.
7071. *Dendroica coronata*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods: with two *D. auduboni*: note typical.
7072. " *auduboni* ♂ ad. With preceding: did not distinguish its notes.
7073. *Melospiza lincolni*, ♂ ad. Very fat: silent: numbers seen, associating
7074. " " ♂ ad } with the following in willow thickets along creek.
7075. *Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia* ♂ ad } Several flocks: willow thickets along
7076. " " " ♂ " } creek: very shy: fat.
7077. *Colaptes mexicanus*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods in creek bottom. Last flying.

Clear and warm in the early morning. Cloudy at noon with
a driving rain the first we have had, all the afternoon.
Starting at our usual time we drove to Bear Creek,
taking a short cut which we were told would give us access
to the creek bottom. We had a very rough drive and were obliged
to open innumerable gates but finally we got into the bottom
where we spent the forenoon. Birds of the commoner kind
were abundant but exceedingly shy. I saw several Magpie's nests
enormous domed structures made of sticks, usually low down
in a willow or cottonwood. There were two nests in one thicket
within fifty yards of a house and above them at the Magpie
his long tail blowing about in the wind. This bird when in
the air is a remarkable looking object. He reminds me of some
great moth and juncos nearly as helpless in a strong wind.
On the ground they walk & hop like crows. Their contrasted
coloring is very conspicuous.

Helminthophaga celata. One the first seen. It lit within ten
feet of my head & I saw it distinctly.

Sayornis saya. We saw numbers of these birds about the
canebrake at the lower end of the creek. Each bird had its
pair and several were roosting out in the fields where they perched
on fence posts or weed stalks. They were all excessively shy when
flying, especially at a distance, they looked curiously like Robins.

7078-70914

1882.

April 29

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Chryseum Creek

7078. *Myiadestes townsendi*, ♀ ad. } In flocks of six to ten in open fields pecking
 7079. " " ♂ " } on low bushes or in thickets, pulling on dead
 7080. " " ♀ " } twigs low down. Positions, actions and flight
 7081. " " ♂ " } when in the open, like a Bluebird, but thickset
 7082. " " ♀ " } like a *Myiarchus*. Notes exactly like *S. arctica*.
 Ovaries of females undeveloped, evidently
 driven down from the mountains by the snow

7083. *Sialia mexicana*, ♂ ad. Shot from top of tall pine. Several dozens seen.
 Mr. Allen shot first.

7084. *Myiarchus torquatus*, ♀ ad. Very fat. Ovaries slightly developed. Shot
 in the same pine where I killed 7086. This
 specimen lodged & I fired eight or ten shots
 at it to bring it down; hence its damaged
 condition.

7085. *Sialia arctica*, ♂ ad. } Ploughed field. A flock of at least 100 including
 7086. " " ♂ " } a few *S. mexicana* & with them Tit larks

7087. *Helminthophaga celata hirtescens*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods: alone.

7088. *Junco caniceps*, ♂ ad. } Oak scrub. A small flock of which A.
 7089. " " ♀ " } shot three.

7090. *Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia*, ♂ ad. Sitting on fence by road. Very fat.

7091. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♀ ad. With male. Oak scrub.

7092. *Scotocophaga cyanocephalus*, ♂ ad. } A large flock: cottonwood (young & blue R. larks)
 7093. " " ♂ " } ploughed field. Note 2 chicks.

7094. *Accipiter cooperi*, ♂ ad. Iris cinnamon: stomach empty. Notes large.
 Sitting in cottonwood over creek. Position very
 erect. Killed at about 80 yds. with thread-coated
 cartridge.

Cloudy with desultory snow squall. Last night it snowed heavily
 and the mountains were glittering white. The morning white snow the
 plains were powdered. Chryseum Creek bottom had about two inches
 of snow which very thin, was coated with powdery white.

We started late but when we reached Chryseum Creek we
 found birds so numerous that we made a large bag in a
 little over an hour. Many mountain species had evidently been
 driven down by the snow, and all were unusually tame. There
 were great flocks of Robins, Bluebirds and *Myiadestes* everywhere.
 We also saw a small flock of *Myiarchus* Jays which started
 from a tall pine & flew to the mountains uttering their wild
 cries. It was a cold disagreeable day but the humming bird life
 was interesting enough to make up for the discomfort of getting
 thoroughly wet by the snow falling from the bushes.

Zenaidura macroura - *Turdus migratorius* - *Pica* - *Salpinctes* - *Picus gairdneri*.

1882.

May 1

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Bear Creek

7095-710

7095. *Zenaidura macroura* ♂ ad. Pines on crest of foot-hill } Big different from that
 7096. " " ♂ " Cottonwoods in creek bottom } of Colorado

7097. *Pipilo chlorurus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub on hillside: silent: alone.

7098. *Salpinctes obsoletus*, ♂ ad. } Among loose boulders on steep hillside. At least
 7099. " " ♀ " } twenty seen. They fly more than most Wrens, the males
 7100. " " ♂ " } would chase one another hundreds of yards. The keep
 7101. " " ♀ " } coming up on top of the rocks, often bob their heads.
 7102. " " ♀ " } Do not elevate their tails as much as most Wrens.
 7103. " " ♂ " } Are easy to shoot when not shy. When wounded
 7104. " " ♂ " } seek shelter in holes under rocks, do not let fly 'chase'.

7105. *Helminthophaga celata hirtescens*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods: actions very like those
 of *Parula*. Several small flocks.

7106. *Turdus migratorius propinquus*, ♂ ad. Pines on hill-side. Song & notes precisely
 as in the East.

7107. *Dendroica coronata*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods: note the small bird. Another male shot
 and given to A.

7108. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub on hillside. Shot by Mr. Allen.

7109. *Regulus calendula*, ♀ ad. Cottonwoods. Have seen a few daily but they are
 now getting scarce.

A clear cool day with little wind.

We spent the forenoon at Bear Creek. I devoted most of the
 time to getting Rock Wrens and shot eight or nine being too badly
 cut up to be skinned. After satisfying my wants in this particular
 I descended to the creek bottom where I had barely an hour but
 I saw fewer birds there than I had expected. The cottonwood
 groves are getting very dead and pleasant.

Zenaidura macroura. These Doves are now very abundant
 everywhere. I hear their deep, mournful cooing among the cotton-
 woods, on the hill-sides, and even on the very summit of the
 rocky ridges where the sound echoes among the rocks and on
 comes to the ear pleasantly repeated by distance.

Turdus migratorius. Robins are still abundant and still in
 such among the hills although single males sing morning and
 evening in the city. The song & notes are absolutely identical with
 those of our eastern bird.

Pica audsonica. I saw several of their huge nests in pines
 near the summit of a ridge. These were several pairs of birds about
 them and they made a great racket when I approached. The
 common one is a loud harsh screechable.

Picus gairdneri. Mr. L. shot a typical male among cottonwoods.

7110 - 7120

1882

May 2

7110.
7111

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus, ♂ ad } A mated pair shot at base of high cliff.
" " " ♀ " } They scrambled along the vertical face
of the cliff looking like big humble bees
with their dark bodies and buzzing
flights. The male sang every time
before I found him. The song is a
series of descending whistles ending
in vibrating note with a rising inflection.
The whole is perhaps the sweetest piece
of bird music I ever heard.

7112

Salpinctes obsoletus, ♂ ad. Within fifty yds of place where I was
the preceding day. Well. Wrens were abundant
all through the Garden to-day. They have
evidently come in since we were last there.

7113

Xanthocephalus icterocephalus, ♂ ad. Two on the ground in a meadow
among hundreds of Brewer's Black birds.
I shot this one from the buggy.

7114

Cypselus vociferans, ♀ } Shot at the bottle cliff in the "Garden". I noticed
" " " ♀ } nothing not recorded in the notes of our first visit
7115. " " " ♀ } I fired about twenty-five shots to get these seven
7116. " " " ♀ } birds. Mr. Allen killed two in about the same number
7117. " " " ♀ } of shots. All our specimens were infested with
7118. " " " ♀ } parasites, lice of two kinds and wood ticks. They
7119. " " " ♀ } were also very fat and hard to skin. Allen
7120. " " " ♀ } prepared the last four for me.

Clouds in the forenoon; clear and very warm in the afternoon.
Perfectly still all day.

We go off about 8.30 and drove directly to the Garden
of the Gods where we spent the entire forenoon shooting at the
bluffs. Mr. A. climbed to an elevated position where he had
an exceptionally good chance and bagged ten birds.

Troglodytes aedon. One singing in the ravine between the
cliffs. Song a little different from that of our eastern bird.

Tyrannus verticalis. I have had one sent in to-day.

Podiceps auritus californicus. Allen had one sent in yesterday.

7121 - 7132

1882

May 3

7121

Regulus satrapa ♀ ad. Pines; along; notes as in the east. (Vermont note)

7122

Pipilo maculatus arcticus, ♂ ad. Oak scrub.

7123

Vireo solitarius plumbeus, ♂ ad. Pines on hillside; alone; singing; song less
more broken & disconnected than that of
solitarius & much less musical but of so
nearly the same character that I recognized
it at once.

7124

Helminthophaga virginiana. ♂ ad. Oak scrub on hillside; alone; singing;
song begins like that of *Empidonax* with
a sharp chirp but ends in differently
in a short rising trill. Chirp like that
of the Red-eye Finch.

7125

Salpinctes obsoletus, ♂ } Among loose boulders on hillside. Abundant
7126. " " ♀ } everywhere. The male song has three or four
7127. " " ♂ } variations some of which suggest the song of
the *indianus*.

7128

Centurus scutellatus. ♂ ad. Not so tender skinned as *C. vagans*.
Hillside covered with boulders & studded
by pines. He started first about 20
yards from me. I followed & fired
five shots before I got him. He flew
like *C. vagans* but when he failed
he raised the tips of his wings in
a peculiar manner. He never went
more than 100 yds. before alighting
& always rose silently. Allen has
never shot them before May 13.

7129

Sialia arctica ♂ ad. My high pl. } I mated pair after shooting them
7130. " " ♀ } I found the nest empty but
empty in a woodpecker's hole in
the dead pine on which they sat.
The nest was like that of *S. hirta*,
made of dry grasses & half decayed

7131

Spizella socialis mexicana, ♂ ad. Pines; alone.

7132

Lanius carolinensis, ♂ ad. Oak bottom. Worms collected about
the water.

Very warm and almost perfectly still all day.
We spent the forenoon at Austin's Bluffs looking about
the north end where we have not been before. I saw a pair
of *Myadestes borealis*. They were collecting flies & often alighted
on dead or live pines always pushing.

7133 - 7144

1882.

May 4

- Colorado
Colorado Springs Cheyenne Creek
7133. *Dendroica auduboni*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods; alone; silent.
7134. *Geothlypis nasicillaris*, ♂ ad. Thicket of blossoming wild plums; silent.
7135. *Helminthophaga virginiana*, ♂ ad. } Thicket of willows and young cottonwoods
7136. " " ♀ " } along the creek bottom. Heard and saw
nearly a dozen. They were active and
difficult to shoot. They resemble *H.*
virgata in habits, actions and song.
The song of the male though short is
very short the tone and also in quality
it reminds one of the song of *Dend.*
dominica. It has the same far away
effect.
7137. *Spinus pallida*, ♂ ad. Thicket of willows near creek. Alone; silent. It
looked very white. When we were found it ran.
7138. " *socialis arizonae*, ♂ ad. A small flock among cottonwoods.
7139. *Pooecetes gramineus confinis*, ♂ ad. Singing in a cottonwood. Song as in the
East.
7140. *Pipilo chlorurus*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods; alone. Saw another. The do
elevate their tails like other *Pipilos*. The
chestnut crown is conspicuous in life.
7141. *Empidonax minimus*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods. Note quite precisely as in
the East.
7142. *Myiadestes townsendi* ♀ ad. Pines on hillside; alone. Very fat. Ovaries
undeveloped.
7143. *Sedocophagus cyanocephalus* ♂ ad. } Hillside. Very abundant every where
7144. " " ♂ ad. } now. They sing almost precisely
like *Geothlypis* *sevens* and rattle
their feathers & spread their wings
in the same way. Their ordinary
chuck is like that of *Geothlypis* also.

Clear and warm.

We spent the forenoon at the head of Cheyenne Creek. Birds were very scarce and I had to work unusually hard to get the above. I saw a beautiful adult male Pigeon Hawk which I took to be *H. richardsoni* and fired a futile shot at him through some oak brush. We also saw a pair of *Agelaius* hawking about over the open fields. Also saw a single *Chondestes* the first. About some blossoming willows and plum bushes there were literally thousands of small butterflies

7145 - 7154

1882

May 5

- Colorado
Colorado Springs - Bear Creek
7145. *Helminthophaga virginiana* ♂ ad. } One in oak scrub; the other in tall
7146. " " ♂ ad. } cottonwoods. I need others seen.
7147. " *celata heterocans* ♂ ad. } Together in a willow cluster among
7148. " " " ♂ ad. } cottonwoods. Chirp less shrill than
that of *virginiana* & more like a
Dendroica's.
7149. *Proglodytes aedon parkmani* ♀ ad. Willows thicket on bank of creek.
This bird also given to Phalaropus maculatus. Scolding chatter as with our Eastern Bird.
Purchased from Wm. H. M. M. 25.100
7150. *Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha*, ♀ ad. Oak scrub near cottonwoods. Nest
with very ill. Ovaries undeveloped.
They are less common in the
creek bottoms than during last week.
7151. *Pipilo maculatus actensis*, ♂ ad. } Cottonwoods and oak scrub. Very
7152. " " " ♂ ad. } common everywhere now. The song
7153. " " " ♀ } of different males very greatly.

Clear at sunrise; heavy thunder storm with hail in the forenoon. Moderately rain through the rest of the day.

We started at our usual time and drove to Bear Creek. We had less than an hour in the bottom when a heavy thunder storm arose. We took shelter in a deserted miner's cabin where we were forced to stay for nearly two hours. During this time it hailed, snowed and rained by turns while the lightning was almost incessant and the thunder reverberated grandly from the cliffs around. Many of the hail-storms were as large as crab-apples and they quickly stripped off the leaves from the more exposed cottonwoods, the ground being covered with them. How the birds escaped was a mystery but on our way to the buggy after the storm had passed I saw *Touhees*, *Warblers* etc. apparently none the worse for the storm. We found our horse dripping wet but patiently standing when we had left him. I made no special observations worth recording.

7154.

Agelaius phoeniceus, ♂ ad. Abnormal: note somewhat white on breast and at root of tail. Shot by a boy & brought in to him who gave it to me in the flesh. It was shot about May 3.

May 6.

Heavy rain all day which confined us to the house. We saw two male *Dendroica aestiva* in the garden.

7204-7227

1882

May 10

7204. *Spizella breweri*, ♂ ad } Two shot in gully in the plains from a small flock.
 7205. " " ♂ " } the other two in immense flock of *S. arizonae*.
 7206. " " ♀ " } the latter only a very small proportion were *breweri*.
 7207. " " ♂ " } Song a harsh chatter similar but yet unlike the Chipping!

7208. *Colinus ludovicianus excubitorides*, ♂ ad } A mated pair. Cottonwood in
 7209. " " ♀ " } gully on plains. Hunt: not they.

On May 11th we saw one kill a
 nestling, then back and hang it by the
 head from a splinter of a post. The
 old hen back followed it, piping
 plaintively but evidently, perched.

7210. *Sayornis sayi*, ♂ ad } Open ravine feeding on tamarisks & alders. Very
 7211. " " ♀ " } fat. Shy; sexual organs undeveloped.
 7212. " " ♀ " }

7213. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub in ravine. Silent. Tame-fat.

7214. *Empidonax obscurus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub in ravine. alone: note quiet.

7215. *Tyrannus verticalis*, ♂ ad. } Cottonwoods in gully on plains. Hunt:
 7216. " " ♀ " } not they. Very fat.
 7217. " " ♂ " }

7218. *Lonotrichus gambeli intermedius*, ♀ ad. Excessively fat. In or alight in
 willow thicket with all *luteolus*.

7219. *Poicetes gramineus confinis*, ♀ ad. In gully with *S. breweri*.
 7220. *Melospiza cinerea*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub in ravine: alone: very tame: fat.

7221. *Spizella socialis arizonae*, ♂ ad } Ravine. A flock of at least a hundred.
 7222. " " ♂ " } They kept flying down to the ground in
 7223. " " ♀ " } the opening to find among some weeds
 7224. " " ♂ " } but at the least alarm they all rose
 7225. " " ♂ " } & took to the oaks. There were many *S.*
 7226. " " ♂ " } *breweri* among them.
 7227. *Pipilo chlorurus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub. Singing: song very sweet, sweetly
 like a Towhee's but more prolonged & varied.

Clear and warm with a heavy hail storm about noon.

We started at about our usual time this morning and
 drove to the north side of Austin's Bluffs, where we spent
 most of the forenoon finally driving actively around them and
 returning by the east end of the bluffs. Birds were very
 numerous as the above list will show. I made no observations
 not included in the above record.

Minus carolinensis. Mr. Allen shot one.

7228-7230

1882.

May 11

Colorado
 Colorado Springs.

We took a short drive out of town this morning, leaving our
 guns at home and taking the botanical press instead. It
 was a glorious morning, clear, still and warm. We made
 no observations except the following.

Colinus excubitorides. We came across one of these birds
 which had just killed a young *Onychophaga*, and was sitting
 on the ground holding it under one foot. The old birds
 were sitting within a foot or two of the youngster, piping
 plaintively but evidently, perched by his innocent aspect.
 At our approach the bird rose taking his victim with
 him and carrying it to a post he forced its head over
 a projecting splinter and then flew away leaving the
 little bird hanging suspended a few inches above the
 ground.

Icterus bullocki. Allen had two sent in.

May 12

7228

Colorado Springs - Cheyenne Creek.

Myiadenes torquatus, ♀ ad. Ovaries moderately developed.
 Since shot by roadside; tame: two
 others seen. Perched & sang like
 a *Colaptes*.

7229

Empidonax obscurus, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods: alone: silent. Tame.

7230

Pipilo chlorurus, ♂ ad. Oak scrub.

A cloudy day with fine misty rain.
 We spent the forenoon on Cheyenne Creek, where
 birds were numerous enough but, when owing to ill luck
 I got only three shots. I had the misfortune to lose
 one of the *hammonis* of my gun & most of the time
 was consumed in hunting for it.

Selasphorus platycircus. Heard several and saw one. Flight
 irregular and eccentric; wings produce a singular rattling
 sound.

Onychophaga melanocapilla. One by roadside. At a distance
 its coloring looked so like an Arctic Towhee's that we were
 both deceived.

Pyranga ludoviciana. Saw one flying.

Spizella breweri. Many in flocks of *S. arizonae*. Song
 peculiar and very bristly, as their bars.

Calamospiza bicolor - Harpor. rufus

7231-7251

1882

May 13

Colorado
Colorado Springs Arnst's Bluffs

7231. Harporhynchus rufus Dad. Oak scrub. silent: alone.
7232. Chondestes grammacus, Dad. Opening among oak scrub. a mixed flock. very shy.
7233. Pipilo chlorurus, Dad. } Oak scrub in small flocks. Saw at least 25 in
7234. " " } all more than double as many as on any
7235. " " } previous day
7236. Geothlypis macgillivrayi, Dad. Oak scrub. Chirp like that of H. virginiae.
7237. Helminthophaga virginiae, Dad. Pines: alone: has a habit of jerking the tail like D. palmarum. ~~to be noted~~
7238. Spizella breweri, Dad. a small flock. often heard singing in flocks of S. arizonae.
7239. Troglodytes aedon parkmanni, Dad. Oak scrub.
7240. Empidonax obscurus, Dad. } Oak scrub: note quiet. They jerk the tail
7241. " " } like a Pewee.
7242. Dendroica auduboni, Dad. } Males among pines.
7243. " " } ♀ "
7244. " " } ♀ " Pines: dozens seen.
7245. Spizella socialis arizonae Dad. } a flock of at least a thousand with
7246. " " } many S. breweri intermingled.
7247. Troglodytes aedon parkmanni, ♀ ad. Oak scrub. Acrother with it skaped
7248. Salpinctes obsoletus, ♀ ad. } Dozens hopping about on the open plain:
7249. " " } hundreds of yards from any rocks. First time they have been so observed by us (in weather).
7250. Poocetes gramineus confinis Dad. Plains. very fat. (cf. Chlor. R. Linn. in spec.)
7251. Pipilo chlorurus, Dad. (see above)

A stormy day with chill east wind and driving rain. Mr. Allen being tired out I went upfield alone. Down to the Bluffs where I took the horses on the south side. There were thousands of birds there seeking food from the storm but nearly all the denizens were seen and cataloged above.

Calamospiza bicolor. A flock of about two hundred passed over one of the ravines flying in a compact so. occasionally wheeling about but inally passing out of sight. They all looked coal black with white wing spots which flicked like shimmering points of light. Their notes were like those of P. trichas.

May 14 Sunday. Driving a horseback ride to Cheyenne Creek. A. A. saw five Geothlypis macgillivrayi, about fifty Dend. auduboni, & many others. There was evidently a very heavy flight.

Myiodytes pusillus pilosus Senecaensis

7252-7275

1882

May 15

Monday

ColoradoColorado Springs - Bear Creek

7252. Helminthophaga virginiae, Dad. } I shot all these specimens in oak
7253. " " } scrub either bordering on or near to
7254. " " } the cottonwoods of the bottom. The
7255. " " } males were singing all the forenoon.
7256. " " } I must have seen and heard at
7257. " " } least twenty five. The song is very
7258. " " } close to that of Dend. auduboni but
7259. " " } it a trifle less strong & equally sweet.
7260. " " } Note sharp like a Cardinalis floridus.
7261. " " } Very shy, active and restless.
7262. Geothlypis macgillivrayi, Dad. } Oak scrub on hillside & in ravines.
7263. " " } ♀ " } Same: note sharp & peevish & almost
7264. " " } ♂ " } precisely like that of H. virginiae. The
7265. " " } } town was alive with them all day.
7266. Dendroica auduboni ♂ ad. } a flock of seven all of which I killed (killed)
7267. " " } ♂ " } Oak scrub on hillside. Very fat. Rather
7268. " " } ♂ " } shy. Note precisely like a Barn Swallow's.
7269. Empidonax hammondi, Dad. Oak scrub: silent.
7270. Troglodytes aedon parkmanni, ♀ Oak scrub.
7271. Dendroica auduboni ♂ ad. } see above
7272. " " } ♂ " }
7273. Agelaius phoeniceus, Dad. Cottonwoods along road to Oldtown.
7274. Dendroica auduboni ♂ ad. } see above.
7275. " " } ♂ " } (cf. at all seen)

A clear, still and very warm morning. Mr. Allen spent the forenoon on Bear Creek where birds were so abundant that I killed all the above within a radius of a few hundred yards. Mr. A. did not feel well enough to shoot. The cottonwoods are now in nearly full leaf, but rather to my surprise, the birds, although most abundant were there seem to prefer the still bare oak scrub.

Myiodytes pusillus pilosus, Saw a male in cotton willow.

Senecaensis. I flushed a female from her nest which was on the ground at the foot of a scrub oak. Nest wholly of clean dry grasses. Two eggs. I fluttered off along the ground.

7276-7288 Vireo gilvus swainsoni

1882

May 16

Colorado
Colorado Springs - Bear Creek

7276. Pipilo chlorurus ♂ & ♀ - Hermaphyditic. One testicle on right side; ovaries on left. Both at maximum development and unmistakable. Body preserved in alcohol under this number 7276.
7277. Geothlypis macgillivrayi ♂ ad. } Oak scrub. Several others seen.
7278. " " ♂ ad. }

7279. Helminthophaga celata, ♀ ad. Apparently true celata. Cottonwoods. Well fed.
7280. " virginiae, ♂ ad. } Oak scrub. They were nearly silent
7281. " " ♂ " } to day and apparently in the cottonwoods
7282. " " ♂ " } they cannot easily be seen.

7283. Empidonax hammondi, ♂ ad. } Oak scrub. Note just exactly like that
7284. " " ♂ " } of minimus. Just tame. Help low down.

7285. Spizella breweri, ♂ ad. Oak scrub on hillside

7286.

7287. Dendroica auduboni, ♂ ad.

7288. Chondestes grammacus, ♂ ad. Oak scrub on hill-top. Song Canary-like.

A cloudy morning, clearing about noon.

Spent the forenoon on the same ground that we yesterday but found the birds comparatively scarce & silent.

Icteria virens longicauda. Heard one singing in the willow thickets along the Monument.

Cyanospiza cyanea Contopus borealis

7289 - 7310

1882.

May 17

Colorado
Colorado Springs - Chryseum Creek.

7289. Icteria virens plumbeus, ♂ ad. } A mated pair. ♂ singing. Song ^{CARNEGIE MUSEUM} broken than that of solitarius. Pines by roadside.
7290. " " ♀ " }

7291. Geothlypis macgillivrayi ♂ ad.
7292. " " ♀ "

7293. Vireo gilvus swainsoni, ♂ ad. Pines near roadside; with V. plumbeus.

7294. Helminthophaga virginiae ♂ ad.

7295. " " ♂ "
7296. " " ♂ "
7297. " " ♂ "
7298. " " ♀ " ^{CARNEGIE MUSEUM}

7299. Icterus bullockii, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods

7300. Pipilo chlorurus, ♀ ad. ^{Reddish-brown}

7301. Pyrranga ludoviciana, ♂ ad. } Cottonwoods along creek. In company of a
7302. " " ♂ " } dozen or more. Song of ♂ almost precisely
7303. " " ♂ " } like that of P. rubra but perhaps feebler.

7304. Hydromela melanocapala, ♂ ad. } Cottonwoods. Song, note chick and phew
7305. " " ♀ " } precisely like H. ludoviciana.

7306. Contopus borealis, ♂ ad. } A mated pair. Pines near creek. Silent.
7307. " " ♀ " }

7308. Hydromela melanocapala ♂ ad.
7309. " " ♀ "

Exhibits being

7310. Pyrranga ludoviciana, ♂ ad.

A simply perfect day, still, very warm and cloudless. He started early and had a long forenoon in the beautiful Chryseum Creek bottom. Birds were fairly swarming, especially among the cottonwoods.

Cyanospiza cyanea. Heard and saw about six, all males. The song is closely like that of C. cyanea but a trifle more broken and disconnected. They were found in small cottonwoods along the creek and on very dry

Contopus borealis - Dolichonyx orizivorus.

7311 - 1882

May 18

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Cheyenne Creek

7311. Helminthophaga virginiae, ♂ ad. (To National Museum.)
 7312. " " ♂ " (To C. X. Wether.)
 7313. " " ♂ " (In cage to Oliver R. Sargent.)
 7314. " " ♂ " (To Smithwick & Jewell.)
 7315. " " ♂ "
7316. Cyanospiza cyanea, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods near creek. Song like Cyanus.
 7317. Pyrauga ludoviciana, ♀ ad. Oak scrub: wrote four males.
 7318. Empidonax hammondi, ♂ ad. } Oak scrub. Silent; tame.
 7319. " " ♂ " }
 7320. Helminthophaga celata, ♀ ad. Apparently two celata. Cottonwoods: alone.
 7321. Contopus virens richardsoni, ♂ ad. Solitary, two on hill-top. Preening on dead twig: silent. Apparently fat.

Another clear warm and altogether glorious Spring day.
 We spent the forenoon on Cheyenne Creek where birds seemed to be rather scarce and unaccountably silent.

Dolichonyx orizivorus. Allen had one in the flesh which was shot near town. He has seen only two thus during the whole time of his residence here.

Cyanocitta maculosa. Last seen May 14th when we observed them of four at Cheyenne Creek. They breed in the mountainous. Allen has never found the nest.

7322 - 7341

1882

May 19

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Bear Creek

7322. Helminthophaga virginiae, ♀ ad. All shot in oak scrub. I killed four in an area of less than an acre. The males did not sing often owing to the high wind. They are the most abundant birds of the family in the oak scrub. The dissection for sex was possible with
 7323. " " ♂ "
 7324. " " ♂ "
 7325. " " ♂ "
 7326. " " ♀ "
 7327. " " ♀ "
 7328. " " ♀ "
7329. Geothlypis macgillivrayi, ♂ ad. Willows in creek bottom: tame.
 7330. Vireo solitarius plumbeus, ♀ ad. Willows in creek bottom: tame.
 7331. Vireo gilvus swainsoni, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods. Both males mated. Singing. Song notes broken, louder & more vigorous than in the
 7332. " " ♂ "
 7333. " " ♀ "
 7334. Salmonspiza bicolor, ♂ ad. Apparently two mated pairs. I killed three with one barrel as they sat on a rock, the other as it rose. Plains at base of foot-hills.
 7335. " " ♀ "
 7336. " " ♀ "
 7337. " " ♂ "
7338. Chondestes grammacus, ♂ ad. Rocky hillside among flagging bushes. They are now very tame.
 7339. " " ♂ "
 7340. " " ♂ "
7341. Pyrauga verticalis, ♀ ad. Sitting on bush on hillside: alone.

A still and intensely warm morning. At about 10 A.M. a high north wind arose and the temperature changed very suddenly. The wind at first amounted to merely a gale tossing the tree tops about and sweeping clouds of dust and leaves over the hills.

We spent the forenoon on Bear Creek where I found birds pretty abundant. The thickets on the mountain were literally brimming with birds but we did not dare to shoot them. There were Cat birds, hawks of sparrow and many Chats. One of the latter came into the air and sang as he descended, flogging his tail the while.

Dendroica. Mr. Allen saw in the cottonwoods, near the deserted log hut, two warblers which generally resembled D. virens but which may have been D. townsendi.

7342-7356

1882

May 20

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Cheyenne Creek

7342. *Empidonax hammondi*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub. Silent. The first seen.
 7343. " *flaviventris difficilis*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub keeping low down.
 Note quite peculiar. W. that of
E. obscurus.

7344. *Helminthophila virginiae*, ♂ ad. H. side among thickets of
 7345. " " " " " " oak scrub, with gooseberry bushes
 7346. " " " " " " etc. They keep low down and
 7347. " " " " " " often descend to the ground
 7348. " " " " " " among the stems of the bushes

7349. *Gothlypis macgillivrayi*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub. Three males together.

7350. *Turdus migratorius propinqua*, ♂ ad. fine near creek. Several others
 seen. This bird making the usual harsh
 crackling note when shot.

7351. *Pipilo chlorurus*, ♂ im. Oak scrub. Notes of *maculirostris* im.

7352. *Turdus pallasi auduboni*, ♂ ad. In small *complanatus* along the
 7353. " " " " " " creek both on pine covered hillside
 7354. " " " " " " and cottonwoods. At least twenty
 7355. " " " " " " seen. Very shy. I heard one utter
 7356. " " " " " " the blabbing note used by *pallasi*.
 (See account of *rostratus*.)

Cloudy with occasional intervals of sunshine in the
 forenoon and heavy rain all the afternoon yesterday. It
 rained hard all day and this rain on the mountains
 was as usual, heavy. Through the day the whole range
 was white to the foot hills, and on the higher mountains
 the snow fall must have been very heavy. This weather
 will account for the presence of some of the birds
 catalogued above, especially *Turdus auduboni* et. *T.*
propinqua.

I went out alone this morning Mr. Allen being
 afraid to venture. Birds were very abundant and easily
 obtained.

Turdus naumanni. I shot one among the *T. auduboni*.

Empidonax ? One sitting on the dead branch of a
 pine calling at intervals of pretty on a tone of
 startling loudness. I shot the bird but lost it as it fell across
 the swollen creek.

7357-7374

1882

May 22

Colorado

Monday Colorado Springs - Plains north east of town

7357. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, ♂ ad. } Mated } Cottonwoods at deserted
 7358. " " " " } ♀ " } ranch on a dry hand creek
 7359. " " " " } ♂ " } Silent. Town

7360. *Icterus bullockii*, ♂ ad. } Cottonwoods at deserted ranch on a hand
 7361. " " " " } ♂ im. } creek. Town: chatter like Baltimore's, but
 an old nest in a cottonwood

7362. *Colinus ludovicianus eximiorides*, ♂ ad. } Mated pair. We started the
 7363. " " " " } ♀ " } several from the nest in a
 thicket of wild plums at
 a deserted ranch. The nest had
 one fresh egg. After shooting the
 female the male came feeding
 a grasshopper in his bill & calling
 his mate in a long, tender chatter.

7364. *Calamospiza bicolor*, ♂ ad. } Abundant on the plains in flower-
 7365. " " " " } ♂ " } grown areas and near the hand creek.
 7366. " " " " } ♂ " } Makes a very like Chats.
 7367. " " " " } ♂ " } Song somewhat like a Chat & very
 7368. " " " " } ♂ " } musical. Several sang repeated in
 7369. " " " " } ♂ " } the tops of cottonwoods at the ranch.

7370. *Geothlypis alpestris leucolæma*, ♂ juv. first pl. } Saw numbers, town
 7371. " " " " } ♀ " " " } with their parents,
 7372. " " " " } ♂ " " " } many hunting for
 7373. " " " " } ♂ " " " } themselves.

7374. *Pooecetes gramineus confinis*, ♂ ad. Cottonwoods at hand creek

A simply perfect morning, still, clear and delicious
 warm.

We drove out over the plains to a deserted ranch
 on a dry hand creek about six miles north-east of
 town. The drive was delightful. The plains are now
 vivid green in the hollows, glaucous green on the
 ridges and yellow or purple on slopes where beds
 of wild flowers are in bloom. At the ranch we found
 numbers of birds. In addition to those catalogued above
 there were *breweri*, blackbirds and doves in the grove,
willamsoni, flycatchers in the cottonwoods and *hecks*,
rocks singing on our side, the Rock Buntings were
 numerous there and I was greatly interested in their
 grotesque actions and sweet varied songs. We also saw
 a Mountain Plover which was very tame, running
 prettily for a few yards then pausing and making its
 body to gasp at as with innocent, faded curiosity.

1882. *Vireo solitarius plumbeus* - *Andræa auduboni*

1882. May 23

1882.

May 23

7375. *Melospiza melodia fallax*, ♂ ad. Singing in willows one a creek
Song pleasant, louder, sweeter & in way
very finer than that of *Melodia*.
7376. *Myiodytes pusillus pileolatus*, ♂ ad. Wild gooseberry thicket.
7377. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub. Singing.
7378. *Helminthophila virginiae*, ♂ ad. Oak scrub. Red Rock Cañon.
7379. " " ♀ " Wild-gooseberry thicket with
Myiodytes.

A glorious morning, clear, cool and bracing but perfectly still. At about 10 A.M. however the usual high wind arose and spoiled the remainder of the day.

We made an early start and drove directly to the "Garden of the Gods". My chief object, as it was to be my last excursion here, was to get some more specimens of the Cactus Wren. At the North cliff I heard one singing and shot at but only wounded him. This was my first shot and the bird beginning was a prelude for the whole forenoon for I had watched birds in the "Garden" we saw many Hummers (*B. platycircus*), but I could not get a shot at any. Beyond in the pines I saw a fine *Vireo plumbeus* (heard another singing in willows along a creek) but I only wounded him by a shot from my 22 cal. My charming piece of my father's was my only utter failure to secure a Violet-green swallow although I fired many shots at some with my 22 cal. in a place where I dared not use the larger gun. On our way home we made a hurried trip into Red Rock Cañon but got nothing worth the trouble.

Hirundo thalassina. About fifty flying over a small pool on the edge of the bottom. Many black-bellied - the white rump is conspicuous. Notes different from those of *H. bicolor*, being a rather full "cheer" after their rich coloring is conspicuous when the sun glances on their backs. They were apparently drinking.

Cypselus capitalis. A few in company with the preceding. Unlike the swallows they alighted down to the surface of the water at their greatest speed & as they opened their bills the water flew in a tiny spray. This speed is truly wonderful.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Several among preceding.

Vireo solitarius plumbeus. Two seen.

1882. May 24

1882.

May 24

7380.

7381.

7382.

Colorado

Colorado Springs - Prairie-dog town.

- Endromias montana*. ♂ ad. } Shot in the dog-town north-east of
" " ♀ " } Colorado Springs. The females were dying
" " ♀ " } all three obtained by Arthur. *Endromias*

A clear, still morning.

After breakfast we drove out to the dog-town as the morning was so perfect that I could not bear to spend the entire day packing as I had intended. I shot a *Perdix* bird as it sprang from its hole and fired at several others at long range with thread-wound shot. The flocks were all very tame. In the still morning air I heard three prairie whistles nearly a mile away and was there guided to their haunt. The shore-larks were singing on every side many of them mounting nearly out of sight in the blue heavens.

I started for home on the 25th of May, leaving the Springs by the 4 P.M. train, taking supper at Pueblo and thence eastward by the night train over the Johnson and Topeka R.R. On the evening of the 26th I reached Kansas City where I took the Chicago & Alton R.R. for Chicago where I arrived at 2.15 P.M. May 27. I left the latter city at 11 the next night over the Pittsburgh & Port Wayne R.R. and by the Penn. Central reached New York on the morning 10 A.M. May 29th. After spending the 30th and 31st in New York with the Brewster I took the Fall River line to Boston which we reached June 1st.

About twenty miles south of Colorado Springs the aspect of the country materially changed. The plains were more sterile & a tree cactus (from two to five feet high) became common and what I took to be greasewood, and sage brush covered miles of the country along the road. The sage brush looked like a young cypress and was very green and beautiful with fine, feathery foliage. The greasewood was of a duller more glaucous green. The cactus was very peculiar with much branched forms. I saw no birds not noted at the Springs. A robin was singing in the cottonwoods over the street, at Pueblo.

The 26th was wholly spent running through Kansas. The whole state was one interminable expanse of varied green for the spring has been very wet, an unusual circumstance there. At about 10 A.M. the train stopped at a watering station and I heard two larks (*Sturges*) singing near by. The notes of one were like those of the Colorado bird; while the other uttered the identical plaintive whistle that we hear in the West. Afterward I heard many others all of which were our N.E. representatives. The whole state was alive with *Empidonax americanus*. I also saw a few *Empidonax*, some *Bulls* (locus *schweizerensis*?) but no *Ducks*, *Geese* or *Wrens*.

For the remainder of the journey I made no observations of importance.

7381-

1882

June 14

7382

Myiarchus cinerascens juv.*Colaptes auratus* juv.

Massachusetts.

Hinsdale, Mass. Coll. E. A. Bangs

7383-4
7384-5*Myiarchus cinerascens*

A large colony breeding in mixed woods near the river (Concord). The breeders have been and visited this gathering for several years. They found most of the nests with young today.

Milton

June 20

434 7/3

Cyanocitta cristata

Nest in fork of red maple sapling, by the roadside. Hillsides covered by second growth. Inc. about three days, but complete. Bird sitting; she allowed me to walk about under her, but when I shot the tin she flew off and screamed continuously which I was taking the nest. Height about ten feet.

June 25

7385

Empidonax minimus

Nest on horizontal limb of apple tree in orchard. Height about ten feet. Inc. about three days. I found this nest on June 18th where it was finished but empty. It was a 1st nest: the first one I found on June 11th in a an apple tree only a few rods away. The female was then sitting but I did not climb the tree. A male fed his mate on the nest coming very few minutes with an insect which she took with a low twitter of thanks.

June 28

From a nest in an apple tree in the orchard behind Mrs. Hayward's hall and examined four young *Colaptes auratus*. They were nearly feathered but unable to fly. All had the red nuchal patch but none the red wash on the crown usual to birds in first plumage. In all the black nuchal stripes were indicated by sprouting pin-feathers and the only individual variation in this respect was that two of the four had these feathers appreciably lighter-colored or very dark. Immatures, instead of black, generally showing however, all were similar both in respect to nuchal stripes and head markings. I think it probable that the two with comparatively light nuchal stripes were females, the other two males, but I was obliged, unfortunately, to replace them all without putting the question to the proof by dissection. These young broadbills make a noise exactly like the hissing of snakes.

1882

Maine & New Hampshire

Notes of a drive from Portland Me. to Shelburne, N. H.

Portland to Poland Springs.

July 1

We (C. & D.) came to Portland last night by the Boston boat, bringing our horse (Butcher) and top buggy. Upon landing this morning we found that it was raining hard so we drove to the Falmouth House and spent the forenoon there. After dinner we started in a droshky stage, which soon increased to a stage, and drove twenty-five miles to Poland Springs where we arrived about dark. The horses passed through over Round Corner (4 m.), Gray's Corner (18 m.). The country was generally similar to that about Portland but as we neared Poland it became hilly. I saw no birds of any special interest. *Sturnus battison*, *Dolichopus oregonus*, *Halophagus rufus* and *Pipilo* were abundant all the way.

July 2

Poland Springs - Norway - Locke's Mills.

A cloudy morning, clearing at noon with a bright, windy and exhilaratingly cool afternoon.

We left Poland Springs at 10.30 A. M. and drove to Norway where we took dinner and rested until 3 P. M. At 3.30 we again started and drove to Locke's Mills which we reached at 8.30 P. M.

The drive to-day was both interesting and beautiful. From Poland Springs to Norway the country differed little from that which we traversed yesterday, save that it gradually became more and more hilly and even low mountains appeared. The hard pine (*Pinus rigida*) was frequently met with in groves as far as Norway and a few straight trees were seen several miles beyond. The last hard oaks (*Q. alba*) were seen on the old slabs of this place. Beyond Norway we started the shores of a large pond and entered a range of low mountains where the lonely road led through many a beautiful glen or picturesque ravine. Before we emerged on the western side and approached the end of our day's drive.

Through these mountains pine and spruce prevailed and the mossy banks were carpeted with dwarf cornel, still in flower. Red and paper birches, beeches, red oaks and rock, red and striped maples formed the forest growth, very beautiful in the perfection of its summer foliage. The birds noted were as follows.

Vireo flavifrons. A male singing. The only one seen on the journey. Poland Springs.

Sturnus battison. Abundant from Poland Springs to Norway.

Ortys virgatus. A male (perhaps of *Ridgway's* form) seen at Locke's Mills.

Spizella pusilla. Heard at various points of Norway when the last one was heard singing with a *chirp*. Afternoon at Locke's Mills.

Tomlinsonia alba. First one heard four miles east of Norway.

Dendroica pinus. The Pine Warbler was abundant to Norway in groves of *Pinus rigida*. Not seen beyond Norway.

Turdus fuscus. Very abundant all day but especially so on the mountains where the woods rang with their songs as the twilight fell.

Turdus pallasi. Not so numerous as preceding but heard at intervals.

and most commonly in white pine woods.

Pipilo & *Halophagus*. Common for a few miles beyond Poland Springs.

1882

July 9

New Hampshire

Shelburne.

Antrostomus vociferus

While driving this evening a Whippoorwill alighted on the top bar of a board fence within twenty feet of the buggy. I stopped the horse and watched it for several minutes. It sat diagonally crossways and in a partially crouching position. It apparently was perfectly unconscious at our presence and turned its head quickly, widely, looking for insects. At length it made a quick flight directly upward and passing some insect, turned sharply and was lost in the gloom of a black grove behind. Its flight was characteristically swift, silent and silent but its upward fall reminded me of that of a Flycatcher. I took it to be a female for I could see the white in its wide-spread tail and, moreover, a male was singing all the while, in a piece of woodland only a hundred yards or so distant. I heard these whistles this evening within the distance of a mile. They seem to be numerous here in mixed woods of pines, oaks and birches.

July 14

 $\sqrt{240 \frac{2}{3}}$

Vireo olivaceus

Nest attached to low limb of paper birch. Height about three feet. ♀ sitting and distinctly seen by ringing a few rods away. In about two days. This nest was found July 7th when it was completed but empty. Bank by roadside about half a mile west of Westville.

July 17

Jusco hiemalis

I found a nest containing four eggs nearly ready to hatch, in a pasture. The nest was deeply hidden in the ground at the base of a rock which overhung and partially sheltered it from above. The bird sat very closely! The large party of pidwickies had for two hours been sitting on the turf within twenty yards of the spot making much noise etc. yet the bird had not moved. This nest was made of straw & withered dry grasses, lined with horse manure.

1882

July 19

New Hampshire.

Mt. Washington

With Walter Dean and J. Grinnell I left Shelburne at 1.45 P.M. and drove to the top of Mt. Washington where we passed the night. The main object of the expedition was to investigate the Thrushes of the upper part of the mountain in the hope of finding the birds described Ludus richielli and on Mr. D's point to make a collection of alpine plants and shrubs. I pass without mentioning the drive from Shelburne to the Glen House as the features of the route traversed (the distance is fifteen miles) are well-known. I must merely mention that the vegetation of the region about Shelburne is very different from that of the region about the Glen House. After passing Shelburne we noticed within eight miles, Aspen became common by the roadside, the grass or ground-humbuck was present in scattered beds and mountain ash was of not infrequent occurrence. The woods were mainly composed of Yellow birches & large spruce, some fine beeches and red maples, and of conifers of fir and black spruces. I saw only few birds, the only being helferhable, and nothing of interest before reaching the Glen.

Upon reaching the ascent of the mountain a change was at once apparent. The forests on its sides have never been ravaged by the wood-cutter and the trees are of exceptional size & development. In the first three miles the growth was mostly of black spruce, fir, yellow birch, paper birch, beech, red maple, (only noted near the base), striped maple, mountain maple and hick or three species of willows. Of birds I heard *Turdus parvus*, *Vireo olivaceus*, (or not more than two miles) *Juncos hiemalis*, *Zonotrichia*, *Hirundo lunifrons*, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, *Lanius borealis*, *Sialia mexicana*.

At the beginning of the first week I heard a female whose song had a peculiar tone whose note was also strange. I referred it to Geothlypis trichas and correctly as I afterwards learned.

As we emerged from the woods at the Half-way House a thunder storm swept down the mountain and blazed into the Gulf of Mexico giving us, however, a splendid view of the river. Sunset immediately succeeded and we had some fine cloud effects which lasted through the fifth and sixth miles. To the eastward were masses of clouds with brilliant lightning moving in three separate strata at once. We saw also two rainbows starting from the same point and spanning the sky at right angles to each other. The air was very clear and the view of the mass mountains exceptionally fine. During these two miles I saw only a few juncos and heard no birds singing. The wind blew too strong.

During the seventh and eighth miles we were for most of the time enveloped in clouds which budded close over the rocks at a fearful rate, the wind being as we afterwards learned, at the rate of fifty-five miles ~~per~~ hour.

We reached the hotel on the summit at 8.30

Turdus aliciæ bicknelli - Hel. ruficapilla - Chrysomitris tristis.

7389 - 7391

1882

July 20

New Hampshire

Mt. Washington - descent.

7389. *Turdus aliciæ bicknelli*, ♂ ad. Testes - O. Iris dark hazel. } See test
7390. " " " " " " " " } below
7391. " *hermanni*, ♂ ad. Past incubation, shot while perching, see, & below

We rose at 4 A.M. and were lucky enough to have a perfect run. The sky was cloudless and the wind unobstructed save for bunches of grass that lay in all the river valleys and gave them the effect of being filled with snow. The thermometer stood at 43°; the wind was moderate. We breakfasted at 6 and at 6.45 began the descent which I subdivide into miles as follows beginning with

Summit. No birds (*Junco hiemalis* seen about one third of a mile down). Only plants found - *Rapanea lapponica*, (*Arctostaphylos* *canadensis*)

First mile. *Junco hiemalis*, numerous, males singing - the only birds seen.

Second mile. *Junco hiemalis* still the only birds, becoming more numerous. Plants & shrubs. *Abies nigra*, *Abies balsamea* (both low, often prostrate shrubs) *Vaccinium cæspitosum* (flowers in bud)

Third mile. Birds. *Junco hiemalis*, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, *Helminthophila ruficapilla* (Of the last two, heard one each each).

Plants & shrubs. *Betula papyracea*, *Betula glandulosa*, *Loedum latifolium*, *Kalmia flacca* (in flower), *Cornus canadensis* (flowers), *Vaccinium cæspitosum* (a flower) *P. nivalis* (flowers) *Abies nigra*, *Abies balsamea*, *Junco radiatum* (small), *Cypripedium*, *Smilacina bifolia*, *Strophopetalon*, *Asplenium*, *Plantago*, *Trisetum*, *Phlox*, *Taxifolia* (?) *Spiraea salicifolia*, *Veratrum viride*,

Fourth mile. Birds. *Turdus aliciæ bicknelli*, *Turdus hermanni*, *Ammodramus*, *Striata*, *Helminthophila ruficapilla*, *Chrysomitris tristis*, *Junco hiemalis*.

Plants & shrubs. *Cornus americana*, *Betula papyracea* (some 7 ft. high), *Abies nigra*, *Abies balsamea*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Vaccinium cæspitosum*, *Saxifraga*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Solidago*, *Virga aurea* (flowers opening), *Veratrum*, *Boragin* (in flower), *Oralis acetosella* (flowers), *Smilacina bifolia*, *Fritillaria americana* (flowers)

We consumed four hours in making the descent. The morning was beautiful and for a mountain trip, still, the wind giving us little trouble. For the first two miles I saw nothing but forest

1882

July 20

New Hampshire

Mt. Washington - descent

At the end of the third mile I saw a low albacilla and heard a Hel. ruficapilla singing. The latter was in a sheltered hollow near the woods among stunted pine & spruce not over two feet high. This was hundreds of feet above the forest line. As we descended it was interesting to note the rapid increase in seasonal development of the plants. *Vaccinium cæspitosum* for instance, at the highest point where it was examined had the flower buds as yet unperceptible; a little lower they were opening, lower still they were in the point of opening, and near the third mile past they were in full flower. The height of the shrubs, especially of the stunted trees, rapidly increased as we descended.

At a point about one third of a mile above the Half-way House we made a long halt and I investigated as thoroughly as possible, the birds inhabiting a large thicket of stunted pine and spruce. This thicket comprised six or eight acres of a rather level portion of the mountain and thence extended down an almost perpendicular slope to the bed of a stream (West Branch in the Gulf of Mexico) below. Near the level portion the trees attained a height of about ten feet. They averaged about four inches in diameter at the base and their tops were matted and spreading. The ground beneath was moderately open, entirely free from underbrush and deeply carpeted with a yellowish-brown moss over which were thickly sprinkled the clover-like leaves of the wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and more sparingly the *Antennaria borealis* with bearing its yellowish-green flowers. Around the outskirts of this upper wood the trees were shrubby and so densely matted that it was impossible to penetrate them but in the interior one could walk with little difficulty. On the side bordering the road we found several specimens of *Arctostaphylos* some of which were three feet high.

Before entering this place I heard *Ammodramus* singing and I had gone only a few rods when our game fluttered about me, sometimes alighting within ten or twelve feet of me but rarely remaining still for more than a second or two. I shot it and found, as I had inferred from its peculiar note, that it was *Turdus hermanni*, an adult female probably with young as it was past incubation. Shortly afterwards I heard a thrush singing and recognized some notes in its song which were identical with those which I had heard last evening. I immediately set up my gun again, and as I was approaching and almost immediately the song ceased and in another moment a thrush, presuming that the former individual, approached me, taking short flights and rarely showing itself. At length however I got a shot at it and to my inexpressible delight picked up a *Turdus aliciæ bicknelli* now for the first time detected singing in New England. Shortly afterwards I heard a second, also a third, by the same means. I heard others uttering their peculiar notes in the distance but failed to get near them (for further particulars see next page).

The remainder of our trip down the mountain was uneventful. It rained most of the time but I made some interesting notes which will be found on the next page.

1882

July 20

New Hampshire.

List of Birds Observed on Mount Washington.

Turdus aliciæ bicknelli. First heard last evening singing and calling from the third mile-post (going up) to the Half-way House. First heard this morning in a thicket of firs and spruces about one third of a mile above the Half-way House (the altitude of which is 3,890 feet above the sea and 2,208 feet above the "New House" (Osgood's "White Mountains"). At this latter point I shot two specimens this morning and identified with my own and call note. After doing this I traced the species down ward nearly to the third mile-post where I heard the first one last evening. They were most numerous along the upper edge of the forest line near the Half-way House. Along this belt they were especially outnumbered (at least for a mile) by the Olive-backed Thrushes but half a mile below, the latter began to predominate. With of tendency ^{upward} was apparently governed by that of suitable breeding places for the thicket ^{where} I shot my specimens was the highest (along the road), the trees of which were sufficiently tall to afford any shelter. But downward they must find a limit of congenial altitude for there was no apparent change in the forest growth at the point where their distribution ceased song and call notes. The song of this Thrush is so nearly like that of *Turdus swainsoni* that I always had to listen to it for several moments before I could make sure. The tone is similar and the delivery nearly the same but once in every three or four repetitions ~~it includes~~ a novel utterance is given in place of the usual one. This resembles the syllable *phew*'s - *phew*'s which at a distance sound like the cry of *Vireo olivaceus*. The call notes however are utterly unlike and used by *T. swainsoni* and I had no difficulty in recognizing them so far as they could be heard at all. The usual cry is a single harsh and very loud ~~note~~ *queep*, often abbreviated to *que* and occasionally given with a falling inflection, something like *que'ah*. At a distance this note recalled the cry of a Night-hawk; near at hand it was piercingly loud and shrill and in one of its variations approached the *phew* of *T. fasciatus*.

I saw only the two specimens which were secured. I got them by "squirrels" them up to within range. Both were excellent flyers. They would alight within a few yards of me but usually kept well concealed and upon my slightest motion they would disappear. They were very noisy, much more so than I have ever known *swainsoni* to be, and their sharp *queep*, often varied to *que* and sometimes to *que'ah* rang through the little alpine grove. Occasionally one would alight on a dead branch exposed to view but it would be only for a second or two and I had the greatest difficulty in getting a shot.

I afterwards heard numbers of these Thrushes. There were two in the bottom of the ravine below the summit, at the Half-way House I heard four or five at one time and many others for the first half-mile below the latter point. In general they were associated with *swainsoni*.

New Hampshire.

List of Birds Observed on Mount Washington.

Turdus swainsoni. Traced from the base to the highest elevation where timber grows. A specimen shot with *T. bicknelli* in a thicket from above Half-way House. Song intermediate between that of *T. fasciatus* and *T. palmarum*. But never that of the former from which it differs chiefly in running up the scale instead of down. Note *peep* or *peek* given in a clear resonant tone.

Helminthophila ruficapilla. Heard at intervals from the base to a point far above the forest line and one mile by road above the Half-way House. At this elevation the only other birds were *Junco hiemalis* and *Lonotrichia albicollis*.

Dendroica striata. Several males singing in the alpine grove where the Thrushes were shot. Here I also saw a ♀ collecting food for her young but I had no time to follow her. From this point I traced this species nearly to the base of the mountain. (I remember shooting a male near the New House in 1869.)

Myiodiocetes canadensis. Shot an adult male a little more than a mile below the Half-way House.

Junco hiemalis. Extends nearly to Half-way House. Heard many males singing.

Certhia americana. Heard one just below the forest line.

Regulus satrapa. One about two miles below Half-way House.

Junco hiemalis. From base to within 1/3 mile of summit.

Lonotrichia albicollis. From base to within three miles of summit. A male singing near the roadside below the New House used a tone lower than common & had a singularly rich song.

Hydromela ludoviciana. A female near the base.

Crossurus canadensis. A pair sailed across the road just below the Half-way House. They are the first that I have ever seen among the White Mts.

Vireo olivaceus. Numerous for the first three miles from the base. Not heard above the third mile-post.

1882

New Hampshire

List of Birds observed in Shelburne during July, 1882.

35. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. — Uncommon as compared with Upton and other northern localities. Perhaps a downy specimen noted.
36. *Spizella socialis*. — Abundant.
37. " *pusilla*. — A single male heard daily on the hill-side behind the house was the only one noted in this region.
38. *Junco hiemalis*. — Common everywhere but not abundant. A nest found July 17th (see p. 384).
39. *Melospiza melodia*. — Very common. A nest with fresh eggs found about July 15.
40. " *palestris*. — Several pairs inhabiting a boggy swamp by Wheel's Pond were the only ones noted. This bog was thickly overgrown with *Cassandra*, *Kalmia glauca*, *Andromeda polifolia* and *Rhodora*.
(*Pipilo* and *Hylocichla* apparently wanting)
41. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. — Common by roadsides and in wooded pastures. In the through the month. The males have faded his by patches to which they regularly resort.
42. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. — Common in mowing-fields along the river.
(*Molothrus* apparently wanting)
43. *Colinus phoeniceus*. — A few seen.
(*Scius* and *hisceus* not found.)
44. *Corvus americanus*. — Common.
45. *Cyanocitta cristata*. — Apparently uncommon; but there they are always sitting and silent at the house.
46. *Tyrannus carolinensis*. — Apparently uncommon. *Megascops* apparently wanted
47. *Lagopus fuscus*. — Only one individual met with.
48. *Coturnix virens*. — Occasionally seen usually in white pine woods.
49. *Empidonax traillii*. — The only *Empidonax* observed. Common about alders and other thickets in the meadows. A nest containing four nearly hatched but evidently deserted eggs was found about July 15. This flycatcher is the first bird that sings here in the morning. I hear him regularly before daybreak and while the Whippoorwill is still singing.
50. *Prochilus cobitis*. — Only one seen during the early part of this month. Later, or after the 20th, they became common about wellwood and the Larkspurs in our garden.
51. *Chaetura pelagica*. — Abundant.

New Hampshire

List of Birds observed in Shelburne during July, 1882.

52. *Antrostomus carolinensis*. — Abundant, that is for a bird of this kind being in through the month but only for a few nights, arriving and leaving after July 15th (see notes on preceding pages.)
53. *Chordeiles pictus*. — Common. "Booming" as late as the 16th.
54. *Hylocichla ustulata*. — Common (see Paulbrook)
54. *Picus villosus*. — One specimen only.
55. " *pubescens*. — Common.
56. *Sphyrapicus varius*. — One specimen only.
57. *Colaptes auratus*. — Common.
58. *Ceryle alcyon*. — Only one or two seen.
59. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. — Very common. Often heard singing at night.
60. *Pandion haliaetus*. — Seen daily. A pair said to nest on a dead pine on the top of Baldcap Mt.
61. *Falco sparverius*. — Only one individual fully identified.
62. *Accipiter fuscus*. — Only one seen.
63. *Buteo pennsylvanicus*? — A small *Buteo* sitting on a pine by the roadside was probably of this species but the underparts were so richly red that I felt tempted to refer it to *B. lineatus* which, however, is probably not found here.
64. *Bonasa umbellus*. — Very common. [*Setus canadensis* is found rarely on Mt. Adams (see box)]
65. *Lingoides maculatus*. — Common along the river.
66. *Ardea herodias*. — One seen July 26 by Mr. Drake.

July 25
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Shelburne.

Tassarulus savanna. Nest on moist ridge in meadow among ferns (*Onoclea sensibilis*), running raspberry (*Rubus triflorus*), and low blueberries: deeply sunk in the ground, not overarched or in any way concealed save, slightly, by the ferns. Incubation about five days. Female sat closely and flew directly from the nest ~~drop~~ in as she flew. I saw her distinctly and the note is of course diagnostic. The set is complete.

1882

New Hampshire.

List of Trees and Shrubs found in Shelburne during July, 1882.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Pinus strobus</i> . - Common | 50. <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> . - Common |
| 2. " <i>resinosa</i> . - " " " | 51. " <i>serotina</i> . - " " " |
| 3. " <i>resinosa</i> . - A single tree only | 52. " <i>stolonifera</i> . - " " " |
| 4. <i>Abies canadensis</i> . - Common | 53. " <i>canadensis</i> . - " " " |
| 5. " <i>alba</i> . - Rare | 54. <i>Hamamelis virginica</i> . - " " " |
| 6. " <i>nigra</i> . - Common | 55. <i>Ribes prostratum</i> . - " " " |
| 7. " <i>balsamula</i> . - " " " | 56. <i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> . - " " " |
| 8. <i>Juniperus communis</i> . - " " " | 57. " <i>tomentosus</i> . - " " " |
| 9. <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> . - " " " | 58. <i>Rubus triflorus</i> . - " " " |
| 10. <i>Corylus rostrata</i> . - " " " | 59. " <i>virginicus</i> . - " " " |
| 11. <i>Castanea virginica</i> . - " " " | 60. " <i>villosus</i> . - " " " |
| 12. <i>Betula alba</i> . - " " " | 61. <i>Crataegus occidens</i> . - " " " |
| 13. " <i>alba populifolia</i> . - " " " | 62. <i>Pyrus americana</i> . - " " " |
| 14. " <i>purpurea</i> . - " " " | 63. <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> . - Common |
| 15. <i>Alnus incana</i> . - " " " | 64. " <i>oblongifolia</i> . - Common |
| 16. <i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> . - " " " | 65. " <i>oligocarpa</i> . - Rare on Mount Pisgah |
| 17. <i>Populus tremuloides</i> . - " " " | 66. <i>Pinus pennsylvanica</i> . - Common |
| 18. " <i>grandidentata</i> . - " " " | 67. " <i>resinosa</i> . - " " " |
| 19. <i>Ulmus americana</i> . - " " " | 68. " <i>virginiana</i> . - " " " |
| 20. <i>Fraxinus americana</i> . - " " " | 69. <i>Vitis aestivalis</i> . - " " " |
| 21. " <i>ambrosioides</i> . - " " " | 70. " <i>cordifolia</i> . - " " " |
| 22. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> . - " " " | 71. <i>Acer rubrum</i> . - " " " |
| 23. <i>Ilex verticillata</i> . - " " " | 72. " <i>dasycarpum</i> . - " along river |
| 24. " <i>latifolia</i> . - " " " | 73. " <i>lucidum</i> . - " " " |
| 25. <i>Ephedra distachya</i> . - Only in Swamp | 74. " <i>pennsylvanicum</i> . - " " " |
| 26. <i>Mitchella repens</i> . - Common | 75. " <i>spicatum</i> . - " " " |
| 27. <i>Lonicera borealis</i> . - " " " | 76. <i>Pinus hypophylla</i> . - " " " |
| 28. <i>Lonicera cilata</i> . - Not uncommon | 77. " <i>torreyana</i> . - " " " |
| 29. <i>Sorbus trifida</i> . - Common | 78. <i>Ilex americana</i> . - Uncommon |
| 30. <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> . - " " " | 79. <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> (probably cultivated) |
| 31. " <i>pubens</i> . - " " " | 80. <i>Smilax rubra</i> . - Common |
| 32. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> . - " " " | 81. <i>Salix humilis</i> . - " " " |
| 33. " <i>dentata</i> . - Only on the "Table" | 82. " <i>cordifolia</i> . - Common in wet places |
| 34. " <i>acutifolia</i> . - Common | 83. " <i>tricuspidata</i> . - " " " |
| 35. " <i>pubens</i> . - Uncommonly in wet places | 84. <i>Larix laricina</i> . - Uncommon |
| 36. " <i>laetifolia</i> . - Common | 85. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . - " " " |
| 37. <i>Andromeda polifolia</i> . - Bog, Whelan's Pond. | 86. <i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i> . - Road near Bridge only |
| 38. <i>Cassiope tetragyna</i> . - " " " | |
| 39. <i>Epigaea repens</i> . - Common | |
| 40. <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> . - " " " | |
| 41. <i>Kalmia glauca</i> . - Bog, Whelan's Pond. | |
| 42. " <i>angustifolia</i> . - " " " | |
| 43. <i>Rhodora canadensis</i> . - " " " | |
| 44. <i>Macaranga caroliniana</i> . - Common? | |
| 45. " <i>pennsylvanica</i> . - " " " | |
| 46. " <i>canadensis</i> . - " " " | |
| 47. " <i>reticulata</i> . - " " " | |
| 48. " <i>macrocarpa</i> . - " " " | |
| 49. <i>Chionodoxa lutea</i> . - " " " | |
| 50. | |

Notes on return drive from Shelburne, N.H. to Portland, Maine.

July 26

Shelburne to Locke's Mills.

We left Shelburne at six o'clock this afternoon and reached Locke's Mills at ten. The evening was still warm with heavy clouds hanging about the horizon & thunder rumbling in the distance. I noticed no change in the flora during this drive.

Petrochelidon brevifrons. - Several hundreds going to roost in the tops of a densely foliated tree near a barn about three miles from Shelburne. I noticed about one third as many in the same place, several evenings since.

Merula americana. - A male singing in white pine woods about two miles west of Bethel was the last one heard.

July 27

Locke's Mills to Poland Springs.

We left Locke's Mills at seven o'clock this morning and drove to Norway where we dined and rested until six o'clock. Then, after tea, we drove to Poland Springs where we spent the night.

The day was better and for the most part, cloudy.

Flora. - After leaving Locke's Mills I noticed that the Gray Birch was the common roadside tree whereas it is rare from Shelburne to Bethel. For several miles, indeed all through the mountain range east of Locke's Mills the flowering Raspberry was abundant along the roadsides and still in bloom though past its prime. *Silene acaulis* was also more abundant to day than I have seen it before. But no decided change in the trees was noted before reaching Norway. To the west of this town I failed to detect a single specimen of either *Pinus rigida* or *Larix laricina* but less than a mile to the eastward both became common.

We passed a secluded muddy pond that was positively brimming with white water-lilies. I never saw such beds of them before. *Lobelia canadensis* & *L. pennsylvanica* were occasionally seen but were nowhere so common as at Bethel.

Birds. - I heard a Winter Wren singing in the woods near the road about a mile west of Bethel and at one of the most picturesque parts of the mountain pass through which the road runs. Among these same mountains some Blue Jays in a flock to the roadside, completely obscured me by a perfect imitation of the cry of *Parus pennsylvanicus*. I have never heard them imitate this note before. Hermit Thrushes were heard at intervals all day but Wilson's Thrush only once in the early morning. I noted Gray Vireos at Norway. When near Poland Springs and about nine o'clock P.M. I heard a peculiar nasal cry in some pines. I attributed it to Town Owl. - This curiously and singing freely at dusk, saw a striped snake chase a frog across the road.

Poland Springs. - *Pinus strobus*, com. No other notes on drive to Portland & no change in flora observed.

July 28

7392-7402

1882

Sept. 18

Middlesex County, Mass.

Cambridge.

7392. *Turdus mustelinus*, 3 juv. fall pl. moulting - alone - thicket in maple swamp - latest date I was bred of.

7394. *Oporornis agilis*, 2 juv. fall pl. } Maple swamp. These specimens, although skinned
7395. " " " " } to-day, were shot by Spelman on the 16th.

7396. " " 3(?) juv. fall pl. } Maple swamp. Nine individuals seen.

7397. " " 2 juv. " " }

7398. *Dendroica striata*, 2 juv. fall pl. Maple swamp. Very scarce this season.

Spent the forenoon in the maple swamp with Spelman. The summer has been very dry and the swamps are as dry as the fields. There is little *Sagittaria*, and many other plants are wanting. We found *Sagittaria* head in blossom, however. Small birds were very scarce. Almost no sparrows, only two or three *D. striata* and but few Purple Finches. We saw a Wilson's Black-cap, a young bird, very yellow, without the black cap. It is the first I ever saw in autumn. I find it but visited it. I used my own reason - can for the first time.

Sept. 27

Belmont & E. Lexington.

7399. *Pascula americana*, 2 juv. fall pl. Belmont - with Chickadees in birches.

7400. *Parus atricapillus*, 3 fall. pl. Birches near Prospect St. Moulting.

7401. *Oporornis agilis*, 2 juv. fall pl. Very fat. Edge of brook among ferns in a clump of elder bushes. Another shot by Spelman near the same place. E. Lexington.

7402. *Geothlypis aedon*, 3 juv. - moulting fall pl. From wall by roadside on hill above Cotton farms. In company with Sparrows, *D. striata*.

Starting with Spelman at 8 A. M. I spent the forenoon collecting. We drove first to the Pine Swamp where we hunted slowly for *O. agilis* but took nothing besides two *D. striata*. Thence we drove to Prospect St. where we shot one or two birds; then on through the Willows, which were barren of life; next through Wellington lane - or Lexington lane as I used to call it - where we shot two Cornishent Warblers; and home by the Cotton farm and Waverly.

We saw only few birds: in fact all the usual kinds are exceptionally scarce. Even *D. striata* is a rarity and only two were observed to-day. The woods as yet are unbroken and show no signs of autumn. The late rains have made the country intensely green and both foliage & fields look as in July.

1882

Sept. 28

Middlesex Co. Mass.

Concord River. Concord to Wayland.

Cloudy with a gale blowing from the North-east and heavy rain in the evening.

At 1 P. M. I met D. C. French at Concord and after a dinner at "the Manor" we started up river at about 2 o'clock on our annual shooting trip. The weather was threatening and the day a most disagreeable one but we had no choice, or rather it was this day and the next or not at all this autumn. So we decided to risk the weather.

We saw our first birds just above the French's landing when on the west side of the river a pair of Blue-winged Teal, startled by a little steam launch that preceded us, rose and alighted again on a flooded portion of the meadow. We paddled us within shot of them and I knocked one both with our barrel. At the report a pair of White Yellow-legs rose from a distant part of the marsh and answering my whistle alighted near us. I shot both of these, starting them singly and killing them as they rose. They were very tame. This piece of good luck to carry in our trip was most cheering but singularly enough these were the only ones that were fired during the entire voyage although, as will appear, we saw plenty of game.

Continuing on our way we sailed almost all the way to Hemenway bridge at the beginning of the great Sudbury Meadows, which we entered about dark. We kept up sail for the remainder of the voyage but we covered by him also for it set in to rain in torrents and we made all speed possible, reaching Wayland at 8 o'clock, wet, cold and tired.

Of birds we saw unusual numbers. A little above Lee's bridge - a mile above Fairhaven two flocks of Blue-winged Teal passed us, whirling about over the flooded meadows, and finally disappearing up river in the gathering gloom. The larger flock of two must have comprised at least seventy-five birds, the smaller perhaps half as many. When near the next bridge we started four Great-Blue Herons, a bird rare of late years on Concord River. Their picturesque forms loomed in the twilight so that they looked nearly double their real size. Besides these there were the old-time clouds of Rusty Blackbirds going to roost in the bottom bushes, an Osprey that poised over the stream in search of its evening meal, an occasional Black Duck winging his swift course across the gloomy sky, and, at frequent intervals along the river's course, the waxy Grebes (*L. podiceps*) floating gracefully on the water when at a distance, showing only their necks as we approached and finally sinking beneath the surface and afterwards raising their heads on top of the water as we passed.

Our course through the great meadows was dreary in the extreme and had few pleasant or even interesting diversions. Over or twice we heard the hoarse quack of a Dumpy Duck, startled from its feeding or resting ground by the flap of our sail or the plash of an oar, but for the most part the only sounds were the rustling of the chill east wind and the soughing hiss of thickly falling rain-drops on the thin expanses of water around.

At one place we missed our course and got aground in the shallow water of the meadow. Here I noticed small balls of phosphorescent light on the bottom, & said they were fresh-water *Sponges*.

1882

Sept. 29

Middlesex County, Mass.

Concord River - Wayland to Concord.

Rising early we found the sky still cloudy and the rain coming down in torrents. We stayed at the Pequot House until 10 A.M. when it stopped raining and the clouds parted in places. So we started for our boat. We had hardly embarked, however, when it began to rain again, but being determined to make the best of our time, we kept on our way. All the rest of the day we pulled at the oars by turns, usually in a driving rain, and always against a strong north-east wind. We reached Concord at 5 P.M. thoroughly tired and disgusted and without having fired a shot.

On our way from Wayland to Fairhaven we must have seen at least two hundred Blue-winged Teal besides a dozen or two Black Ducks. The Teal were in flocks ranging from five or six to twenty or eighty in number. I counted seventy-five in one flock. They were really as shy as the Ducks and we did not get much nearer than seventy-five yards to any of them. They were exceedingly restless flying about high above the meadows and often rising off our heads. I never saw Teal here in such numbers before, and I never saw them behave so badly anywhere. There were several shots after them but no one had killed any.

Of large birds we saw besides the Ducks just mentioned, one Great Blue Heron; four or five Marsh Hawks; an Osprey or two; several Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks; a *Falco columbarius* that came dashing past (out of range however); and large numbers of Crows.

Of small birds there were one or two small flocks and occasional single Titmice seeking vainly a place to light on the flooded succubus; three or four Kingfishers; several Yellow-rump Warblers; a White-throated Sparrow; a few *hirsuta*; Swamp and Song Sparrows; and several large flocks of Rusty Blackbirds. Most of the latter were feeding on isolated strips of mud that rose above the water.

At Fairhaven we landed and went in to the duck ponds but they were mostly and depleted and we did not come near our original Partridge that usually gives us a shot or two in the surrounding scrub oaks.

The woods along the river had hardly turned a leaf. Even the red maples were still perfectly green save for an occasional branch of scarlet leaves. The meadows were as green as grass and the flag and rushes along the river banks as perfect as in summer. We found a yellow flower (one of the *compositae*) growing in the water that closely resembled a small sun-flower.

Miscellaneous Collections

Texas and Massachusetts. Coll. M. A. Peabody. Purchased.

I bought the following nests and eggs of M. A. Peabody in the autumn of 1881. A few of them came from his 1880 collection; the remainder are from Mass. unless otherwise specified.

Texas

- 266 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Myiothorus ludovicianus belandieri*. Rio Grande City, April 6, 1880. "Nest in Texas Woodpecker hole, in a mesquite stump about 4 ft. from ground."
- 132 $\frac{1}{5}$ *Myiarchus mexicanus*. Rio Grande City, May 28, 1880. "Nest placed about 15 inches from the mouth of an open tree trunk about 5 ft. from ground."
- 389 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Cypselocolia sinuata*. Rio Grande City, June 17, 1880. "Nest in thick bush 4 ft up."
- 355 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Pooecetes bilineata*. Rio Grande City, June 22, 1880. "Nest 2 ft. from ground in an almost leafless bush."
- 419 $\frac{3}{5}$ *Luscinia macronus*. Rio Grande City, May 8, 1880. "Nest about 9 ft. from ground in a young willow."
- 453 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Chamaepelia passerina*. Rio Grande City, June 23, 1880. "Nest 6 ft. from ground on limb of a willow. Eggs fresh."
- 476 $\frac{1}{10}$ *Callipepla squamata*. Rio Grande City, June 24, 1880. "Nest concealed in thick bunch of grass, set complete. Eggs a week incubated."
- 415 $\frac{1}{5}$ *Icterus baltimore*. Watertown, Mass. June 9, 1881. "Apple tree 15 ft. from ground. Embryos well formed."
- 245 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Vireo gilvus*. Newtonville, Mass. May 30, 1879. "Maple tree and about 20 ft. from ground. Eggs fresh."
- 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Coccyzus americanus*. Watertown, Mass. June 10, 1877. "Apple tree 15 ft from ground. Eggs fresh."
- 380 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Guiraca ludoviciana*. Watertown, Mass. June 8, 1877. "Apple tree; eggs fresh. Second nest from same birds."
- 231 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Progne subis*. Hingham, Mass. June 8, 1881. "Nest in Martin box in farmer's front yard. Out of shape on right side. In this, and another box only two contained full sets of eggs. The other set had 5 eggs."
- 545 $\frac{1}{10}$ *Actitis bairdianus*. Vermilion, Dakota, June 10, 1879. Coll. G. B. Agassiz for M. A. Peabody.
- Harporhynchus longirostris*. Texas, 1880.

Miscellaneous localities - Eggs presented by D. J. C. Merrill.

Col. Dr. J. C. Merrill, U. S. A.

- 360 ^{1/2} *Spizella pallida*. Fort Custer, Montana. Feb., May 29, 1881. Nest in cherry bush four feet from ground. Brought to me, with ♀, by an Indian who broke two of the fresh eggs.
- 337 ² ^{1/4} *Poocetes gramineus confinis*. Base of Big Horn Mts., Montana, June 2, 1881. Nest in the weeds growing in open prairie on hillside. Parent shot.

7403-7408

1882

Oct. 9

Upton, Oxford County, Maine
Near the Lake House

7403. *Philohela minor*, ♀ ad. Among brakes in Cambridge (when I found a nest in 1881).
- 7404 *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, ♂ ad. Brush fence on hill behind Lake House. A young bird of same species seen there yesterday.
7405. *Contopus ludovicianus*, ♂ ad. Banks of Cambridge River below the Lake House.
7406. *Contopus ludovicianus*, ♂. } Numerous small flocks feeding on the muddy banks.
7407. " " ♂. } Very tame: not fat.
- 7408 *Scotophagus ferrugineus*, ♂. An immense flock in maples along the river. Rather shy. In full song as in spring.

A perfect October day, very warm and still. I left Boston with C. F. Bateshede on the evening of the 6th, reached Bethel at noon on the 7th and drove to the Lake that night. The 8th (Sunday) we spent in unpacking & getting our things ready. This morning we left the house at about 10 and spent the forenoon on the river paddling down as far as B. point. For the first hour there was not a breath of wind and the voices of many birds came from the woods on both sides of the meadows. I heard a *Vireo solitarius* singing, both species of *Vireo*, jays, crows and numerous hairy woodpeckers. Over the meadows flocks of Kittiwakes were whirling about & piping as they flew; the piping being of the kind that such birds can form the greatest flock that they get the meadows along the bank and on occasion at a camp. Sparrows killed most liberally. Altogether the birds seemed as numerous as in a spring morning. The woods are glorious. The spruces & firs lit off the hills gold by the birds and the forest & meadow of the maples in a way that is never seen in Massachusetts.

I hunted a little for Woodcock & started the one catalogued above. I also tried the traps & river bank along the flooded meadows & flushed four snipe, three of which I shot. I saw only one Duck. Killed a solitary sandpiper.

In the afternoon we went up on the hill behind the house & I shot a White-crowned Sparrow in a brush fence. I saw an immature bird of the same species there yesterday. Also saw two *Alcedo*, *Hel. virens*, *Cyanus cristatus* and *Regulus satrapa*. Pigeons are very numerous. They go wheeling over the country in small flocks & feed mostly on the brush cover.

Woodcock 1; Snipe 3; Solitary Sandpiper 1.

7441-7445

1882

Oct. 17

7441. *Philohela minor* ♂. Shot among poplar sprouts near school house in Cambridge, N.H.

ONE IN EXCH. TO
Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Clear in the forenoon & excessively warm. Showery in afternoon. We left Braggs at 8 A.M. and reached the Lake House about noon. I tried in several places for Woodcock & killed them and a Grouse. The first I shot near Braggs in Ensl. Druid came to a clump of poplar and upon approaching him I found the Cock squatting within two feet of his nose. I walked all around both dog and bird the latter remaining perfectly immovable it head raised its beautiful dark eye alone showing any signs of life. Finally I killed the braked under which it lay & it went up. The other two rose together among some poplar sprouts. I killed one with the first barrel while the other turned & came back by me & I killed him with the second barrel. Afterwards I shot a Grouse which Druid flushed & which lit on a willow branch.

We heard three *Hysteronotus plicatus* but nothing else of any interest.
Woodcock 3, Ruffed Grouse 1.

Oct. 18

7442. *Podiceps cornutus*, ♂ ad. winter pl. Iris purplish red shading past the pupil to whitish; bill horn color; legs & feet yellowish slate. Stomach contained a mass of the bird's own feathers & nothing else. Flesh dark red; skin with a thin coating of fat. Shot from a flock of eight, above N. Point in the Lake.
7440. *Podiceps cornutus*, ♀ juv. winter pl. Iris pale brownish slate-color. Legs & feet yellowish slate. Skin very fat. Shot with 7442.

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7444. *Ponasa umbellata*, ♂ ad. } Edge of woods around Abbott farm. Shot while in the act of drumming. Killed by Philip, one of the men here.

ONE IN EXCH. TO Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

Cloudy in forenoon with showers. A clear warm afternoon with scarcely a breath of wind.

In the forenoon I beat the Woodcock covers about the house and most of the dry ground but without seeing a bird. After dinner I took Ed. Pratt as guide and started for the Lake. In the first pond we saw a Whistler & I took my old stand at its outlet while he went in, with the bird & drove it out. It came directly over my head and flew about 100 yds. I shot the bird with the first barrel. The Lake we saw several Whistlers & Whistlers of the flock of Horned Grebes mentioned above (on Wherry card). I shot two Gulls & a pair of Winter Yellowlegs which I flushed from a sand-bank on Great Island & killed eight & left.

Whistlers 1. Winter Yellowlegs 3.

7446-7449

1882

Oct. 19

7446.

- Perisoreus canadensis*, ♀ juv. fall pl. Stomach contained grasshoppers, beetles, and birds. A fatty gland lying along the side of oesophagus & extending around the base of lower jaw along the sides of lower mandible. Shot by Philip on the edge of the woods (backtrack) behind 2660th. Four others with it. They hovered over their wounded companion & screamed loudly.

A cloudy day with frequent showers. Stayed in the house all day. In the forenoon Batchelder went up the Lake to West Island. He saw a large flock of Whistlers, Horned Grebes & two Black Ducks.

Oct. 20

7447.

7448.

7449.

ONE IN EXCH. TO Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

ONE IN EXCH. TO Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

7450.

7451.

7452.

7453.

- Sturnella hortensis* ♂ } Edge of woods around the Abbott farm, in company with Snow birds. They are abundant here now.
- Regulus calendula*, ♂ juv. fall pl. Among thick, low spruces with *Parus atricapillus* ♂. } Spruces in pasture, a small flock.
- Scelopophagus ferrugineus*, ♀ juv. fall pl. A small flock among spruces on a wooded knoll.

Cloudy and cold, with light north wind.

After breakfast B. & I made the circuit of the Abbott farm and of most of Richardson's fields. We saw many Snow birds, a few Song Sparrows, several little flocks of Pine Siskins, one or two White-winged Crossbills (flying), two Pine Grosbeaks, many *Regulus satrapa*, a few Hermit Thrushes and a large flock of Robins. We failed to note any White-throated Sparrows, Fox Sparrows, Winter Wrens, or Yellow-rump Warblers although all have been seen within a few days (Oct. 16, certainly).

I shot at a Grouse sitting in a bush but it went off apparently without. The woods are now nearly leafless but some of the birches in the fields still bear their golden foliage.

7454-7463

1882

Oct. 21

Oxford County, Maine
From Upton to Andover, Maine

7454. *Parus hudsonicus*, ♀? Thick spruce woods near bridge across Swift Cambridge River. Two together; the other shot by B.
7455. *Picoides arcticus*, ♂ juv. full pl. Spruce woods on Swift Cambridge River near bridge. Alone. Tapping on the trunk of a birch spruce.
7456. *Colinus borealis*, ♀ juv. Sitting on the top of a tall fir by the roadside watching a flock of sparrows. Near bridge over the Swift Cambridge.
7457. " " ♀ ad. Sitting on the top of a leafless maple by the roadside. It fell wounded and when caught hit me severely driving the point of its hooked bill deep into the flesh of my hand. About five miles west of Andover.
7458. *Perisoreus canadensis*, ♂ } A flock of four among alders on the edge
7459. " " ♀ } of a sunny opening in the woods. I wounded one with my first shot when the others sailed down and hopped about it pecking on low alder branches & uttering a low guttural sound. I killed all four & got B. two. These *Perisoreus* were crammed with grasshoppers & the birds of *Viburnum* species. They have a loud, shrill, Hawk-like whistle. Nest about half-way between Andover & Upton.
7460. *Tetras umbellata*, ♂ ad. full pl. Sitting in a leafless yellow birch directly over the road. I got out of the buggy & as it dawned on the bird around its neck after it paying no attention to me. Crop crammed with *Chrysomelids* & birch buds.
7461. " " ♂ juv. Nest not completed. Walking in the road in a lonely part of the woods. I was about to take a long shot when it rose and whirled down the road & I knocked it over at long range. Three others came from the bush at the report of the gun. Crop crammed with birch buds, leaves of *Abies* & berries of *Viburnum* species.
7462. " " ♀ Nest nearly completed. Shot by Philip in the thicket by the barn in Abbott's garden. Crop filled with grasshoppers (I counted twenty one).
7463. *Sitta canadensis*, ♀ ad. Hard-wood forest on hillside in mixed flock of Chickadees, Kinglets etc. Road to Andover about five miles from Upton.

1882

Oct. 21

Oxford County, Maine
Drive from Upton to Andover.

A perfect October day with hard frost last night, a cloudless sky and mellow sunshine from daybreak to night.

Having occasion to send a telegram to Boston, I left the Lake House with B. at seven o'clock and drove to Andover, Maine, a distance of nineteen miles. When we started the entire Umbagog valley was shrouded in a dense fog and everything was still and gloomy. As we slowly climbed the great hill an occasional tree sparrow chirped in the bushes by the roadside but we could see absolutely nothing while the dense fog wreaths rushing around us chilled us to the very bone. Upon reaching the foot of the hill however, we emerged from this depressing cloud and found the sun already an hour or two high, bathing the surrounding fields and woods in a flood of light. Behind and below us lay a perfect sea of billowy, snowy-white fog which entirely concealed the banks and its surroundingings. Taking the Andover road we soon descended again into another fog-bank that veiled the course of the Swift Cambridge and passing through this as we climbed the hill on the further side again came out in the sunshine. It was like having two daybreaks in quick succession.

As we reached the highest part of the road some five miles from Upton we had a fine view of the lake through the dissolving fog, banks that opened over broadening vistas below. The woods into which we soon passed were very attractive, also, in the crisp morning air that sighed among the spruces and rustled the fallen leaves. There were quantities of birds too; great troops of Chickadees and Kinglets (*P. satrapa*) with an occasional Brown Creeper or Red-bellied Nuthatch and often a busy Woodpecker (*P. villosus* or *P. pubescens*) bringing up the rear. We saw many Fox Sparrows among the young spruces in the hollows and one *Contopus albicollis*, probably a late migrant for no others have been noted for several days. Snow-birds (*Parus hiemalis*) were everywhere in great flocks; I think we must have seen nearly a thousand individuals. The Hermit Thrushes are leaving fast; we saw only six or eight in all. Robins were not uncommon especially where there were mountain ash trees. A few miles west of Andover a pair of *Hylotinus plicatus* flew across the road. Early in the morning we heard Pine Grosbeaks whistling and a few Pine Finches were also seen. The event of the morning however was the melting with Canada fays of which I killed four in as many minutes. I find that they can be called by an imitation of their shrill, Hawk-like note. There were among alders on the edge of a sunny opening.

We reached Andover at twelve and after attending to my business and having dinner we started back at two o'clock. The return drive was even more delightful than that of the morning. We had three successive sunsets, losing the sun behind intervening hills and coming out in its beams again after surmounting them. We saw nine Grouse and I shot two, one from a bush the other as it rose from the lonely road ahead of our team. B. fired at one that was sitting on a old dam basking in the last rays of the setting sun, but missed or at least failed to kill it. We reached the Lake House at 4:15 o'clock after one of the most perfect and altogether enjoyable days that I have ever passed.

List of Birds observed during Oct. 1882.

1882

Upton, Oxford County, Maine

On the morning of Oct. 22 I received a telegram from Estabrook to the effect that my presence was necessary at home. I accordingly was obliged to start at once, driving to Bethel that night, and taking the first train next morning, and reaching Boston about 1 P.M. on Monday, Oct. 23rd.
The following is a list of the birds noted at or near Upton from Oct. 8th to Oct. 22nd 1882.

1. Turdus pallasi. - Common; found everywhere but especially partial to moist thickets by wood paths & along Cambridge River, places where it never occurs during the breeding season.
2. " migratorius. - Common; in large flocks feeding on the berries of the mountain ash.
3. Geothlypis trichas. - Frequently seen during the early part of our stay when it was much more numerous than I have ever known it to be in spring. Usually observed in small flocks about the fields along the river or passing high overhead towards the south. None were noted after Oct. 12th when I heard a single bird.
4. Regulus calendula. - One or two seen daily during the early part of our stay. They associated with the mixed flocks & were found in any kind of timber but especially among young, thickly growing spruces. Last seen Oct. 20th.
5. " satrapa. - Exceedingly numerous, far more so than they are in Mass. Usually seen in mixed flocks on high ground. Abundant up to the time of my departure.
6. Parus atricapillus. - Very abundant during our entire stay. Found everywhere but usually in mixed flocks on high land.
7. " hudsonicus. - By no means common but a little company of from two to five was usually to be found in any such or alder-vitae swamp. Occasionally a single bird would occur in flocks of Parus atricapillus but usually the present species kept apart from other birds.
8. Setta carolinensis. - Two observed on Oct. 9, and two more Oct. 14; all among the fields along Cambridge River.
9. " canadensis. - Abundant during the early part of our stay and seen sparingly up to its close (I shot one Oct. 21) One or two - rarely more, however - were always to be found in a "mixed flock".
10. Amoebus hiemalis. - Abundant up to Oct. 16; none seen afterwards.

List of Birds observed during October

1882

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

11. Mitrus ludovicianus. - Abundant for several days after our arrival but their numbers soon diminished and I saw the last on Oct. 13th. (See card)
12. Dendroica coronata. - Abundant for about a week after our arrival. Last seen Oct. 16th. Usually found in mixed flocks; the only Warbler met with, excepting the following -
13. Geothlypis trichas. - A single young ♂ seen on the banks of Cambridge River Oct. 10th.
14. Vireo solitarius. - A ♂ heard singing Oct. 9 was the only one noted.
15. Colinus borealis. - Two shot Oct. 21.
16. Pinicola enucleator. - Heard Oct. 19 and one seen Oct. 21.
17. Carpodacus purpureus. - Common for the first week of our stay. None seen on the 18th but more afterwards.
18. Spizella lincolni. - Heard on the 18th & several small flocks seen or heard daily after this date. S. americana was not noted.
19. Regulus hiemalis. - First noted on the 11th; afterwards seen or heard daily.
20. Chrysomitris tristis. - Occasionally seen during the first week.
- " pinus. - Common during our entire stay but not as abundant as usual; in small flocks feeding on the birch seeds.
21. Plectrophenax nivalis. - A single bird heard & seen Oct. 11. A flock of one 100 seen by C. F. Batchelder Oct. 26 feeding on weed flats.
22. Passerculus savanna. - Rather common on the marshes during the first week of our stay.
23. Poocetes gramineus. - Seen twice during the first week of our stay.
24. Monticola leucophrys. - Five seen & three shot between the 8th & 10th. All but one were adults (see card).
25. " albicollis. - The most numerous Sparrows up to about the 18th. Several seen Oct. 21st.
26. Spizella monticola. - First seen Oct. 11. By the 18th they were very numerous, haunting thickets along roadsides, the edges of the woods and weed patches in the fields.
27. " socialis. - Numerous up to the 11th when the last was seen.

List of Birds observed in October.

1882

Upton, Maine,

28. Junco hiemalis. - Common during our stay. Their numbers perceptibly increased as the month wore on and by the 21st they were exceedingly abundant. In a drive to Andover taken that day we estimated that we saw at least five hundred. They were partial to the edges of the woods & roadside but were to be found everywhere, even in the depths of the forest.
29. Melospiza melodia. - Not uncommon during our stay.
30. " palustris. - A few seen on the 9th.
31. Passerella iliaca. - Arrived Oct. 10 when we saw three. Afterwards their numbers gradually increased until by the 18th they were abundant. They were found upon a hill everywhere but they especially haunted solitary glens, often deep among the woods, where young spruces & fir grew thickly. They did not consort much with other Sparrows but occurred most frequently in little companies of three or four.
32. Aquila phoeniceus. - One heard Oct. 13 among an immense flock of the following.
33. Colaptes auratus. - During the first week we daily saw immense flocks of several hundred individuals - on the deserts where they fed on the seed-flats left by the falling waters of the falls. After the 15th their numbers diminished. We also saw small companies along the wooded banks of Cambridge River and sometimes in flocks on the high lands away from water.
34. Corvus americanus. - Common; the people tell us they sometimes visit him.
35. Agelaius cristata. - Seen or heard every day but they are by no means as numerous and prominent as in Mass. in autumn. Some of the lumbermen said they imitated; others denied it.
36. Perisoreus canadensis. - Not common; usually found in larch or arbor vitae swamps. But at this season they occasionally visit the cleared lands when they venture out a little way in pursuit of grasshoppers of which they are very fond. The crops of those killed also usually contained the berries of Viburnum opulus. The usual cry is a Hawk-like scream.

List of Birds observed in October

1882

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

37. Picus villosus. - The most abundant Woodpecker. They usually occurred in pairs - once we saw three together - in hard wood timber on high land.
38. " pubescens. - Nearly as common as the last.
39. Picoides arcticus. - Three seen together on Oct. 16. They were playing together on a tall tree, chattering like the Hairy as they chased one another around its trunk. A single ♂ shot Oct. 21.
40. Hystotomus plicatus. - Common. Three seen together Oct. 11. Usually found in heavy timber on both high & low land. (See card)
41. Melanerpes erythrocephalus. - At Enos in September (see card).
42. Colaptes auratus. - Unusually and unaccountably scarce, a fact recalled upon by all the hunters & guides. We saw not more than three or four in all.
43. Ceryle alcyon. - Common during our stay but their numbers diminished towards its close.
44. Syrnium nebulosum. - One shot on a tree behind the Lake House on the evening of Oct. 21st. We heard another at Enos.
45. Bubo virginianus. - A pair heard hooting on the night of the 13th (see card).
46. Buteo borealis. - Several seen.
47. Archibuteo sancti-johannis. - A young bird was shot by W. Pease on the 21st. He killed it with a rifle ball as it sat on a stub at the mouth of Cambridge River.
48. Haliaeetus leucocephalus. - Several seen.
49. Ectopistes migratoria. - One seen Oct 8. It is very rare now.
50. Bonasa umbella. - Abundant. They feed on buds of the birch, poplar leaves, leaves of Oxalis, berries of Viburnum & Amelanchier, and grasshoppers.
51. Ardea herodias. - One seen Oct 9.
52. Botaurus lentiginosus. - One shot Oct. 14. Its stomach contained a water snake.

List of birds observed during October.

1882

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

53. Charadrius virginicus. - I distinctly heard one on Oct. 17th.
54. Philohela minor. - Two or three were to be found in every piece of good cover. I found however that when killed no others came in to take their places and I failed to detect evidence of any flight from the water. Also tell me however that during a snow storm on Oct. 4 & 5th, 1881, he & Mr. Patton killed twelve and saw as many more in a piece of poplars behind the Lake House.
55. Gallinago Wiltoni. - Extraordinarily abundant. These marshes were in perfect condition this year & I had fine shooting, sometimes starting as many as thirty in a few hours. Six or eight were seen on Oct. 21, and then on Oct 28 (C. F. Bateholder).
56. Actodromus maculata. - Common, usually singly but sometimes in flocks of eight to a dozen. Last seen Oct. 17, also Oct. 28 (C. F. Bateholder).
57. Totanus melanoleuca. - One or two seen daily. Last observed Oct. 18.
58. " Solitarius. - One shot Oct. 9.
59. Porzana carolina. - One shot Oct. 20. Its stomach contained four or five pellets of ¹⁰/₁₀ shot. (see card)
60. Fulica americana. - One shot by ^{George King} ~~W. S. Bateholder~~ Oct. 20th. (see p. 404)
61. Anser hyperboreus. - George Hayward shot a Goose which must have belonged to this species just before the Lake froze in Nov. 1881. It was in a flock of ducks and was so white that he took it, at first, for a Gull.
62. Bernicla canadensis. - Two heard and C. F. B.
63. Anas obscura. - Common.
64. Anas sponson. - One seen in Cambridge River Oct 10th.
65. Atya americana. - Two adult males were shot Oct. 20 by H. Watson.
66. Bucephala americana. - Common; towards the close of my stay they perceptibly increased in numbers. Very shy.
67. Oedemia americana. - Many large flocks alighted in the Lake during the first half of October. A flock of over a hundred was observed Oct. 3 when numbers were killed (see card)

List of birds observed during October.

1882

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

68. Meleagris gallopavo. - On Oct. 11 I saw that from a flock of seven by George Hayward; I saw the birds. Both this and the preceding species are regular fall migrants.
69. Mergus americanus. - Hundreds around every rock cove in the lake. Towards the close of my stay they were more abundant than any other Duck.
70. " Cucullatus. - George Hayward shot them on Oct. 14. I saw none.
71. Bristolensis rubida. - One shot by George Hayward on Oct. 17. I saw the bird next day. Two were also shot by the Patton party about the 20th and one by C. F. Bateholder Oct.
72. Podiceps cornutus. - Rather common. The first specimen killed on Oct 5. They alighted well out in the lake & were like Ducks. (see card)
73. Podilymbus podiceps. - Common during the early part of my stay. Usually found in shallow water near reeds or lily pads, close in shore.
74. Colymbus torquatus. - A few seen.

1882.

Oct. 30

Massachusetts.

Swampscott.

7464. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂
 7465. " " ♂
 7466. " " ♂
 7467. " " ♂
 7468. " " ♂
 7469. " " ♂
 (No A. J. Rogers)
 7470. " *B. b. n.* ♀
 7471. " " ♀
 7473. *Passerculus savanna*, ♂
 7474. " " ♂
 7475. " " ♂
 7476. " " ♂
 7477. " " ♀
 7478. *Emmophila alpestris*, ♂
- Shot in or near the sand-hills of Phillips Beach. They were in company with *P. savanna* and their habits were habitually the same. They were very shy, out of range but when perched on a weed, stalk or low bush they could be easily approached. They were mostly found among some well-bearing weeds and some were found on the sand-hills although several took to them when pursued. Flight & notes like *P. savanna*. The adult ♂ looked white but I could not distinguish the females without shooting them.
- With the preceding. They usually looked much darker but male specimens could not be distinguished from ♀ *princeps* without shooting. They seemed to me to be rather more noisy. I killed all the *P. princeps* that I saw and all but one of the *P. savanna*.
- A flock of about one hundred feeding on ploughed land adjoining the sand-hills. They were very tame. In their flight, action & manner of feeding they resemble small waders.

A clear still and perfect autumn day. Ther. 75° at noon.
 Taking the 11.15 train I spent the afternoon on the Phillips Beach ground with the above results. The sea was very beautiful and the fields as green as in summer while crickets were chirping, butterflies flitting about over the hawkweed blossoms, and flying grasshoppers rising in all directions. Herring Gulls were migrating, passing northward along the beach in little companies, mostly composed of young birds. I saw a Red-necked Grebe diving very near the shore, then saw a few bit-larks & one winter yellow-bird seen from the car as the train crossed the Revere marshes.

Nov. 2

Revere Beach.

7479. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂
 7480. " " ♂
 7481. *Passerculus savanna*, ♂
- Shot in a weed-grown garden, fenced in and directly behind a house. When flushed they immediately alighted on the fence & were easily shot. I saw only the two *P. princeps* but there were eight or ten *savanna* sparrows. Spelman & Chubbuck shot by *P. princeps* here & saw as many more on Oct. 28.

Clear but rather windy & cold. Took a noon train to Revere and spent about two hours with above results. I saw many Ducks, mostly Red Eyed, off the beach.

1882

Nov. 3

Massachusetts

Swampscott. - Phillips Beach.

7482. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂
 7483. " " ♂
 7484. *Passerculus savanna*, ♂
 7485. " *Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* ♂
 7486. *Passerella iliaca*, ♂
 7487. *Spizella monticola*, ♂
 7488. *Ammodramus caudacutus*, ♂
 7489. *Emmophila alpestris*, ♂
 7490. " " ♂
 7491. *Philohela minor*, ♂
- In a small flock of Sparrows including three *P. savanna*, one *Passerella iliaca*, one *Spizella monticola*, cabbage field bordering on the sand-hills of Phillips Beach. Not fat. The only ones seen.
- With preceding. Very fat as have been nearly all so far killed.
- Thicket of beach plum bushes on sand-hills of Phillips Beach.
- Stone-wall bordering sand-hills. In company with the preceding.
- Edge of marsh behind sand-hills.
- Ploughed field near sand-hills. A flock of six or eight.
- Sand-hills; alone; had been previously wounded.
- I flushed this bird from a narrow strip of grass which separated a cabbage field from the sand-hills and within thirty yards of the beach. There was no suitable cover within half a mile. It had probably been feeding in the cabbage field. It rose with the usual clear whistle & was evidently a vigorous bird.

Clear and cold with north wind and a hard frost last night. I took the 9 A. M. train for Phillips Beach and returned at noon. I was much disappointed in seeing no more Sparrows for the morning seemed an exceptionally favorable one. I heard several Red polls, a Green Bunting or two, and distinctly saw five bit-larks which rose from a ploughed field near the station. I also saw two Cormorants, which I took to be *C. dilophus* flying south just outside the breakers.

Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory - Collected & presented by Capt. Bond

7687. Fates columbianus Buckley? Dad. October 18, 1881. For remarks on this specimen, see Bulletin
N. O. C. Oct. 1882.
7688. Fates richardsoni, ♀ October 21, 1881.
7689. Charadrius dominicus, ♀ juv. October 11, 1881.

Bought of W. E. Bryant. Coll. W. E. Bryant.

7690. Asio accipitrinus, ♀, Berkeley, California, February 4, 1882. Coll. no. 533.
7691. Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea, ♂ ad. Berkeley, California, February 4, 1882. Coll. no. 532.
7692. " " ♀ " Oakland, " December 31, 1881. " " 526.
7693. Podiceps occidentalis, ♀, San Francisco Bay (near Bong Wharf) California, February 19, 1882.
Coll. no. 198.

Bought of C. J. Maynard.

Early in June 1882 M. Abbott Hagar started for the Magdalen Islands in the interest of C. J. Maynard who had the entire collection. While he brought back about the first of the following August. I secured first choice of this collection and selected the birds and eggs catalogued below. Some notes based upon them will be found in the Nuttall Bulletin for Oct., 1882 (76:147-48).

Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence. - Coll. M. A. Frazar.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|---|
| 7694. | <u>Parus atricapillus</u> , ♂ ad. | June 24, 1882. | |
| 7695. | <u>Anorthus himalaicus</u> , ♂ " | " 23 " | |
| 7696. | <u>Sturnus naevius</u> , ♂ ad. | " 22 " | |
| 7697. | <u>Pinicola enucleator</u> , ♂ ad. | " 29 " | } A mated pair; Grindstone Island - Cayman. |
| 7698. | " " ♀ " | " 29 " | |
| 7699. | <u>Loxia leucoptera</u> , ♂ " | " 26 " | |
| 7700. | " " ♀ " | " 7 " | |
| 7701. | " " ♂ juv. | " 26 " | } First plumage. |
| 7702. | " " ♀ " | " 14 " | |
| 7703. | <u>Chrysomitris pinus</u> , ♀ | " 26 " | } In singular plumage, probably immature. |
| 7704. | <u>Agelaius livaria</u> , ♂ juv. | " 18 " | |
| 7705. | " " ♂ " | " 29 " | } First plumage. |
| 7706. | <u>Scolecophagus ferrugineus</u> , ♂ juv. | " 20 " | |
| 7707. | " " ♀ " | " 23 " | } First plumage. |
| 7708. | <u>Picus villosus</u> , ♂ ad. | " 23 " | |
| 7709. | <u>Falco columbarius</u> , ♂ ad. | " 14 " | } Parent of eggs catalogued below. |
| 7710. | <u>Agelaius melodus</u> , ♂ " | " 15 " | |
| 7711. | " " ♀ " | " 15 " | |
| 7712. | <u>Loomia trille</u> , ♂ juv. | July 14, 1882. | } Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. |
| 7713. | " " ♂ " | " 14 " | |
| 7714. | <u>Loomia arca brimnicchi</u> , ♂ " | " 15 " | |
| 7715. | " " ♀ " | " 18 " | |

- 202 43 Dendroica striata, June 23, 1882. Nest in spruce; eggs fresh. For particulars see Bull. A.O.C. VII, p. 253.
7 9/4 Falco columbarius, " 9 " , Bonkist Island, Summit shot. " " " " " " 254.
(For these nests & eggs I paid M. \$3.00 for D. striata, \$10.00 for F. columbarius skins & eggs.)

7716 - 7718

Miscellaneous Eggs and Skins.

Off E. J. Maynard - Magdalen Islands - Bobbs Island, etc.

- 715 $\frac{S}{1}$ Mormon arctica } Magdalen Islands, July, 1882.
715 $\frac{K}{1}$ " " }
689 $\frac{7}{1}$ Sterna hirundo. Magdalen Isd's, July, 1882. A singular, unmarked egg. (Compare with following.)
667 $\frac{4}{1}$ Larus atricilla, Bobbs Island, Virginia, June 15, 1882. A singular unmarked set
collected for Maynard by Clark.

7716. Quiscalus purpureus, Sad. Belmont, Mass., May 5, 1882. Not typical

7717. Picus villosus, ♂ ad. Kitterell, North Carolina, November - 1882 } Bought in the
7718. " pubescens, ♂ " " " " " " } flock of 2 ♀ ad.
Nov. 30, 1882.

- 361^{7/8} Spizella breweri, Ogden, Utah, June 2, 1882. Nest in sage bush 2 ft high. Filled
for C. J. M. Colls no. 112. (This nest
was accompanied by the parent bird,
mummified, and in fair condition
when received but afterwards destroyed.
I compared it with specimens of S. breweri.)

- 112 7/2 Dendroctonus vociferus, Rensselaer County, Canada, Aug. 6, 1881. Coll. George Fraser. Bought
of G. Fraser at 1.25 the set.

- 112^a A/ Intostomus oviferus arizonae, Shinarump Mountains, Arizona, July 4, 1880. Coll.
F. Stephens. Parent shot and in collection (#6309)
Field data published in my paper on the Stephens
collections. This specimen presented by F. S. his No. 112 A/

Collected & presented by Dr. J. C. Merriell, U.S.A.

(Full data, from which following are taken, are to be found in letter dated Oct. 21, 1911.)

- 13 B/8 *Falco sparverius*, Fort Custer, Montana Ter. May 23, 1881. "Nest in natural cavity in
box elder 7 ft. from ground. Nest a flat bed of
leaves and bark. Eggs slightly advanced." 480
50 A/2 *Scops asio mealli*, Edinburgh, Rio Grande River, Texas, May 6, 1876. Female taken
"This is probably the first known to" "f. coll. were nearly hatched. Coll's mark 2635"
393 7/8 *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*, Fort Shaw, Montana Ter. June 5, 1879. Nest under low
brush in a clearing among low bushes; eggs
fresh. Collector's No. "393" Nest not preserved
393 B/5 " " " Big Horn Mountains, Montana Ter. June 4, 1881. Nest
among cherry trees; eggs fresh; Coll's mark "238" with nest
482 7/8 *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Fort Shaw, Montana Ter. May 21, 1879. Nest in
cottonwood tree 12 ft. from ground. Cavity 20 inches
deep; entrance 3 inches in diameter; eggs on a
few chips at bottom. Coll's mark "98a"
98 B/1 " " " Fort Shaw, June 12, 1881. A single egg. "A single thick
solitary egg to show the very elongated shape
sometimes seen" Coll's mark "98a"

From Dr. J. C. Merrill, U. S. A.

- 942 1/2 *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Big Horn Mountains, Montana Ter. June 15, 1881. "Not in dead top of cottonwood tree 30 ft. from ground. Parent seen to leave hole. A 7th egg was broken in removing it. Eggs fresh. I send you this common species on account of the western locality in which found." J. C. M. Coll. mark 375.
- 77 B 1/4 *Picus pubescens gairdneri*, Fort Shaw, Montana Ter. June 8, 1879. "Cavity twelve ft. from ground in dead tree; hole 8 inches in diameter, 16 inches deep. 4 fresh eggs lay on a little wood dust. ♀ shot; contained 3rd egg nearly ready for expression." J. C. M. Coll. mark 361a.

- 549 3/4 *Numenius longirostris*, Near Fort Shaw, Montana Ter. June 7, 1879. "Three fresh eggs on bare ground at side of small stone. Not a vestige of any nest. Female flushed off eggs. Inc. just far enough advanced to show that no more eggs would have been laid, but they were fortunately fresh." J. C. M. Coll. mark 549.

"*Buteo albicaudatus*, Fort Brown, Texas, May 2, 1878. 'See my paper on Texas birds p. 157. My 2d egg I gave to Dr. Brewer, Sumner has two wrongly identified as *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. See his first paper p. 43.' J. C. M. Coll. mark A.

- 567, 1, 2 *Pernis canadensis*, Near mouth of Yellowstone River, Montana Ter. May 15, 1880. "The remains of three full sets found by some soldiers; all broken before I heard of the find." J. C. M.

- 136 3/4 *Sayornis saya*, Fort Custer, Montana, June 21, 1882. "Eggs fresh; second set. Nest placed on beam in shed behind my house, - flat beam without side supports. Coll. mark 376.

Colorado Springs, Colorado; Coll. E. R. Warren.

The following skins were purchased of E. R. Warren who collected them in the autumn of 1882. There were others sent with them & sold to other collectors.

7719. *Parus montanus*, ♂ November 20, 1882. Pine woods, South Cheyenne Cañon, above upper falls.
7720. *Sitta canadensis*, ♀. Nov. 20, 1882. Pine woods S. Cheyenne Cañon above Swan Falls. With ♂, Chickadee.
7721. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*, ♂, Nov. 23, 1882. Bear Creek Cañon; with Chickadee. 25 ♀.
7722. " " ♀ " 20 " " Pine woods S. Cheyenne Cañon above Swan Falls. With Chickadee.
7723. *Junco aikeni*, ♂, Nov. 20, 1882. Cheyenne Wagon-road; many others. Seeds in stomach.
7724. *Colinus borealis*, ♂, Nov. 14, 1882. Monument Bottom north of College. Better in stomach; it made a dash at some small bird but missed.
7725. *Colaptes auratus hybridus*, ♂, Nov. 17, 1882. Cottonwoods in Monument Bottom. Black legs in throat.
7726. *Falco richardsoni*, ♀, Nov. 6, 1882. "Alone in cottonwood in Monument Bottom, h. 11.20; 4.22. 6 cm. and eyelids yellow; base of bill greenish-yellow; feet yellow; tip of bill black."
7727. *Podiceps californicus*, ♂, Oct. 23, 1882. Irrigating reservoir east of city; alone. Back to long legs.

Stephens California Collection.

California.

The following specimens were collected for me by Mr. F. Stephens, during 1882. The numbering is arranged on the same plan as that of his Arizona collection (see page 298 of this volume) and the coll. numbers begin where they left off, at the close of his collection of 1881. (See page 328 of this volume).

As with the Arizona Collection the notes made in connection with these specimens are too numerous to transcribe; they should accordingly be looked for in the original collector's field-book which are carefully preserved, and in which the catalogue numbers of my own collection are entered in red ink over the collector's numbers.

For these California skins, I paid Mr. Stephens the following prices: For birds less than fifteen inches long 25¢ each; for birds over fifteen and less than twenty-five inches long, 1.00 each; for birds over twenty-five inches, special rates.

San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|------|
| 7728. | <i>Pipilo maculatus megalonyx</i> , ♂ ad. | February 5, 1882. | 751. |
| 7729. | <i>Zonotrichia gambeli</i> , ♂ ad. | " 15 " | 752. |
| 7730. | " " ♂ | " 15 " | 753. |
| 7731. | <i>Sturnella magna neglecta</i> ♂ | " 14 " | 754. |
| 7732. | <i>Sayornis saya</i> ♂ | " 14 " | 755. |
| 7733. | <i>Psaltriparus plumbeus alaudinus</i> , ♂ | " 21 " | 756. |
| 7734. | <i>Buteo borealis calurus</i> , ♀ ad. | March 14, " | 757. |
| 7735. | <i>Melospiza melodia heermanni</i> , ♂ ad. | " 15 " | 758. |
| 7736. | <i>Sialia mexicana</i> , ♂ | " 15 " | 759. |
| 7737. | " " ♀ | " 15 " | 760. |
| 7738. | <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> , ♀ | " 15 " | 761. |
| 7739. | <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> , ♂ | " 15 " | 762. |
| 7740. | <i>Picus nuttalli</i> , ♀ | " 16 " | 763. |
| 7741. | <i>Colinus ludovicianus</i> ♂ | " 16 " | 764. |
| 7742. | <i>Poocetes gramineus confinis</i> , ♀ | " 18 " | 765. |
| 7743. | <i>Picus bellus harrisi</i> , ♂ | " 18 " | 766. |
| 7744. | <i>Sialia arctica</i> , ♂ ad. | " 18 " | 767. |
| 7745. | <i>Buteo lineatus elegans</i> , ♀ juv. | " 19 " | 768. |
| 7746. | <i>Pipilo maculatus megalonyx</i> , ♂ | " 26 " | 769. |
| 7747. | <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> , ♂ | " 30 " | 770. |
| 7748. | <i>Harporhynchus seductus</i> , ♂ | " 30 " | 771. |
| 7749. | <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> , ♂ | April 3, " | 772. |
| 7750. | <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i> , ♂ | " 3 " | 773. |
| 7751. | <i>Picus nuttalli</i> , ♀ | " 3 " | 774. |
| 7752. | <i>Petrochelidon lunifrons</i> , ♀ | " 3 " | 775. |

San Bernardino Mountains.

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|-------|--|----------------|------|
| 7753. | <i>Chamaea fasciata leucostriata</i> Ridgw., ♂ ad. | April 8, 1882. | 776. |
| 7754. | <i>Vireo gilvus swainsoni</i> , ♂ ad. | " 8 " | 777. |
| 7755. | <i>Dendroica picta plumifera</i> , ♀ ad. | " 8 " | 778. |
| 7756. | <i>Pipilo maculatus megalonyx</i> , ♂ ad. | " 8 " | 779. |

Sent in exch. to Sollom.

1882

Stephens California Collection.

California.

San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County

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|-------|--|----------|---|
| 7757. | <i>Amphispiza californica</i> , ♂ | April 8, | |
| 7758. | <i>Polyptila caerulea</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7759. | <i>Oreoscoptes picta plumifera</i> , ♂ ad. | " " | |
| 7760. | <i>Junco oregonus</i> , ♂ ad. | " 9 | |
| 7761. | " " ♀ | " " | |
| 7762. | <i>Chamaea fasciata harrisi</i> , ♀ ad. | " " | Notes. Gen. Exon. 70
Nat. Hist. Res. |
| 7763. | " " ♂ | " " | |

Banning, San Bernardino County.

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| 7764. | <i>Regulus calendula</i> , ♀ ad. | April 10. | |
| 7765. | <i>Icterus bullocki</i> , ♀ | " " | |
| 7766. | <i>Spizella socialis arizonae</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7767. | <i>Chondestes grammacus strigata</i> , ♀ | " " | |
| 7768. | <i>Accipiter fuscus</i> , ♀ ad. | " " | |
| 7769. | <i>Hydromela melanocepala</i> , ♂ ad. | April 11. | |
| 7770. | <i>Pipilo crissalis</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7771. | <i>Icterus bullocki</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7772. | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7773. | <i>Dendroica auduboni</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7774. | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7775. | <i>Empidonax difficilis</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7776. | <i>Corpodacus castaneus</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7777. | <i>Picus nuttalli</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7778. | <i>Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia</i> | " " | |
| 7779. | " " ♀ | " " | |
| 7780. | " " ♀ | " " | |
| 7781. | <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7782. | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> , ♀ | " " | |
| 7783. | <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> , ♂ | April 12. | |
| 7784. | " " ♂ | " " | |
| 7785. | " " ♂ | " " | |
| 7786. | <i>Spizella socialis arizonae</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7787. | <i>Coereba</i> , ♀ | " " | |
| 7788. | <i>Pipilo fuscus crissalis</i> , ♀ | " " | |
| 7789. | <i>Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia</i> , ♂ | " " | |

San Bernardino, do. County

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 7790. | <i>Icterus virens longicauda</i> , ♂ | April 15. | |
| 7791. | <i>Chrysomitris tristis</i> , ♂ | " " | |
| 7792. | <i>Sceloporus rufus</i> , ♂ | " 21. | |
| 7793. | <i>Trochilus alexandri</i> , ♂ | " 23. | |
| 7794. | <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> , ♂ | " " | |

Lus. No.

1882.

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816
817To H. Hardy
(see p. 81)

Stephens California Collection.

California.

San Bernardino, San Bernardino County.

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|-----|
| 7795. | <i>Cyanospiza cyanocephala</i> , ♂ ad. | April 24. | 818 |
| 7796. | <i>Dendroica auduboni</i> , ♂ | " " | 819 |
| 7797. | <i>Spizella socialis arizonae</i> , ♂ | " " | 820 |
| 7798. | <i>Empidonax difficilis</i> , ♂ | " " | 821 |
| 7799. | <i>Dendroica occidentalis</i> , ♂ | " " | 822 |
| 7800. | " <i>distans</i> , ♂ | " " | 823 |
| 7801. | <i>Pipilo maculatus megalonyx</i> , ♂ | " " | 824 |
| 7802. | <i>Hydromela caerulea</i> , ♂ | " " | 825 |
| 7803. | <i>Helminthophila ruficapilla</i> , ♂ | " " | 826 |
| 7804. | <i>Chrysomitris bairdii</i> , ♂ | " " | 827 |
| 7805. | <i>Parus cicerascens</i> , ♂ | April 25. | 828 |
| 7806. | <i>Trochilus alexandri</i> , ♂ | " " | 829 |
| 7807. | <i>Cyanospiza cyanocephala</i> , ♂ | " " | 830 |
| 7808. | <i>Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia</i> , ♀ | " " | 831 |
| 7809. | <i>Parus lutescens</i> , ♂ | " " | 832 |
| 7810. | <i>Sceloporus rufus</i> , ♂ ad. | " " | 833 |
| 7811. | <i>Chrysomitris bairdii</i> , ♂ | " " | 834 |
| 7812. | <i>Trochilus alexandri</i> , ♂ | April 26. | 835 |
| 7813. | " " ♂ | " " | 836 |
| 7814. | " " ♀ | " " | 837 |
| 7815. | <i>Stellula calliope</i> , ♂ | " " | 838 |
| 7816. | <i>Helminthophila citata lutescens</i> , ♂ | " " | 839 |
| 7817. | " " ♂ | " " | 840 |
| 7818. | <i>Empidonax obscurus</i> , ♀ | " " | 841 |
| 7819. | <i>Harporhynchus seductus</i> , ♂ | " " | 842 |
| 7820. | <i>Melospiza melodia hermanni</i> , ♀ | " " | 843 |
| 7821. | <i>Hydromela melanocepala</i> , ♂ | " " | 844 |
| 7822. | <i>Chondestes acutipennis texensis</i> , ♂ | April 27. | 845 |
| 7823. | <i>Scops asio bendirei</i> , ♂ | April 28. | 846 |
| 7824. | " " ♀ | " " | 847 |
| 7825. | <i>Trochilus alexandri</i> , ♂ | " " | 848 |
| 7826. | " " ♂ | " " Exch. to Paris Museum | 849 |
| 7827. | " " ♀ | " " | 850 |
| 7828. | <i>Stellula calliope</i> , ♂ May 2. (Taken in a canon 5 miles south-east of Riverside.) | To F. Stephens | 851 |
| 7829. | <i>Chaetura vaupii</i> , ♀ | May 3 | 852 |
| 7830. | <i>Myiodynastes pusillus pileatus</i> , ♂ | " 4 | 853 |
| 7831. | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> , ♂ | " 6 | 854 |
| 7832. | <i>Trochilus alexandri</i> | May 7. | 855 |
| 7833. | <i>Pipilo fuscus crissalis</i> , ♀ | " " | 856 |
| 7834. | <i>Scops asio bendirei</i> , ♂ | " " | 857 |
| 7835. | <i>Spizella atricularis</i> , ♂ ad. May 20. 5.50 x 7.60. Iris dark brown; bill red brown etc. | | 858 |

Stephens California Collection.

1882.

California

San Bernardino, San Bernardino County.

- 7836 *Coccygus americanus*, ♂ - - - - - May 30.
 7837 *Empidonax pusillus*, ♀ - - - - - June 11.
 San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County.
 7838 *Spizella socialis arizonae*, ♂ - - - - - August 3.
 7839 *Cortophas borealis*, ♂ - - - - - " "
 7840 " " ♀ - - - - - " "
 7841 *Vireo solitarius cassinii*, ♂ - - - - - " "
 7842 *Parus montanus*, ♂ - - - - - " "
 7843 *Turdus migratorius propinquus*, ♀ - - - - - Aug. 4.
 7844 *Dendroica nigrescens*, ♂ - - - - - " "
 7845 " *auduboni* ♂ juv. first fl. - - - - - " " } Parent and offspring.
 7846 " " ♀ ad. - - - - - " "
 7847 *Vireo solitarius cassinii*, ♀ - - - - - " "
 7848 *Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis*, ♀ - - - - - August 5.
 7849 *Junco oreganus*, ♂ - - - - - " "
 7850 *Tantalus loculator*, ♂, San Bernardino, Aug. 24, 1882.

Nests and Eggs

I had only a few of the nests & eggs taken by Mr. Stephens this year. The rest went to Mr. Mitchell of New York (or Brooklyn?). The following notes relate to the specimens sent me. They are not from the field-book which catalogs the skins but were sent me on loose sheets and after being copied (publication at literature at present) will be destroyed.

Cortophas richardsoni, "Santa Ana Cañon (20 miles E. of San Bernardino) July 2, 1882. ♀ seen around nest & shot. Nest reddish on the fork of a shrub growing horizontally from the face of a steep cliff, 5 feet from the rock and 50 feet from the foot of the cliff. Inc. advanced. Coll's mark "327 N. 07/3."

Empidonax pusillus, "San Bernardino, Cal. June 11, 1882. Willows - 8 ft. Inc. commenced. ♀ shot (No. 8597 [No. 7837 N.B.]) (I have taken several sets of this species. They breed abundantly in willow thickets, in wet land. Is my identification of the species correct?)" Coll's mark "325 N. 07/3"

Trochilus alexandri, "Santa Ana Cañon, July 2, 1882. ♀ seen fly from the nest, and around it afterward. Nest 4 ft. from the water on a twig of a mountain alder growing over the river (no willows near) Inc. commenced. Coll's mark 336 07/2

Picus mittelli, Riverside, California, May 1, 1882. ♂ seen fly from nest which was a hole freshly excavated in the body of a dead cottonwood 50 ft. from the ground. Set probably incomplete - fresh. Coll's mark "364 07/3"

Stephens California Collection.

1882

California.

Nests and Eggs.

Buteo borealis calurus, "San Bernardino California, April 23, 1882. One parent seen fly from nest, and both hovered over me while I was in the tree. Nest a large mass of small branches and twigs lined with the inner bark of the cottonwood; shallow, scarcely the depth of the diameter of the egg. Nest in the extreme top of a large cottonwood, 50 ft. from the ground. Did not investigate the nest very closely as the wind was strong and the branch small. The parents were brownish-black above and below except tail which was dark red. The variety (i.e. this plumage) is not common, and these are the first eggs I have seen. Inc. commenced. (I send you a skin of this plumage. It is simply the "black phase" of *Buteo calurus*-W.B.) taken in 1878. The egg of the common variety is quite different - smaller and differently-colored. I consider the above a different variety, and I right?" Coll's mark "436 07/2"

Buteo swainsoni, "San Bernardino, California, April 18, 1882. Parent seen fly from nest on two occasions. Nest in extreme top of a cottonwood 40 ft. from ground. Nest of dry twigs lined with bark and wilted leaves. Inc. just commenced." Coll's mark "442 07/2"

Selasphorus costae, "Riverside, California, May 23, 1878. ♀ shot. Nest on a twig of a wild wormwood bush, on a steep hillside over the Santa Ana River. Inc. advanced. (Eggs have been broken in small pieces and are not sent. I had not examined them since my return from Arizona, and supposed they were in good order when I shipped them collected this season to Mr. Mitchell. You will have to take the will for the deed and wait until next year, as I have no others of the species.)" Coll's mark "337 07/2"

Junco dorsalis, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, July 16, 1876. "As Eva Balllett and myself were passing along a plateau on the north side of the mountain about ten miles north of Fort Bayard at an altitude of about 8,000 ft. a *Junco dorsalis* flew out of the grass and lit in a pine near by. Suspecting she had a nest I examined the ground and found one. I shot the parent and took the nest. It contained three perfectly fresh eggs. It was composed of grass, the finest for lining and was placed in a little hollow shaded under a tuft of grass. This is probably a second laying. The eggs when blown, were of a slightly greenish-tinted white color, sparsely freckled all over except at the small ends with small brown dots. They measure .58 x .77, .62 x .76 and .61 x .77. I send you the nest; the eggs have been distributed one in a place and I have forgotten who has them - except Mr. Wilkes has one!"

7913-7916

1883.

Feb. 20

Massachusetts.

Point of Pines, River Beach

7913 *Agriothus linearia holboellii*, ♂ juv. A single bird the only one seen to-day. I shot it from the top of a cedar. We saw at least a hundred Redpolls yesterday. The weather to-day was warm & still they must have been feeding inland.

7914. *Agriothus linearia*, ♂ juv. A wounded bird found at the place where I shot into a flock of *A. holboellii* yesterday. It was hopping about among some weeds picking at the birds in a pathetically feeble way.

7915. *Plectrophenax nivalis*, ♂ juv. A single bird shot while flying over the beach ridge.
7916. " " ♀ " " " " from the ridge pole of a shed

Morning clear and perfectly still. The sea being as smooth as glass. By noon clouds began to gather and the afternoon was cloudy and chill with a penetrating east wind.

With Spelmann I took the nine o'clock train for River Beach. As this train did not stop at the Point of Pines we were obliged to leave it at Pavilion where we succeeded in hiring a respectable colored man to drive us to the Point. As our driver was half-drunk we made the distance very quickly.

At the Point we found almost nothing. There were a few Snow Buntings (not half as many as yesterday) but absolutely no Redpolls. We staid over five hours in hopes that the Redpolls would come but they came not. Finally Spelmann walked the length of the beach, back to Pavilion seeing only one Redpoll by the way. While he was gone a single *A. holboellii* came flying overhead and I called it down and shot it. I cannot understand why there were so abundant yesterday should have been wholly wanting to-day.

The sea was fairly alive with Ducks most of which seemed to be Oldsquaws. These were very active and noisy flying about a great deal and calling *haw-haw-ah-haw-haw* or *ah-lit*. I have never heard their notes before. There were also a few *Adonia delawarensis* and an occasional Gull.

7917-7927

1883

Feb. 28

Massachusetts

River Beach.

7917. *Agriothus linearia*? ♂ ad. An example of a strikingly small-bellied form distinct from *epilaps*, unnamed, but probably variety, separable from *linearia*.
7918. " " ♀ ad. Dissection position; note very on under parts. Same form as preceding; compare both with #7880.

7919. " " ♂ ad. } Both the two preceding then birds were
7920. " " ♀ juv. } all killed in a field about one hundred
7921. " " ♂ juv. } rods from the beach, behind "Atlantic"
7922. " " ♂ juv. } I killed at least half of those seen. The
7923. " " ♂ juv. } largest flock noted contained only seven.
7924. " " ♀ juv. } They were feeding among weeds.

7925. *Eremophila alpestris*, ♂ ad. Testes large as: C } I shot these birds with
7926. " " ♀ " Ovaries undeveloped } another, a ♀ similar to 7926, in a field (near the beach) where the ground was partly bare. There were only three.

SOME IN EACH TO BOSTON, SEE LIST.

Clear and cold with high N.W. wind. Went down to River Beach this morning by the horse-car and walking across to Atlantic, returned by the P.M. train on the "Narrow-gauge". I spent most of the time crouching behind a stone wall out of the way of the wind watching for the Redpolls which came to feed among some rank weeds. I saw perhaps twenty in all. Saw many Snow Buntings also and heard a ♂ piping. It was alone, flying about over the marshes, and occasionally uttering a few short, quivering, liquid notes connected by a low whistle.

March 3

Belmont.

7927. *Spizella monticola*, ♀. Shot among willows in a hollow by the roadside.

Clear and cold.

Took a horse of Pike in the afternoon and drove to Belmont & the Willows. Found at a Barred Owl, in some cedars near Prospect St. but saw nothing else of interest save a few Pine Grosbeaks. Many Blue-birds were noted by others however. Matty Over saw five in Dedham, Walsfield one in the same town, and Chatham one in Belmont.

7928-7940

1883

March 10

Massachusetts - Maine.

Revere Beach

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 7928. | <i>Regiostus linaria</i> | ♂ ad. | |
| 7929. | " | ♂ " | |
| 7930. | " | ♂ " | |
| 7931. | " | ♂ " | |
| 7932. | " | ♂ juv. (note the whitish rump) | |
| 7933. | " | ♀ (apparent approach to holboellii) | |
| 7934. | " | ♀ with yellow crown - possibly had been sometime caged. | |
| 7935. | " | ♂ juv. | |
| 7936. | " | ♀ | (To C. W. Richmond.) |
| 7937. | " | ♀ | |
| 7938. | " | ♂ | |
| 7939. | " | ♀ | |
| 7940. | " | ♀ | |

Cloudy with a heavy rain-storm beginning about noon.
A fall of about six inches of snow on Feb. 6th brought the Redpolls around in great numbers. On the 9th Spelman & Chabrous killed about twenty-five at Revere Beach and with our list secured two specimens of *Regiostus* & *Ala. epilepis*. So to-day I went down.
I left the cars at Point of Pines and walked thence to Atlantic. I struck the first Redpolls in "the garden" when I shot five from a flock of about twenty. Afterward visiting the woods near the E. R. R. bridge I found a large flock - some one hundred certainly - and secured twenty in a few shots. The specimens shown catalogued amply illustrate the range of variation among them killed.

March 13

Bethel, Maine

I came through to Bethel yesterday intending to push on to Upton to-day but from this I was detained by a severe cold which practically incapacitated me for any further travelling and forced me to return to Cambridge on the 14th without having killed a bird or accomplished anything of importance. The following is all that I care to record regarding this disastrous trip.

I took a horse & riggle this morning and drove about fifteen miles around Bethel, much of the way being through heavy woods. The snow was between four and five feet deep on the level and some of the drifts at least fifteen feet. In the woods the evergreens were powdered all over and the wind frequently caught the snow from their branches and whirled it off in clouds through the trees. Everywhere the snow was as pure as pure could be even in the roads it had few spots or stains. On the mountain-sides the evergreens were brought out in very dark strong contrast. Every rock and log was covered in white. In the woods were numerous rabbit tracks and the occasional bristled trail of a mouse crossed the fields. There were also fox tracks but I saw none of birds. The only birds seen were *Parus atricapillus*, two small companies of *Regulus satrapa* one heard distinctly. Even in *americanus*, there in the road near the town. It was altogether a scene of desolation.

7941-7960

Miscellaneous

Purchased of C. A. Allen, Nicasio, Cal.

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 7941. | <i>Pasturella megarhynchos</i> | ♂ | Nicasio, Marin Co. California. Coll. C. A. |
| 7942. | " | ♀ | January 20, 1883. 50¢ each. Allen |
| 7943. | <i>Chordeiles propinqua humayi</i> | ♂ ad. | Blue Cañon, Cal. June 6, 1882 |
| | | | Coll. C. A. Allen. 2 1/2 |
| 7944. | <i>Bonasa nigricans</i> | ♂ ad. | Tomales Bay, Marshall, Marin Co. Cal. |
| | | | Feb. 7, 1883. Coll. C. A. Allen, at 4.00 |

Purchased of Charles H. Marsh, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| 7945. | <i>Cyrtonyx montana</i> | ♂ ad. | January 22, 1883. Coll. No. 962. | Fort Cummings, New Mexico, Collected for Mr. Marsh by an officer at the Post. 100 paid Mr. M. 2.00 each for their haul |
| 7946. | " | ♂ " | " 22, " " " 961. | |
| 7947. | " | ♂ " | February 26, " " " 995. | |
| 7948. | " | ♀ " | " 26, " " " 998. | |
| 7949. | " | ♀ " | " 26, " " " 999. | |
| 7950. | <i>Lophortyx gambeli</i> | ♂ ad. | February 26, 1883 Coll. No. 1001 | } |
| 7951. | " | ♂ " | " 26, " " " 1002 | |
| 7952. | <i>Pipilo fuscus melanurus</i> | ♂ ad. | " 26, " " " 984. | } Santa Fe, New Mexico |
| 7953. | " | ♂ " | " 26, " " " 983. | |
| 7954. | <i>Falco richardsoni</i> | ♂ ad. | January 4, 1883 Coll. No. 934. | } Santa Fe, New Mexico |
| 7955. | " | ♂ juv. | November 30, 1882. " " 577. | |
| 7956. | <i>Corvus caninus</i> | ♂ ad. | January 18, 1883. Santa Fe, New Mexico at 1.50 | |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 7957. | <i>Callurus ludovicianus</i> | ♂ ad. (mounted coll.) | Lyons, Mass. Feb. 7, 1882. | Caught alive in the hand by a boy within the city limits. Bought of C. H. Peffer 2.50 |
| | | | | |
| 7958. | <i>Regiostus linaria notbaelli?</i> | ♂ ad. | Nahant, Mass. Feb. 1883. Bought of Geo. T. Welch at 1.50 (Mounted coll.) | |
| 7959. | <i>Chaloropus hyperboreus</i> | ♀ ad. (Mounted) | Swampscott, Mass. Spring - full breeding pl. Bought of Mr. Wilsey at 1.50. Shot many years ago he tells me. Not by dissection | |
| 7960. | <i>Larus leucopterus</i> | ad. | West Sullivan, Maine, January - 1883. Bought of J. Hickory at 3.50 | |
| 7961. | <i>Glaucidium carto</i> | juv. | Swan's Island (near mouth of Prescot River) Maine, February, 1883. Presented in the flesh by Manly Haeckel. Skin made by W. M. S. | |

7972-7971

1883

March 26

Massachusetts
Swampscott (Phillips Beach)

7962. *Agelaius linaria*, ♂ ad. } Shot from a flock of at
7963. " " } least 200. I killed one
7964. " " } ♀ (with yellow crown) } at one shot but the
other hit was in no way
remarkable.

A clear, cold, windy March day. Snow all gone.
Took the 9 A.M. train for Phillips Beach where I
spent the forenoon, returning by the 4 o'clock train. I beat the
ground carefully for *P. princeps* but saw none. Song Sparrows
were abundant & singing vigorously. I saw a pair of Red &
Marsh Hawk. Spelman shot a *Pass. savanna* at River.

March 27

Revere Beach.

7965. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂ ad. mouthing - Started among sandy
beach-grass - flew out on salt marsh
where I shot it on the edge of a creek
very tame & excessively fat.
7966. " " ♂ ad. Found among beach grass. It was
tame & ran before me like a mouse.
Mouthing - excessively fat.
7967. *Plectrophanus nivalis*, ♂ in nearly full pl. shot on sand-hills
from a flock of about forty. Several
hundreds seen, very shy.
7968. " " ♀ ad. Alone, sitting on a fence: tame
but had been previously wounded.
7969. *Erismophila alpestris*, ♂ ad. Alone; started on the salt marsh.

Cloudy, with chill east wind & occasional rain.
I took the 3 P.M. train to Revere Beach, getting
off at Atlantic, walking to Point of Pines, and returning by
the 5.24 train. Saw hundreds of sand-punties; a flock of eight
Whistlers (*Spizella*), all adult males; and in the pine woods
of Song & Fox Sparrows. The *Pass. princeps* are the first seen this
spring.

March 29

Nahant.

7970. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂ ad. Started in beach-grass & shot flying.
Excessively fat. Spelman killed another that
was over tame & we saw a third.
7971. *Plectrophanus nivalis*, ♀ ad. Alone on pebbly ledge - tame - fat.

A clear, cold morning. Spent the forenoon at Nahant with
Spelman. Saw only two Snow Buntings, but several large flocks
of Shore Larks. Saw hundreds of Black Ducks.

7972-7979

1883

March 30

Massachusetts.
Revere Beach.

7972. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂ ad. Among weeds and rank grass near Oak
Island Station. Excessively fat. Another
killed by Spelman.
7973. *Plectrophanus nivalis*, ♂ ad. In nearly full breeding plumage. Three in
7974. " " ♂ - " The garden. Saw a flock of eight others
7975. " " ♂ a wounded bird - alone at the Point.

Cloudy and snowing hard all the afternoon about four
inches falling and remaining over night.
With Spelman I took the 3 P.M. train to Revere
Beach, getting off at Atlantic and walking to the Point of
Pines. At this place at the extreme end of the Point Spelman
killed another *P. princeps*. We saw nothing else of interest.

March 31

Nahant.

7976. *Passerculus princeps*, ♂ ad. Very fat. Flushed from beach-
grass - the only one seen. (See note to 7977.)

Revere Beach.

7977. *Plectrophanus nivalis*, ♂ shot by Spelman at Atlantic.

A clear, still day with sharp north wind.

With Spelman I took the 9 A.M. train to Lynn where
we rode to Nahant Beach in a barge. We found only one
Sparrow which I shot. Returning to Lynn at 12 M. we
took the car to the Point of Pines and walked to Atlantic.
Saw nothing but the Snow Bunting which I killed. We
met Chadburn & Lamb who had shot into a flock of
eight Snow-bunties at Atlantic, killing two. Afterwards
they found five Crossbills at the Point and killed them
all. Then were two *Boya americana* and three *G. cinerea*.

April 3

Revere Beach.

7978. *Plectrophanus nivalis*, ♂ ad. } Found together among weeds on
7979. " " ♀ " } the bank of a ditch in the marsh.
Excessively fat. Spelman killed another about
a week ago this ♂ is the nearest to
the breeding condition of any I have
seen in New England. Both birds
had old & unhealed wounds but flew
well.

Clear & cold.
Spent the forenoon at Revere Beach with Spelman. Saw no
P. princeps and nothing in fact save the Snow-bunting.

1873
May 19

South Carolina

Oakland

in plantation, now covered with a growth of heavy timber. The treacherous earth gave way under us and the deer, head first, sank into a ditch, then crossed the bank. I clasped my arms about his neck, however, there was a violent scramble for a moment and she quickly regained her footing and climbed the crumbling ascent in safety. Again at times one of the animals would become entangled in vines and we would then have to pass and cut them away with our knives. Thus we proceeded mile after mile and have left home until the sun had climbed to the meridian and the woods lay hushed and still in their moonlight slumber. Then we turned the faces homeward and emerging on a broad band of road shaded by giant pines and bordered by thickets of plantain, figs, shrubs, slowly down until we reached the plantation house where a bath and a cup of tea made us forget the fatigues and discomforts of the morning but not its great and indelible pleasure.

During our wild rambles we penetrated every kind of woods and thickets that the country afforded and for several days at least the birds were in full song. I think I never saw birds so numerous before. These lonely remote swamp lands were fairly teeming with songsters and there was not a single moment in the early forenoon when their notes did not fill the air with a lowly humbling melody of sound. In the bottoms the most characteristic and abundantly represented species were the *Myiobites nitens*, *Parula americana*, *Dendroica coronata*, *Empidonax acedens*, *Pirio olivaceus*, *Cardinalis virginianus*, *Pirio rubrocapitis*, *Pirio virens*, and *Scolecophagus bicolor*. In the pine lands, *Dend. junco*, *Cyanus cristatus* and *Sporophila pusilla* (not numerous); while *Scolecophagus virens*, *Myiobites nitens*, *Parula americana* and *Helminthophila* were found everywhere in abundance. About the plantations & cultivated grounds were *Pinus*, *Myrica*, *Cottinus*, *Indigofera*, *Pinus*, *Myrica* (not common), *Cyanus cristatus* and a few of the *Myrica* trees. I saw two *Myrica* trees, one *Myrica* tree and an occasional *Bassia*, *C. aurea*, in the swamps and heard a single *Myrica* in a plantation thicket. In a flooded swamp among willows I heard the unmistakable song of a *Protonotaria citrea* but could not get a sight of him. In this same place also a beautiful adult *Yellow-crowned Night Heron* alighted for a moment directly over my head but before I could get in a cartridge I was in the middle he flapped heavily off through the trees. I also heard a single *Pirio flavus* in the thickets and at all times kept my ears and eyes on the alert. I neither saw nor heard any unfamiliar bird and I am satisfied that if either of the objects of my special search were there they were well well with.

The trees were the finest I ever saw in the best there were many of *Sophora* trees of over a hundred feet in height & big or high trees through at the base the trunks rising without a branch for twenty to thirty feet. Returned to the city by the 5:30 P.M. train.

8069 - 8071

South Carolina
New Charleston8069,
8070.*Anthrostomus carolinensis*, ♂ ad.

" " " ♀ "

A mated pair. The female was sitting on her first egg and I cut out the second, a perfectly-formed and handsomely-spotted specimen, from her oviduct. Wayne had them as he had found them sitting. They were laid on pine needles under a pine in their pine woods between a thicket of tangled vines (where the male lay) and the shore of Cooper River. Parent of set III. That is the first from his eggs. The ♂ could not be found.

8071.

Anthrostomus carolinensis, ♀ ad.

Clear and warm with a high S.W. wind in the afternoon. Starting at 8 A.M. with Wayne, I sailed up to the Cooper River to Mr. Whiskard's plantation. Mrs. Whiskard is Wayne's sister so I went with a most cordial welcome. The family lived a month for me from the arrival and I dined with them at 4.30 P.M. That I am sure.

As we started the salt marsh on our way up the river I frequently heard the harsh loud notes and about 1000 were continuing passing back and forth. On the margin of some dead animal blanketed on a point were a dozen or more Turkey Buzzards while Fish Crows were hovering over the water in every direction. Then were about all the birds that we saw until at the mouth of the creek which intersects the Whiskard's plantation we heard them the dead. (Wayne's detector). They were perfectly tame and we bailed up as near as I wished when I shot one on the water and another as it rose. Both were in the plumage of the female and their feathers were worn and ragged.

We started for the woods at about 1 P.M. I had a very nice, quiet morning at Mr. Whiskard's. Wayne took me to the nesting places of two pairs of Chickadees where we obtained two sets of eggs and I shot them birds, all that could be found, the whole of our pair being away from his nest. I made a very good shot at the 2nd bird, as he was from the high branches of a pine into a dense thicket. One of the females I also shot. Wayne, the other from a fallen branch on which the bird perched. (No feathers were on their birds in any way.)

There were many birds on this plantation but none that I especially wanted. I heard a few *Myrica* trees and there was the *Myrica* of *D. coronata*, *Parula*, *Cardinalis* etc. I also saw a beautiful young *Myrica* flying over the house.

We returned to the city late in the afternoon on a hot steam launch after a picnic party. During the day I saw several large flocks of *Myrica* which Wayne said were *D. coronata* but that I distrust. They were very fast and in a big bunch like the *Myrica* day before. I also saw a light *Myrica* flying along down the water.

Anthrostomus carolinensis. Eggs laid on leaves & pine needles among fallen pines. I sitting & shot " 8071. Eggs fresh. A second set the first not having been taken by Wayne several weeks ago.

11-2

South Carolina.

List of birds observed near Charleston between the dates of May 15 and May 22, 1883.

1. Parus mustelinus. - One thru miles west of Charleston; several at Oatley. Undoubtedly breeds sparingly. Dims, dark swallows.
2. Minus polyglottus. - Abundant on every plantation. I have heard no really fine singers here.
3. " carolinensis. - None on Sullivan's Island. Rare according to Wagon.
4. Geothlypis trichas. - Two or three only, thickets - breeds (Wagon)
5. Psaltria trichas. - Common in pine woods & scattered dead trees on the plantations. Very so in the woods, breeds.
6. Polioptila caerulea. - Woodland & thickets. Not very common.
7. Loophophanes bicolor. - Abundant in every kind of woods but especially so in the heavy timber of the swamps.
8. Parus carolinensis. - A few pairs seen in the pines.
9. Sitta pusilla. - Common in the pine woods.
10. Myiothorus ludovicianus. - Abundant everywhere but especially so in the swampy woods. Singing & breeding in the city gardens. Young fully grown.
11. Helminthophila holostea. - Abundant (breeding) on the salt marshes.
12. Protonotaria citrea. - One singing at Oatley. Wagon has seen only one near Charleston.
13. Parula americana. - Decidedly the most abundant of the warblers; especially numerous in the swamps. Young on wing May 15.
14. Dendroica dominica. - Kept in abundance to Parula. Found everywhere but usually in pines & mossy live oaks.
30. Geothlypis trichas. - Rather common in swampy woods.
15. Geothlypis trichas. - One shot May 16. Undoubtedly a migrant.
16. Myiothorus holostea. - A few in swampy woods near Charleston. Breeding at Oatley in cane-brakes on swampy woods.
17. Setophaga ruticilla. - A male singing in sweet gum among May 16. I have no doubt it was breeding. No other seen.
18. Vireo flavifrons. - One in black jack oaks at Oatley; singing.

19. Vireo olivaceus. - Common everywhere but as common as elsewhere at the South.
20. Vireo nelsonianus. - Abundant in every thicket. Young on wing May 16.
21. Colinus ludovicianus. - Seen sparingly near Charleston. Abundant at Oatley. Nest with 4 fresh eggs May 17.
22. Progne subis. - Abundant especially in the city. Nest with 5 fresh eggs May 17.
23. Hirundo horreorum. - Seen flying in small numbers. Wagon does not think that it breeds.
24. " brevis. - Several mated pairs May 16, two of them on a dead pine where I believe they were breeding.
25. Stelgidopteryx serripennis. - Common. Breeds in the crevices of an old brick building in the city.
26. Pyranga aisteria. - Common especially among moss-grown live oaks by the roadside.
27. Sporilla pusilla. - Rare; I saw only two pairs both in pine woods.
28. Peucaea aestivalis. - Only four observed all in open pine woods.
29. Passer domesticus. - Swarming in the city & neighboring plantations. (30 are 14-15)
31. Pipilo long. alberti. - One pair in pine woods, several on Sullivan's Id. Very nearly like our northern birds. "Thrush-like" halcyons & "highers" also heard the whistled note at St. Michaels. Exceedingly shy.
32. Cardinalis virginianus. - Swarming in every thicket. Young on wing May 19.
33. Grisea caerulea. - A pair & finished nest, May 16.
34. Cyanospiza cyris. - Abundant near Charleston both on the plantation & in the heart of the swamp. Only one seen at Oatley.
35. Dolichonyx oryzivorus. - Large flocks migrating May 16. Feeding on ripe oats.
36. Agelaius phoeniceus. - Abundant in thickets near salt or brackish marshes. Nests in tall grasses on Sullivan's Id.

37. *Sturnella magna*. - One heard near Charleston & a high pair seen at Osage. Hager says they are abundant in winter but rare in summer.
38. *Icterus spurius*. - Abundant everywhere. I. beltianus does not occur.
39. *Luscinia magna*. - Abundant on the sea islands. Not seen in the interior. Says only 3 eggs here (Osage)
40. *Corvus americanus*. - Common in the pine woods especially at Osage. Caws as in the North.
41. *Corvus corax*. - Common everywhere over the river.
42. *Cyanus cristatus*. - Abundant in all woodland.
43. *Tyrannus carolinensis*. - Common - especially about Osage.
44. *Myiarchus cinerascens*. - Common everywhere over the city gardens.
45. *Empidonax acadicus*. - A few seen near Charleston. Common everywhere in swampy woodland at Osage. A shot May 19 was incubating.
46. *Contopus virens*. - Common in pine woods. Undoubtedly breeds.
47. *Trochilus colubris*. - Saw a few adult ♂ in a garden of the city on May 20. Hager says it breeds.
48. *Chondestes pelagicus*. - Abundant over the city. Breeds in chain swags.
49. *Antrostomus carolinensis*. - Abundant.
50. *Chordeiles pictus*. - Uncommon. Breeds on Hatteras Is.
51. *Picus pubescens*. - Only one seen.
52. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. - Common at Osage. Not seen near Charleston.
53. *Colaptes auratus*. - A few near Charleston; common at Osage.
54. *Coccyzus americanus*. - Abundant everywhere.
55. *Icterus mississippiensis*. - One May 16.
56. *Elanoides forficatus*. - One May 16.
57. *Buteo lineatus*. - A pair May 15.
58. *Accipiter cooperii*. - One May 21. Mr. Hager's plantation. Hager / possibly identified.

57. *Chondestes pelagicus*. - Common but less numerous than the adult.
58. " *tristis*. - Abundant especially near the city (see Library cards for details etc.)
59. *Sturnella magna*. - Two or three pairs only. One nest with one added egg May 19.
60. *Chondestes pelagicus*. - One on island plantation. May 15. Abundant breeding on Hatteras Island. One a deep caw. Hager, Hager repeated about fifteen or twenty times, very loud, not at all musical or impressive.
61. *Pipilo virginianus*. - Common. Males whistling everywhere. Seen quite as often in the heavily timbered prairies as on the plantation.
62. *Order candidissima*. - One May 21. Breeds in hundreds on an island 15 miles from Charleston with a. Hatteras, the Charleston and Hatteras gulls.
63. *Pentelides virens*. - Abundant. Breeds in colonies and also everywhere in thickets over water in large pairs.
64. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. - A beautiful adult at Osage. Hager says it breeds but is not common.
65. *Streptopelia interpres*. - Many hundreds seen at Hatteras Is. May 17 and a few on Croft River on an open bay May 21.
66. *Squatarola helvetica*. - Many hundreds at Hatteras Is. May 17.
67. *Spizella pusilla*. - " " " " " "
68. " *maculosa*. - A pair " " " " " "
69. " *crispus*. - Breeding abundantly " " " " " "
70. *Macrophyscus griseus*. - Many hundreds migrating " " " " " "
71. *Fringa carolinensis*. - " small flocks " " " " " "
72. " *monticola*. - " large " " " " " "
73. " *alpestris americana*. - A few adults. " " " " " "
74. *Corvus pusillus*. - Hundreds " " " " " "

76. *Totanus melanoleucus*. - Many migrating, Gulliver's Island, May 17.
 76. " *solitarius*. - Two in muddy spot near road, May 16.
 77. " *semipalmatus*. - Breeding in marshes, Gulliver's Is. May 17.
 78. *Numenius longirostris*. - Several small flocks, marshes
 79. *Rallus crepitans*. - Swarming in all salt marshes.
 80. *Mergus serrator*. - Three, May 21.
 81. *Sterna anglica*. - One, Gulliver's Is. May 17.
 82. *Sterna regia*. - Common about the harbor. Breeds
 83. *Sterna antillarum*. - Abundant everywhere, penetrating high
 up the creeks & fishing over the salt marshes.
 Breeds on Gulliver's Island.
 84. *Larus philadelphia*. - Several in immature pl. Gulliver's Is.

May 23

Charleston to Wilmington, N. C.

I left Charleston at 10.50 this morning and reached Cambridge at about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th going directly through. From Charleston to Oakley the country changes little but upon reaching the Santee River I found a rather different region. The country is much rolling and some of the rises are moderately high. The river is a wide, muddy stream fringed on both banks by a broad belt of very large black willows. Behind these is a heavily timbered bottom which is subject to frequent inundation traces of which could be seen in the drift marks on the tree trunks. At the present time the water was well below the banks but behind them the woods were everywhere damp and in many places there were extensive areas of stagnant water. The timber was chiefly cypress, sweet gums, white oaks, magnolia etc. The place looked like a paradise for birds and as the train moved slowly across the high trestle I heard the songs of numerous *Petrochelidon*, *Petrela*. Here must also be the breeding grounds of *Hel. rostratus* & perhaps *H. cachemari* but grim malaria guards their haunts well and a night in this swamp would be a dangerous experiment. After leaving Florence where we took dinner we crossed the Pee Dee and several smaller rivers, all similar to the Santee with equally well-forested bottom lands. Most of the way however led through monotonous pine lands. Near at every stopping place I heard *Sitta carolinensis*, *Merula polyglottos*, and most characteristic of all *Myiarchus cinerascens*, which is one of the most generally distributed birds of the South. New England looked as attractive as ever when I finally reached it though the season was backward & the trees hardly in full leaf.

8072-8094

1883

June 1


Massachusetts
Lincoln & Lexington

8072. *Helminthophila chrysotus*, ♂ ad. Lincoln - Biches near Sandy Pond.
 8073. " " ♂ " Lexington - "
 8074. *Cyanospiza cyana*, ♂ ad. Concord - Roadside.
 8075. *Vireo flavifrons*, ♂ ad. Watertown - Tall elm near Mt. Auburn.
 8076. " " ♂ " Lexington - Apple tree by roadside.
 8077. " *gilvus*, ♂ " Lincoln - Elm by roadside.
 8078. " " ♂ " Lexington - "
 8079. " *chrysaeus*, ♂ " Lincoln - Oak woods.
 8080. *Setophaga ruticilla*, ♂ " " - Near shore of Sandy Pond.
 8081. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂ " " - Alder thicket.
 8082. *Loxia erythropterus*, ♂ ad. " Oak woods near Sandy Pond. Shot by Batistaden.
 8083. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, ♂ ad. " } I shot all these Bobolinks in a small mowing-
 8084. " " ♂ " } field by the roadside in Lexington on the Concord
 8085. " " ♂ " } turnpike. They were tame and all were killed
 8086. " " ♂ " } with the auxiliary 22 cal. The female was about to
 8087. " " ♀ " } lay.
 8088. *Pepranga rubra*, ♂ ad. " Oak woods in Lincoln near Sandy Pond. the locality
 8089. " " ♂ " } where for the past ten years I have always gone
 8090. " " ♂ " } for Tanagers. They were abundant to-day. The
 8091. " " ♂ " } female was on the point of laying her first egg.
 8092. " " ♀ "
 8093. *Minutilla varia*, ♂ ad. Lincoln - oak woods.
 8094. *Poocetes gramineus*, ♀ ad. Lexington - grassy field. Shot by Batistaden. This
 bird had bred this season.

A perfect June day, cloudless, warm but not hot, with a soft brown laden with the fragrance of blossoms. Batistaden and I took a tinner of Pitts and starting at 6 o'clock this morning drove nearly to Concord. We went by the middle road through Methuen north of Prospect Hill, through Lincoln, past Sandy Pond to the turnpike where we turned east again returning the whole way by the turnpikes. On our way up we stopped first at some birches just north of Prospect Hill where we heard a Golden wing Warbler and saw a Woodcock, a Canada Goose, & an *Emp. flaviventris*, next at Fessier's Horned Owl swamp where we had no adventures; next at Sandy Pond where I shot a Golden wing and several Tanagers and found a Brown Thrasher's nest containing young on the ground among some oak sprouts; and last about the middle of the Sandy Pond chestnut woods where we killed a few birds. On our return we stopped only twice; first at the meadow opposite the big yellow birch where Batistaden shot a ♀ *Col. hendersoni* that was about to lay her first egg (we could not find her mate or any other) and I got a beautiful Golden-wing from a bird on the edge of the meadow; last at a grass field where the Bobolinks were obtained. The day was an exceedingly agreeable one. The country in its fresh foliage with the apple trees still in bloom, the fields golden with buttercups, with every brook running brown with clear water, with every bird singing as if the day were too short for him, was at its very best and I shall never remember this having a better time. We reached home at 6 P.M. Of late migrants we saw *Grindocera striata*, many; *My. canadensis* several; *Empidonax flaviventris*, one.

Massachusetts.

- 252 C/4 Vireo flavifrons. Nest in apple tree attached to short, drooping branch which separated from a stouter one. Height about twelve feet. In a few days. Female sitting; I touched her back before she would leave her eggs. The male usually sings in the tree, an isolated one in our field near Mr. Russell's wall. Box. Cambridge, Mass., June 9, 1883.

- 142 E/3 Empidonax minimus. Nest three eggs. "Marblehead, Mass. July, 1879. Nest in apple tree, in an orchard, about 15 ft. from ground. Eggs 3. Bird sitting. Nest saddled on branch thus  One egg spotted. Collected and preserved by Roland Hayward.

1883.
June 18

Middlesex County.

8095. Nirotitta varia 2 imm. first plumage. Belmont, near Prospect St.
8096. Telmatochelys palustris, ♂ ad. } Fresh pond marshes near Beach Island.
8097. "Red Sea Warbler" ♀ ad. } A colony of only a few pairs.
8098. Cyanospiza cyanea, ♂ ad. Belmont, near Prospect St.
8099. Chrysomitris americana, ♂ ad. Lexington, further (west) end of road through the Willows. Incubating.

- 268 B/6 Telmatochelys palustris. Nest with set of six eggs. Nest among tall reeds, height about 4 ft. It was rather better concealed than those of four false ones near by. The ♀ slipped off before I got to it and my first knowledge of her presence was when she began to scold in Wren-like tones. Purdie found another nest containing four eggs. It was fully as conspicuous as any of the false ones. We saw a ♂ building a nest of false nest.

Clear at sunrise soon clouding over. Greater part of day cloudy and cool with east wind. A light rain in the afternoon.

Started off at eight o'clock with Purdie and spent a pleasant but not very profitable day egg-hunting. We tied "Gutten" first near Beach Island when we walked about among the Marsh Wrens for an hour or more. The Short-bills have apparently all left their meadows. At least we neither heard nor saw one.

We next tied at Prospect St. apple tree when we made a long search among the barberry bushes for Purdie Warbler's nest. The Warblers too, have gone. At least we saw only one and found only one despoiled & deserted nest.

Next to the western end of the Willows where I flushed a female Killdeer from a marshy spot. Last through Washington House where Purdie got a nest of a Red-eyed Vireo. We found three nests of D. pusillus, two with young, one with two eggs.

1883

June 22

8100

Geothlypis philadelphia, ♂ ad. "The Hopper" foot of Mt. Graylock. Among Mountain Maples (Acer spicatum) on edge of wood-path. Singing. Song very exactly like that of the House Wren. No female seen but the spot was exactly like those where the bird breeds in Maine.

8101.

Pyranga rubra, ♂ ad. Bush woods near head of the "Hopper". Feared or at times heard singing.

I left Cambridge yesterday at 8.30 A.M. and came to Williamstown via the Fitchburg and Hoosac Tunnel lines.

At Glouster Mass. I saw the mountain laurel in bloom and noted the black spruce growing sparingly in swamps. At Royalston the black spruce became abundant but was still confined to swampy land. At this place there is a beautiful river which would afford a fine collecting ground as it is navigable for some distance above the dam. On Hoosac Mountain above the eastern end of the tunnel I noticed several large patches of spruce (Abies balsamea) which should harbor many northern birds. Reached Williamstown at 1.30 P.M.

Starting at 7.30 this morning I drove to the "Hopper" so called, a deep heavily timbered ravine at the base of the mountains that form the western abutments of Mt. Graylock. Leaving my horse at the last house I followed a wood-path about a mile back into the ravine. The land sloped sharply on each side to the clear roaring brook at the bottom and there were occasional rocky, moss-covered walls of low height but ascending picturesquely out there. The ground was deeply and sometimes heavily timbered with beech, rock maple, yellow and paper birch, birches etc. Along the wood-paths and openings grew the mountain maple and I saw some fine striped maples. The place was damp and cool at noonday and should have held more birds than I found. I identified Turdus mustelinus, common, singing, very shy; T. fuscescens, several pairs; Sialia arctica, abundant; Dendroica virens, one ♂ singing; Myiodynastes canadensis, a few; Myiodynastes canadensis, abundant, one pair feeding young; Guiraca ludoviciana several ♂♂ singing; Pyranga rubra, common; Vireo olivaceus, abundant; Myiostoma palatum one singing near (also saw three great mole-like shaped fresh holes in a rather black) Pyranga rubra flushed one; Geothlypis philadelphia, one ♂ (shot); Turdus migratorius, common.

The farmer with whom I left my horse tells me that Beas and "wild-cats" are seen every autumn on the mountains which surround the "Hopper". "Hopper" hogs are abundant and come down; there are many red and chipping squirrels (I saw both the latter) but no deer although they used to found them forty years ago. He has never heard of Wild Turkey there although he has lived there forty years.

As I left this farm house I happened to glance up and over the brow of the mountain to the north a superb Golden Eagle was sailing. Reached Williamstown at 1.30 P.M. Of the fauna & flora of the open low country near the mountain but they are rather common down in the valley.

8106-8107

1883

June 26

8106
8107

Seiurus aurocapillus, 5 juv. first pl. } Wood path near head of the "Hopper"
" " " " " } No. 8106 accompanied by its parents.

A fair day with heavy south wind and banks of sand driving over the mountains. Early in the morning it was very cool.

I started at half past seven and followed the same path taken yesterday going a little further however. The morning was unfavorable for birds. The woods were filled with wind which fluted the leaves and branches. At times I could not hear a single bird voice; then a Pewee or Grosbeak would peep up for a moment and other songsters encouraged by the example would follow suit. It was like a September morning when the first cold blast comes from the north.

I added three birds to the list of species seen here before; viz. *Picus villosus*, one; *Picus pubescens*, one. *Junco hiemalis*, a single male singing among the undergrowth when I shot the Mourning Dove. I suspect he came down on a visit from the heights above as he has not been there before.

I returned to the house at dinner for the midges were exceedingly annoying and troublesome. There were also a few black flies.

Later last evening I saw a Hummingbird (an adult ♂) perched on a dead twig near the door.

June 27

The Hopper to Adams.

Cloudy with heavy rain in P.M.

I left the Hopper early this morning being driven out to Williamstown by good old farmer Pickett. At Williamstown I saw Prof. Clark and after dining at the Kelley House took the train for Adams which I reached late in the afternoon.

1883

June 28.

Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Adams - Ascent of Mt. Graylock.

A cloudy, rainy morning clearing at about ten o'clock, the rest of the day warm and beautiful with alternate clouds & sunshine.

At about ten o'clock I started on horseback with a guide to ascend Mt. Graylock. The clouds were breaking and for short intervals the sun peeped down on smiling meadows and wet shining foliage. As we began to ascend the mountain I heard a Hermit Thrush among the beeches & maples near the path. The most interesting bird was a Canada Sparrow heard about half way up and just above the first White-throated Sparrows sang out their clear notes. For rather more than half way the path led through pasture land now or last grown up to young spruces, with occasional dense thickets of young beeches, and, along a stream, some larger beeches, sugar & high maples and yellow & white birches. Within about two miles of the summit we entered a large tract where for the past five years they have been cutting off the wood. In the part through which we passed a new growth of yellow birches and bush maples had attained a height of about fifteen feet. In the part cleared last winter there were only tender sprouts & occasional thickets of mountain maple among the piles of cord-wood. Here all this area a few scattering spruces and many dead yellow birch trunks had been left standing. Most of the cakes sloped steeply but was nowhere rocky or precipitous. Occasionally there were level places or even hollows. Here we suddenly entered a new fauna where higher limits were pretty sharply defined by the edge of the spruce forest above and where lower ones were almost absolutely so by the pasture openings already described. Here *Tonotrichia albicollis*, *Junco hiemalis*, *Spizella hiemalis*, *Contopus borealis*, *Geothlypis trichas*, *Turdus swainsoni*, *Myiochanes cinerea* were abundant and *Dend. canadensis* common. White *Turdus pallasi* and *Brig. chloracens* were no longer heard. But here rather curiously, not the only pair of *Epith. cyathropterus* seen in Berkshire Co. and I also heard a Catbird and several Maryland Yellow-throats singing. The Mourning Doves were actually the most abundant birds in this belt.

With the upper edge of the tract just described began a apparently somewhat more composed chiefly of spruces, firs and yellow birches with an occasional paper birch, and an undergrowth of mountain ash, bush maple, *Rubus lactinoides*. This continued without much change to the very summit a distance of about a mile. The woods were very beautiful. The trees were of fairly large size but often especially near the summit of dwarfed as to height but with thick tops. The ground underneath was moderately pure and very fine and free from rocks or holes so that we often left the path and rode directly through the woods. There were many ferns.

In this last belt I noted *Dend. blackburni*, one ♂. *D. canadensis*, several. *Setta canadensis*, several. *Turdus swainsoni* abundant (I found a cavity finished with a yellow pine top).

1883

Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

List of Birds observed in the northern part of Berkshire County between the dates of June 21st & June 29th, 1883.

1. Turdus mustelinus. - Abundant in the "Hopper",* one heard at base of Mt. Graylock in Adams; no others noted although the two valleys abounded in suitable woods.
[* for descriptions of this and other localities referred to under local or assigned names see pp. 461-466]
 2. Turdus fuscus. - Abundant everywhere from the lowest valleys to well up on the mountain sides.
 3. Turdus swainsoni. - Abundant on Mt. Graylock (see p. 467)
 4. Turdus pallasi. - Abundant on Graylock, on the mountain sides above the Hopper, and in a swamp in Pownal, Vermont. Apparently not found anywhere in the lower valleys nor very high on the mountains.
 5. Turdus migratorius. - Abundant everywhere but not seen very high on Mt. Graylock.
 6. Minus carolinensis. - In all the valleys and up to within about 800 ft. of the summit of Graylock. Not as abundant anywhere as in eastern Mass.
- [Harporhynchus rufus was not detected anywhere. Prof. Clark has never found it in the county.]
7. Lialia lialis. - Abundant everywhere; seen to within 800 ft. of the summit of Mt. Graylock.
 8. Parus atricapillus. - One or two pairs in the "Hopper" & in the lower valleys near Williamstown.
 9. Sitta canadensis. - Mt. Graylock only (see p. 467) S. carolinensis not seen.
 10. Troglodytes aedon. - Two or three in or near Williamstown.
 11. Anthus harrisi. - Abundant on Graylock (see p. 467)
 12. Mniotilta varia. - One at lower end of Hopper & another in Horsey Woods were the only ones noted.
 13. Helminthophila myiicapilla. - One in swamp at Pownal, the only one seen.
 14. Dendroica aestiva. - Common in and about Williamstown in the lower valleys.
 15. Dendroica caerulescens. - Common on Mt. Graylock (see p. 467) but seen elsewhere.

1883

Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

A List of Birds observed in June.

16. Dendroica maculosa. - Met with only on the eastern (Adams) side of Mt. Graylock where it was rather common among young spruces in a pasture.
 17. Dendroica blackburni. - Only on Mt. Graylock (see p. 467)
 18. Dendroica virens. - Common in the Hopper and all over Mt. Graylock.
 19. Seiurus auricapillus. - Abundant everywhere from the valleys to mountain tops.
 20. Geothlypis philadelphia. - One in the Hopper; abundant on Graylock.
 21. Geothlypis trichas. - Common everywhere; seen well up on "
 22. Myiodiastes canadensis. - Abundant in the Hopper and all over the Graylock; not seen in the valleys.
 23. Setophaga ruticilla. - Common along streams in the valleys but not seen in the Hopper nor at any elevation on Graylock.
 24. Vireo olivaceus. - Abundant everywhere; seen half-way up Graylock.
 25. Vireo gilvus. - Abundant in and near Williamstown; not on Graylock.
 26. Vireo flavifrons. - Common " " " "
- [Neither Vireo solitarius nor V. noveboracensis were detected]
27. Ampelis cedrorum. - Common in the valleys in orchards.
 28. [A specimen of Ampelis garrulus in the Williams College collection (see card)]
 28. Progne subis. - A few about Williamstown.
 29. Petrochelidon lunifrons. - Common in the valleys.
 30. Hirundo horreorum. - " " " "
 31. " brevis. - " " " "
[Cotula riparia was not seen]
 32. Pyranga rubra. - Abundant in the Hopper; several on Graylock. One seen in the low country.
 33. Empidonax hammondi. - Common in Williamstown & on Graylock.
- [Loxia americana, L. leucoptera, and Agelaius phoeniceus; Williamstown specimens in the collection of Williams College.]

1883

Berkshire County, Massachusetts.
A List of Birds observed.

34. *Chrysomitris tristis*. - Common in the valleys.
35. *Passerculus savanna*. - In meadows near Williamstown & on Graylock; not common.
36. *Poocetes gramineus*. - Common everywhere in pastures.
37. *Coturniculus passerinus*. - A single male on high hill-top in Powral Vermont, singing on fence post. See post.
38. *Coturniculus hudsoni*. - A pair with young in a meadow in Powral Vermont. Another in meadow at Adams, Mass.
39. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. - Abundant on Mt. Graylock; nowhere else.
40. *Spizella socialis*. - Abundant in the low country - not on Graylock.
41. " *pusilla*. - Rather common in hilly pastures near the Hopper.
42. *Junco hiemalis*. - Abundant on Graylock; one in "Hopper"; none elsewhere.
43. *Melospiza melodia*. - " in the valleys.
44. " *palustris*. - One near the Hopper, another in Powral, Vt.
45. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. - A pair on Graylock (p. 467) the only ones seen.
46. *Hylocichla ludovicianae*. - Abundant in the Hopper; one on Graylock; none elsewhere.
47. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. - Abundant in the valleys & just below the "Hopper".
48. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. - Abundant in the valleys in grassfields.
49. *Molothrus ater*. - A few near Williamstown.
50. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. - A " " "
51. *Sturnella magna*. - A single pair in meadow behind the Kellogg House (Williamstown).
52. *Icterus baltimore*. - Common in the lowlands.
53. *Geothlypis trichas*. - A few in Williamstown.
54. *Corvus americanus*. - Common everywhere.
- 5 [Crows *canadensis* - Several specimens in Williams College]
55. *Cyanocitta cristata*. - Common in the Hopper & on Graylock.
56. *Tyrannus carolinensis*. - Common in the lowlands & at the "Hopper".

1883.

Berkshire County, Massachusetts.
A List of Birds observed

57. *Myiarchus cinerascens*. - Three pairs in Powral, Vermont; none elsewhere.
58. *Sayornis fusca*. - Abundant everywhere.
59. *Contopus borealis*. - Common on Graylock; nowhere seen only in a swamp in Powral, Vermont, where a pair was nesting.
60. *Contopus virens*. - Abundant in the lowlands especially near Williamstown. Also observed in the "Hopper".
61. *Empidonax flaviventris*. - One on Graylock.
62. *Empidonax minimus*. - Common in the lowlands; nest in the Hopper. [*Empidonax traillii* was nowhere detected]
63. *Trochilus colubris*. - A single ♂ at the "Hopper".
64. *Chaetura pelagica*. - Abundant everywhere; seen on summit of Graylock.
65. *Picus villosus*. - One in Hopper; abundant on Graylock.
66. *Picus pubescens*. - Several near the Hopper.
67. *Phapaeus varius*. - A pair feeding young in nest on Graylock.
68. *Hylotornis piliatus*. - Several in the Hopper; "signs" of their work on many stumps on Graylock. [*Meimelopus erythrocephalus* was nowhere detected]
69. *Colaptes auratus*. - Common in the lowland woods & pastures. [*Geothlypis* *oleacea* was not found]
70. *Circus hudsonius*. - Several seen.
71. *Bubo borealis*. - Several seen at the Hopper & on Graylock.
72. *Aquila canadensis*. - One seen sailing over Mt. Prospect. There are no less than four Williamstown specimens in the collection of Williams College.
73. *Bonasa umbellus*. - Several in the Hopper; said to be abundant on the ^{mountains}.
74. *Ortyx virginiana*. - An aged female (Stephen Piddit) told me that he had heard a Quail many years ago, in Williamstown.
74. *Tringoides macularius*. - A few along the streams in the valleys.

1883

Miscellaneous.

- 144 ^{7/4} Empidonax flaviventris. Nest with set of four eggs. Upton, Maine, June 23, 1883. Found and sent me by my guide, Elva Coolidge. "The nest was built in the hole of a root in the moss. I did not see the bird long enough to tell what it was." The identification is hence inferential & my own. The eggs were far advanced in incubation. The locality was somewhere on the trail from "B." Pond to Upton.

Oct. 17

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

I left Upton yesterday morning and reached the Lake House this afternoon at two o'clock. Hastily unpacking my trunk I got my gun and cartridges and went up on the hill behind the house to look for Woodcock. "Dried" found two in some young spruces near the lake shore and I killed them on my way back. Upon returning I went down on the marshes and shot a King and a Greater Yellow-leg.

Bag: Woodcock 2, King 1, Greater Yellow-leg 1.

Oct. 18

A clear and perfectly still day. Bar. 12° at noon. Taking a youth who is working for Rogers as guide I went up the lake as far as Black Island Cove the trip consuming the entire day. We saw very few Ducks, most of them Pintails, but Howard trapped one. I shot one and also a Woodcock near the point. Upon returning the lake was so smooth as glass nearly all day and the sun very hot. Despite this fact the Woodcock were from land. I killed a Woodcock before starting on the trip. Bag: Woodcock 2, Horned Grebe 1, Gull 1.

Oct. 19

Clear at Upton, cloudy through the day. Bar. 9° at noon. I secured Governor Burgess to day and again and the lake going as far as the outlet. The day was very still, most of the time absolutely calm. We saw about forty Horned Grebes & about 1000 Kinglets, about the same number of Redpolls & a few Miners. The woods were full of about 1000 Kinglets, 1000 Sparrows & 10000 in places. On one island I killed some Kinglets on the tip of a peninsula at the mouth of the Greenidge. As far as I have shot around at a Kinglet, or Woodcock.

Bag: King 7, Horned Grebe 5, Redpoll 1.

8108

Mergus serrator 3 juv. Iris brownish yellow, supraciliary in line towards the pupil. Dorsal & caudal finned. Tent. fin not near the entrance to Black Island Cove. Alone.

1883

1883

8109

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.

Podiceps cornutus 2 ad. Behind Lake House. In company with two P. villosus.

8110

Fringa alpina 2. At mouth of Peaslee's Brook. In company with a solitary Sandpiper. Very tame - four others seen flying over the marshes. Not fat.

Cloudy with a dash of rain in the forenoon. Morning very warm, afternoon cool with north wind. Feeling rather tired I spent the day near the house. In the forenoon I beat the spruce openings in Rogers's pasture and found a very large Woodcock which I shot over a steady point. It took me nearly two hours to find this bird. Dried for some unknown reason being to be unable to shoot it.

Both in the afternoon I went down on the marshes. In the first place just below the Steamboat Landing were three Black Ducks and a Greater Yellow-leg. The Ducks got up wild but I stalked the Yellow-leg and made a long cross shot at it as it rose. At the report three others started. I admitted them overhead and made a long right and left getting both birds. At Peaslee's Brook I found a Dunlin and a solitary jaeger in company on the muddy bank. I flushed them singly and shot both.

At the third bend of the river I went ashore started a snipe and shot it (5 for my record shot). 5 Woodcock and 9 snipe in 14 shots but I spoiled it by missing two snipe in succession a few minutes later. Howard pointed twice. There was a flock of 12 birds scattered over the marsh and I also saw a Savannah sparrow. Also four small waders that I took to be Fringa alpina, 1 snipe, 1 Woodcock, 1 Greater Yellow-leg, 1 Dunlin, 1 Solitary.

Oct. 19

8111.

8112.

Podiceps cornutus 2 } Shot in the lake above the Narrows. Two killed in all. Not entered in proper place because I did not at first intend to show them.

8113-8115

1883

Oct. 22

Upton, Oxford Co. Maine.
Trip up Megalloway River.

A crisp, cold morning followed by a still, clear day. Ther. 10° at sunrise.

8113. Fulix marila, ♀, shot near Great Island (see below)

8114. Anas boschas, ♂ juv. } Three in a small pond hole on the Megalloway.
8115. " " } The third also in immature pl. was wounded but escaped (see below)

At 8 A. M. I started with Buman as "guide" for a two days' trip up the Megalloway. The morning was cold but fine and up to the time of our reaching the Outlet there was not a ripple on the lake. At the mouth of the Cambridge we started a large flock of Black Ducks which were too shy to give us a shot. One night birds occurred near Great Island where we paddled to within short range of a flock of Greater Scaup Ducks. I killed two with my first barrel and wounded a third as they rose but failed to get him. The flock settled again but next time rose for out of range.

At the Narrows I shot a very tame female Golden-eye which we paddled close up to.

At the outlet I killed a Horned Grebe. There were many of these birds scattered about over the lake, floating like pieces of white ice on the blue winter sea. Nearly all were in deep water well out in the meadows at the Outlet. Near Leonard's Pond in the river we started a flock of one thirty Black Ducks. There was no chance to approach them. I also heard but lack of piping over the meadows.

In Leonard's Pond I killed a Snipe but I did not bat the meadows at the Outlet. Near Leonard's Pond in the river we started a flock of one thirty Black Ducks. There was no chance to approach them. I also heard but lack of piping over the meadows.

In a pond-hole well up the Megalloway I crawled to three Mallards which at first were swimming near the edge but afterwards took to the bank grass of the meadows giving me a good chance to approach. The first barrel fired at the neck of one which I found in the grass laid out all there but some of them got up when the dog attempted to seize it and flew off out of sight despite the charge that I sent after it.

The remainder of the trip up the Megalloway was uneventful but nevertheless delightful. There was hardly a breath of wind and the silent woods lay bathed in the warm light of the setting sun. The stillness at times was profound. At others:

Blue jays called, a Red Squirrel chattered, or a noisy group of Chickadees and Nuthatches (I can't remember) appeared among the firs by the bank. Then there were occasional Plovers piping high overhead, silent companies of Fox Sparrows rustling among the leaves, a Hermit hopping daintily along the mud of the bank well away & then a small flock of Robins foraging for mountain ash berries. Once a Redwinged Blackbird flew across the stream. He did not see a single duck in the river proper. Reached Brown's farm at dusk & found the owner

8116-8118

1883

Oct. 23

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.
Megalloway River & Lake Umbagog.

8116.

8117.

8118

Squatarola hutchinsii ♂ juv. } Together on marshes at Outlet. Only ones I have ever seen here (see below)

Linga maculata, ♀. Alone on marshes at Outlet. (see below) expanding, tame & rather thin.

Clear until 9 A. M. when a curtain of dull gray clouds rolled overhead and hung there leaving a strip of blue in the east, until dark. From sunrise until sunset there was not a breath of air or a ripple on the water. Ther. 10° at sunrise.

The meads are early start and when we turned over boat the sunbeams-although deliciously warm-had not disturbed the wonderful work of Jack Frost that covered every twig and blade of grass in frost and meadows. Such a beautiful sight! The birds used older thickets a delicate network of creamy tracery, the firs & spruces simply touched with gray, the grassy river banks solid lines and walls of white, the still river also white with the curbing wreaths of fog, and the air everywhere filled with diamond dust in the shape of floating particles of frost.

My first shot was at a Sheldrake that rose ahead & tried to pass the boat, rebelt a broken wing a short sharp, sharp another shot at the head carefully thrust up among the brush in shore & he passed and. I also killed a muskrat (for Buman) that was, sitting blinking in the sunshine on a shelf of ice that fringed the shore. A moment later a fine Raven (the first I ever saw here) appeared and with a succession of hoarse cries disappeared in an ash grove. Then there were Purple Finches warbling softly among the firs, Pine Finches chattering about the birch cones, an occasional Chickadee chattering or beating a tattoo on some resonant trunk and twice a flock of Redpolls heard distinctly but invisibly. The pond-holes were nearly all frozen but I stalked a pair of Black Ducks in one that had some open water and made a right & left shot as they were getting both. I also shot two snipe in a small frozen meadow.

At Leonard's Pond I shot two more snipe one of which killed points for nearly five minutes. At the Outlet I bagged two snipe, a brace of Plover, a Yellow-leg and a Grass bird. I shot well missing only three shots, two of them coming to my having nothing left but W3 shot which is a course nearly useless for snipe. I stalked a Plover here but would not shoot at it.

From the Outlet to the Lake Umbagog there was not a breath of wind. We saw a few Ducks, mostly Sheldrakes & several Horned Grebes & Boobies. I did not fire a shot. Reached the house at twilight.

Bag: Black Duck 2; Sheldrake 1; Snipe 6; Plover (both heads) 2; Greater Yellow-leg 1; Grass-bird 1; Muskrat 1.

1; Mallard 2; Scaup Duck 2; snipe 1; Horned Grebe 1; Muskrat 1.

8119-8121

1893

Oct. 20

Upton, Oxford Co., Maine.

8119. *Anas obscura*, ♂ Shot in Sweet Cove behind Great Island. (See below) (He & J. Young)
8120. *Fulig marila*, ♂ ad? Sargents Cove (see below) (Skin made by M. L. C.)
8121. *Mergus mercator americanus*, ♀ juv. Western shore of Sweet Cove (Skin made by M. L. C.)

Cloudy with thick mist but no actual rain. Yesterday it snowed hard all day—a damp, heavy snow that clung to every twig and grass blade and loaded the evergreens with masses of white. By night it measured seven inches on the level. This morning the country presented a beautiful sight. The woods were flecked with white foliage, the evergreens were mingled green and white, the meadows and fields spotless. It only wanted a cloudless sky and bright sunlight to make a perfect scene but the sun refused to appear and the skies were laden & dull.

Barnum came early and we got away by eight. At the landing near Red Cross Hills we were hopping about under a pile of boards. Crows were coming over the distant woods and a Whippoorwill sat perched on a stub by the river. We were soon on our way. From the first large pond we started about thirty Black Ducks that ran wild. This taught us caution & gradually approaching the third pond (near the stone farm) we found over the bank and discovered by Black Ducks swimming out of range. After waiting awhile they were within low range. I fired stopping two with the first barrel and wounding a third with the second. This last bird dropped some distance off near ashore and died. One of the others also swam ashore & I found him floating under the shore buried underneath bushes.

We saw a Tit-Lark busily feeding by the water's edge. At a rocky point near the stone farm & higher than & dropped down my net in the grass. I flushed & shot it.

We Sargents Cove we found a flock of eight Greater Scaups doubtless the ones I fired into Monday. We tried in vain to approach them; brushed our boat with spruce branches & got within long range. I stopped two & got both—our wounded one only after a long chase. That afternoon we & tried for Woodcock—we saw a Crow Blackbird which flew over head.

Just tried the cove behind Great Island. Stalked a flock of four mallards & shot one as they ran. About fifty Black Ducks at head of cove. I concealed myself on an island & hurried down them about 400 yds. I shot & killed my bird doubling him up dead as he passed overhead. He came back across the lake late in the afternoon with mist & no shot at anything.

Log. Black Ducks 4; Greater Scaup 2; Phalarope 1; Snipe 1.

8122-8125

1893

Oct. 26

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

8122. *Anas obscura*, ♀ Shot near mouth of Cambridge River (Singed by W. B. & killed by M. L. C.)
8123. *Fulig marila*, ♀ Cambridge River at outlet to first pond. Singed & skinned by M. L. C.
8124. *Lingua bonapartei*, ♀ juv. } In a flock of nine shot near mouth of Cambridge River. They were wonderfully tame. All were excessively fat so that I had to give up any idea of skinning more. Most of them were in this reddish pl. which I take to be that of the young.
8125. " " " " }

GOREN IN KICK. 70 Bath. Dec. 1st. 1893.

A drizzly north-easter began to rain at about ten and passed until dark.

After breakfast I discovered a flock of Trump Gulls on the river beyond the first pond. I took them to be King Gulls. They alighted in a thick cluster sometimes on a mud bank sometimes on the dead stubs. One was dark, the rest were white. We afterwards tried to shoot one but found them just a little too shy. I got within good range of one behind the river bank but having a duck quack, did not fire & finally the hell was over and flew.

We paddled cautiously down river & I had near the entrance to the first pond. Piped one & fired three Black Ducks feeding. I fired at them foolishly, as their heads were under water and missed or at least only wounded one which was too short to allow us to fireable liver although he alighted in the pond with a solitary scamp, which we had previously seen in the river. The scamp went back to the river where I hid & Barnum drove him by me. As he swam within good range I saw & he immediately flew when I knocked him over with a charge. 7 to 10.

We proceeded down river where eight Black Ducks alighted in the large pond on the left and were in towards the river bank. We waited until they were among the grass where Barnum paddled me cautiously to the spot. He is accomplished paddler & the boat stole along in perfect silence. When we got to the place where we had lost sight of them we saw the boat to the bank. If they heard it I think their ears must have been truly keen for at all count they ran with a rapid rush within fifteen paces. So two were together so I could only fire a shot & left at river. birds but then I knocked one down, dropping both dead.

A few rods below we came upon a flock of nine Bonaparte's snipe feeding in clusters on the water's edge. I laid out for at the first shot & speedily killed the survivors & a number of others but I wanted specimens. They were amazingly tame. I also shot a snipe which was feeding on the bank.

On the way back I had a good chance at a single mallard Black Duck but shooting three the grass fired at a snipe & I used my long. Black Duck 2, Bonaparte's snipe 1; Scaup 1; Snipe 1.

1883

Oct. 27

Horton, Oxford County, Maine.

Snake Blanks, etc.

8126. Larus bonapartei, ♂ ad. winter pl. } shot from a flock of four. rather shy
8127. " " " } absolutely free from fat, very hard to
kill. Shot near mouth of Cambridge River
8128. Colymbus septentrionalis, ♀ juv. } shot near Great Island. There was a third
8129. " " " } which escaped. They were much tamer than
Each to Lewinsburg the large loon. Skins made by G. M. Leff
8130. Harlelda glacialis, ♂ ad. } In a flock of five (four adult ♂s, one ♀) near Great
8131. " " " } Island. (See below) Skins made by Welch.
8132. Mergus serrator - juv. shot with another of the same species, from a
flock of about a dozen, all of which seemed to be
of the same kind. Skins made by Welch & not kept.

Cloudy and a dead calm all day; heavy fog in the morning.

Starting at our usual time we paddled down river. At the lower pond we discovered four Herring Gulls & four Bonaparte Gulls. The latter we approached & I shot one, firing into them as they sat on the water. I afterwards killed two more further up the lake.

In Sargent's Cove we next saw a rufous ad. ♂ Ruffle-head. He was very shy however & I fired a long shot at him in vain. There were also some Black Ducks & Sheldrakes thrashing about in the shallows in shore, but they got up, wild.

Paddling out into the broad above B. Point we discovered a flock of five Old Squares, four adult males & a female, swimming on the perfectly calm water. We had previously seen them on the Cambridge when I fired at the Gulls, dashing through the fog the long tails of the ducks streaming out behind as they flew. We now paddled up to them without the slightest trouble. They presented a beautiful appearance looking as white as Gulls for which we at first mistook them. I stopped them two of which had to be shot over. The two survivors headed over the water the male calling loudly now, now, or let it finally alighted. Luman paddled to them again they showing not the slightest fear of our grassed boat. I shot the first & missed the duck as he swam. Afterward we found him again & paddled to him a third time this time killing him as he sat.

Shortly after this we found three Red-throated Loons. They were rather shy but I killed one, one flying at at least fifty yards, killing him dead. Afterwards we

1883

Oct. 27

got another which I shot in the water. He reached at Oldwoods point and just as we were finishing a flock of twelve Sheldrakes dropped into the water within fifty yards. We entered our boat & started in pursuit. They dashed the shore diving for fish & occasionally chasing some lucky individual who had caught one. We followed them for nearly half a mile watching for a favorable shot, all the while within thirty yards. It was a pretty tight for they did not suspect our masked battery & played about with perfect abandon. Finally I got two together & killed both with .40.10 missing as usual and with my second barrel. There was a third among them.

Shortly after passing the Narrows a cloud of Coots appeared flying in V. form at least a thousand feet up. Their wings made a noise like hundreds of silver bells (they are called High bell Ducks here). At length they descended slowly, vertical, alighted in the middle of the lake. Luman paddled to within about twenty yards when they rose their wings reaching the same place forward. I stopped them and got them all. These three were P. perspicillata but I think there were some O. americana in the flock for I heard their odd mournful cry at intervals. There were also many fine adult P. perspicillata. They swam in a long line and made a very impressive appearance. As we approached they spread apart until they could be picked out in disguise. After my shots they broke up into three flocks but all alighted again. It was too late however to pursue them.

The lake was very beautiful to-day - a smooth, glass like surface reflecting the mountains & wooded shores in places left by silver needles where a boom or tree was remaining. There were also Herring Gulls, Hatched about floating like reed cakes on the dark water.

We got in boats on the way home. Reached the lake house shortly after dark.

Bag: Old Square, 5; Greater Grebe, 1; Sheldrake, 2; Coots, 3; Red-throated Loon, 2; Bonaparte's Gull, 3.

Oct. 28

8133.

Colymbus torquatus, ♂ juv. shot by Luman Sargent from the shore at the Tyler farm, Tyler Cove. Skins made by G. M. Leff.

Oct. 30

8134

Clear with a furious gale blowing all day. Perisoreus canadensis, ♂ ad. Edge of woods, sick. Shot by Luman Sargent. It was too windy to go out on the lake but I paddled down river in the afternoon & shot a single one a mile from home.

Specimens obtained by purchase or exchange.

Exchange from Southwick & Jewell.

- 8219 *Larus argentatus*, ♀ ad. Farnes (= Fern Islands off Durham Co. E. coast of England) January, 1876
8220. *Larus glaucus* - juv. } Grand Menan, New Brunswick, March - 1883.
8221. " " } Recd. by S. & J. from Harry Jewell of Bangor, Me.
8222. *Larus leucopterus*, ♂ juv. (first winter) Grand Menan, N. B. March - 1883. Recd. by S. & J. with nos. 8220-21.
8223. *Larus delawarensis*, - ad high breeding pl. with very black neck. Vermilion, Dakota, Spring of 1883. Coll. G. S. Agassiz.
8224. *Sterna caspia*, ♀ ad. ~~Cobb~~ Island, Virginia, July 11, 1883. (with to L. Bangor)
8225. *Sterna fuliginosa* - juv. Point Judith, Rhode Island, autumn of 1876. Recd. in Merriam's Birds of Conn.
8226. *Tachypetes agilis*, ♀ ad. high breeding pl. Florida Keys (no date) "Eyes black"
8227. *Lomvia triville californica*, ♀ ad. Point Reyes, California, Aug 7, 1882. Coll. C. A. Allen.

Bought of C. A. Allen, Aug. 1883.

8228. *Lophophanes rufus*, ♂ ad. moulted, Nicasio, California, April 25, 1883. Coll. C. A. Allen
8229. " " - juv. " " August 25, " }
8230. *Passerella megarrhynchos*, ♂ ad. Nicasio, California, January 30, 1883. Coll. C. A. Allen
8231. " " ♀ " " " 30, " }
8232. *Fratercula cirrhata*, ♂ ad. Kings Island, Behring Sea. July - 1882.
8233. " " ♀ " Point Reyes, California, May 30, 1883. Coll. C. A. Allen. (with to L. Bangor)

Bought of C. K. Worthen, Jan. 1884.

8234. *Ammodramus caudatus nelsoni*, ♂ juv. fall pl. Warsaw, Illinois, Oct. 11, 1883. Coll. C. K. Worthen
8235. *Sterna caspia*, ♂ juv. Warsaw, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1883. Coll. C. K. Worthen. Not from a flock of 4 on the river.

Bought of E. W. Montreuil - Coll. E. W. Montreuil.

8236. *Reithamnus sociabilis*, ♂ ad. Everglades, Florida, March - 1883.
8237. " " ♀ " " " "
8238. " " chick - Miami " " "
8239. *Platichus ajaja* - chick - Everglades, Florida, January, 1883

Specimens obtained by purchase or exchange
Exch. from Messrs. E. A. and Catharine Bangs.

8240. *Loxia curvirostra americana*, ♂, Grand Menan, N. B. - - - Coll. Roland Mayte
8241. *Sterna macrura*, juv. ♀, Grand Menan, N. B. - - - Coll. Roland Mayte.
8242. *Stercorarius crepidatus*, ♂ juv. Chatham, Mass., Oct. 5, 1883 - Bangs Mus.
8243. " " ♀ " " " 5, " " "
8244. *Puffinus major*, ♂ - Chatham, Mass., Oct. 8, 1883. (with to S. & J.)
8245. " " ♀ - " " " 8, " " "

Bought of George O. Welch Coll. Geo. O. Welch

The following birds were bought in Dec. 1883. With the exception of two of the *Thaumigale* (nos.) which were sent to Mr. W. Plate in the summer all these specimens were collected by Mr. Welch during his visit to Newfoundland in the spring and early summer of 1883. He was working about during much of the time but all his work was done on or near the north coast between Frawsey and Cape Ray.

Newfoundland (south coast between Frawsey & Cape Ray)

1883. *Lagopus ^{welchii}*, ♂ ad. moulted - June 25, 1883
8246. " " ♂ " " May 19 - " (not sexed)
8247. " " ♀ " " 19 - " (" ") } Coll. Geo. O. Welch
8248. " " " " " 19 - " (" ") }
8249. *Lagopus albus*, ♂ ad. summer pl. May 20, " (" ")
8250. " " ♀ " " 20, " " "
8251. " " ♂ juv. changing first to fall pl. August - 1883 (not sexed) } Collected for G. O. W.
8252. " " ♂ " fall pl. August - 1883 (not sexed)
8253. " " - chick - June - 1883, Coll. Geo. O. Welch.
8254. *Stercorarius crepidatus*, ♂ ad. May or June, 1883 Coll. Geo. O. Welch.
8255. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*, ♀ ad. May or June, 1883 Coll. Geo. O. Welch.

8256. *Larus marinus* Set of three eggs. Taken on a rocky island in a fresh-water lake a few miles from the coast. A large colony of them Gulls, mixed with many other species was breeding here. The eggs were taken in May. 1883 by Mr. Welch.

Presented by William Stone.

8256. *Dendroica townsendi*, ♂ ad. St. Marys, Camden Co. Georgia, April 7, 1877. Coll. W. Stone
8257. " " ♀ " " " " 10, " " "
8258. *Geothlypis trichas*, ♂ ad. " " " " 27, " " "
8259. *Ammodramus maritimus* ♂ ad. " " " " 11, " " "
8260. *Picoides arcticus*, ♀ ad. Upton, Oregon & Co., Maine, Sept. 5, 1879.
8261. " " ♀ juv. " " " Aug. 18, " " "

Bought of C. J. Maynard.

8262. *Parus carolinensis*, ♂ full pl., Nov. 16, 1883.
 8263. *Centurus carolinus*, ♂ ad. " 17 " } Michael patch
 8264. " " ♀ " " 17 " } tinged with yellow
 8265. " " ♂ " " 6 " } Black spot on occiput.
 8266. *Minus polyglottus*, ♂ " 6 " "
 8267. *Colinus ludovicianus*, ♀ Dec. 17, "
 8268. *Luscinia fuscescens*, ♂ Nov. 11, "
 8269. " major, ♂ juv. fall pl. " 30, "
 8270. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, ♂ ad. " 11, "
 8271. " " ♂ juv. " 11, "
 8272. *Hylotymus plicatus*, ♂ " Dec. 5, "
 8273. " " ♀ " 24, "
 8274. *Strix nebulosus alleni*, ♂ ad. Nov. 7, "
 8275. " " ♀ " 6, "

Received, Florida
 Coll. C. J. Maynard

Dunedin, Florida (Harrison Co.)

8276. *Cyanura cristata*, ♂ ad. March 1, 1883.
 8277. " " ♀ " " "
 8278. *Eophrys bicolor*, ♂ " " "
 8279. *Picus pubescens*, ♂ ad. March 6, "
 8280. *Colaptes auratus*, ♀ " " "
 8281. *Thryothorus magna*, ♂ " 6, "
 8282. " " ♂ " 3, "
 8283. " " ♀ " 3, "
 8284. *Ortyx virginiana floridana*, ♂ March "
 8285. *Falco sparverius*, ♂ April 4, 1883.
 8286. " " ♂ March 26, "
 8287. *Ardea herodias*, ♂, April 2, "

8288. *Chordeiles virginianus minor*?, ♂ ad. Allen's Creek, Clearwater, Florida, April 18, 1883.
 8289. " " ♀ " " " "
 8290. *Rallus crepitans*, ♀ " " " "
 8291. *Aphelocoma floridana*, ♂ ad. Island House, Florida, Dec. 10, 1882.
 8292. " " ♀ " " " "
 8293. " " ♀ " " " "
 8294. *Falco sparverius*, ♀ ad. " Georgiano, Florida, Dec. 10, 1882.
 8295. *Thryothorus magna*, ♀ " " " " "
 8296. *Luscinia major*, ♀ " " " " "
 8297. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, ♂, Kelli Hill, Feb. 17, 1883.
 8298. *Colinus ludovicianus*, ♂ juv. first pl. Florida, " (Coll. no. 740-4)
 8299. *Antrostomus vociferans*, ♂ ad. " " " "
 8300. *Ammodramus maritimus*, ♀ juv. full pl. Charleston, S. C., Dec. 9, 1876. Coll. C. J. Maynard.

8301. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ♂ ad. (with spotted occiput), Burlington, Mass., June 10, 1882.
 8302. *Icterus ballinore*, ♂ ad. (normal) Burlington, Mass., June 10, 1882.

Bought of C. J. Maynard.

8303. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, ♂ ad. Upsilante, Michigan, May 16, 1883.
 8304. *Antrostomus vociferans*, ♂ " " " 10, "
 8305. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, ♂ " " " April 10, "
 8306. *Colaptes auratus*, ♀ ad. " " " 10, " (Red mustache)
 8307. " " ♂ " " " 18, " (Black mustache)
 8308. " " ♀ " " " 18, " (Black mustache)
 8309. *Empidonax affinis*, ♂ Ann Arbor, " March 10, " (Black mustache)
 8310. " " ♂ " " " 16, " (Black mustache)
 8311. " " ♂ " " " 16, " (Black mustache)
 8312. " " ♀ " " " 3, " (Black mustache)
 8313. " " ♂ " " " 3, " (Black mustache)
 8314. " " ♂ " " " 3, " (Black mustache)
 8315. *Agelaius ludovicianus*, ♂ ad. Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 8, "
 8316. *Colinus ludovicianus*, ♀ juv. first pl. Burlington, Mass., Aug. 6, 1883.
 8317. *Carpodacus purpureus*, ♂ juv. first pl. Burlington, Mass., March 29, 1882.
 8318. *Pyrranga rubra*, ♂ ad. fall pl. Burlington, Mass., Oct. 1, 1883.
 8319. *Porzana versicolor*, ♂ juv. fall pl. Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 10, 1883.

Exchange from Dr. A. K. Fisher, July 1884

Sing Sing, New York; Coll. Dr. A. K. Fisher.

8320. *Helminthophila vernalis*, ♂ ad. full pl. August 15, 1880. "5.20 x 9.20"
 8321. " " ♀ ad. " " 15, " "5.22 x 8.22"
 8322. " " ♂ " " 3, 1883 "5.20 x 8.25" (1/2 ad. L. L.)
 8323. " " ♀ " " 4, " "5.20 x 9.00"
 8324. " " "♀ ad" " " 10, " "5.45 x 8.50"
 8325. " " ♂ " " 14, " "5.60 x 9.20"
 8326. " " ♂ " " 20, " "5.20 x 9.00"

8327. *Oporornis formosus*, ♀ - full pl. August 10, 1879. "5.30 x 8.60"
 8328. " " ♂ " " 9, 1883. "5.30 x 8.60"
 8329. " " ♂ " " 10, " "5.20 x 9.20"

8330. *Helminthophila pinus*, ♂ - fall pl. August 14, 1883. "5.00 x 7.20"
 8331. " " ♂ " " 14, " "5.20 x 7.90"
 8332. " " ♀ " " 18, " "5.25 x 7.40"
 8333. " " ♂ " " 17, " "5.25 x 7.60"
 8334. *Empidonax acadicus*, ♂ juv. first pl. Aug. 9, 1880. "6.10 x 9.20"

8335. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, ♂ juv. first pl. Riverdale, N. Y., July 4, 1879. No 487
 8336. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, ♂ juv. first pl. Consock Island, Hudson River, New York, May 27, 1875. Coll. Dr. A. K. Fisher. Presented by Edgar A. Mearns. Coll. no. 1767.

8337. *Vireo gilvus harringtoni* (P.), Fort Wayne, Indiana, Spring of 1880.
 8338. " " " " " Presented by Geo. N. Sauer.

1884

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Jan'y 17

Belmont. (Prospect St.)

8339. *Pinicola enucleator*, ♂ ad very high fl. among yellow pines & cedars; a small flock.
8340. " " ♀ ad. " " " " " " " " " " " "

8341. *Certhia familiaris americana*, ♂-cedars & yellow pines - with Chickadees & Kinglets.

8342. *Parus atricapillus*, ♀ } Among cedars & yellow pines - a large flock - thirty or
8343. " " ♀ } more with Kinglets & a Creeper.

8344. *Carpodacus purpureus*, ♂ ad } A small flock among cedars feeding on
8345. " " ♀ } cedar berries.
8346. " " ♀ }

Cambridge (South side of Fresh Pond)

8347. " " ♂ changing to ad. fl. } A flock of at least 100 feeding on the
8348. " " ♂ ad. } ground on the edge of bush woods.

A clear cold winter day with rather high wind. Starting at about nine A.M. I drove to Belmont and spent most of the morning in the cedar & pine woods on the north side of Prospect St. near Arlington Heights. Saw nothing of interest here the birds above mentioned. There is about six miles of snow on the ground.

Jan'y 23

Watertown (Brooks Place.)

8349. *Pinicola enucleator*, ♂ juv. } A large flock feeding on a bare space in
8350. " " ♂ " } cultivated grounds by the roadside, opposite
8351. " " ♀ " } the Payson Place.

Waltham.

8352. *Pinicola enucleator*, ♂ juv. A small flock feeding on cedar berries

8353. *Carpodacus purpureus*, ♂ ad. } A flock of about fifty among cedars feeding
8354. " " ♂ " } on the berries.
8355. " " ♂ juv. }

Clear and cold with high winds. Starting at about nine o'clock I spent most of the morning on the cedar-clad hill near the Payson Place, Waltham. None of my birds catalogued above were shot opposite the Payson Place as we were driving out. I saw nothing else of interest.

Jan'y 24

Watertown.

8356. *Carpodacus purpureus*, ♀ Cedars on French's hill, Coolidge Farm
Took a short drive this morning, saw several Flickers.

1884

January 30

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Watertown.

- Pinicola enucleator*, ♂ ad, very high fl. } Brooks Place, opposite Payson Place.
" " ♀ juv. } A flock of nearly 100, only one adult
feeding on the ground.

Waltham.

- Carpodacus purpureus*, ♂ ad. } A small flock feeding on cedar berries on
" " ♀ } hill near the Payson Place.

A cloudy, still morning the trees fattening with fresh-fallen snow which powdered away long.

Started at about nine A.M. and drove to the Warren Hill killing two Grosbeaks on the way. On the hill saw nothing but a small flock of Purple Finches.

Feb. 6

Belmont.

8361. *Parus atricapillus*, ♂ } A large flock with four Kinglets, among cedars
8362. " " ♂ } near Prospect St.

8363. *Regulus satrapa*, ♂ ad } With a large flock of Chickadees among cedars
8364. " " ♀ } and yellow pines near Prospect St. Then four
8365. " " ♀ } were all that there were (of Kinglets) in this
8366. " " ♀ } flock.

January 17

Carol, New Hampshire (near Lake Umbagog)

8367. *Carpodacus purpureus*, ♂ ad. } These birds were collected, and sent to
8368. " " ♂ " } me in the flesh, by my Upton guide,
8369. " " ♂ juv. } Luman Sargent. He agreed to spend an
8370. " " ♀ } entire day tramping the forests and clearing
mistwood of the lake in the town of Carol,
N.H. and was under strict instructions
to shoot every bird that he saw, however
small or familiar. These specimens were
sent me as the result of his trip. There
were also two more Chickadees, one ♂
Purple Finch and a Tree Sparrow -
too badly shot to be preserved.
I have labeled them "L. Umbagog, Maine" because
I had cards already printed in that way; the
particular side of the state here on which they
were shot being of no real importance.

8371. *Spizella monticola* - Spurred in skinning.

Colorado Springs, Colorado; shot by E. R. Warren; skinned by W. B.

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|-------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8501. | <i>Tues annectens</i> , ♂ | January 23, 1884. | Ute Pass road. |
| 8502. | " " ♂ | " " " " | " " " " |
| 8503. | " " ♀ | " " " " | " " " " - a pale, aberrant spec. |
| 8504. | " " ♂(?) | February 2, " " | " " " " |
| 8505. | " " ♀ | " " " " | " " " " |
| 8506. | " " ♂ | " " " " | Ute Pass road |

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|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 8507. | <i>Spizella monticola oahuaca</i> , ♀ | November 30, 1883. | Austin's Bluffs. |
| 8508. | " " " " | December 3, " " | Monument Creek. |
| 8509. | " " ♀(?) | " " 7, " " | Chugurus Cañon. |
| 8510. | " " ♂ | " " 10, " " | Bear Creek. |
| 8511. | " " ♂ | " " 10, " " | " " " " |
| 8512. | " " ♀(?) | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8513. | " " ♀ | " " 29, " " | Near Chugurus Cañon |
| 8514. | " " ♂(?) | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8515. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8516. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8517. | " " ♂ | January 5, 1884 | " " " " |
| 8518. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8519. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8520. | " " ♂ | " " 8, " " | Monument " " |
| 8521. | " " ♂ | " " 15, " " | " " " " |
| 8522. | " " ♂(?) | " " 15, " " | " " " " |
| 8523. | " " ♂ | " " 15, " " | " " " " |
| 8524. | " " ♀ | " " 17, " " | Monument Creek |
| 8525. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8526. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8527. | " " ♀(?) | " " " " " | " " " " (36 Mr. Hardy) |
| 8528. | " " ♂ | " " 19, " " | Chugurus |
| 8529. | " " ♂ | " " 25, " " | " " " " |

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|-------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8530. | <i>Erniophila</i> | <i>arenicola</i> , (fide Dinsight) | ♀, December 7, 1883. |
| 8531. | " | " | ♀, " 12, " Field n. of College |
| 8532. | " | " | ♀, " " " " " " |
| 8533. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8534. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8535. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8536. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8537. | " | " | ♂, " 17, " Plains n. of town |
| 8538. | " | " | ♂, " 19, " " " " " |
| 8539. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8540. | " | " | ♂(?) " 20, " " " " " |
| 8541. | " | " | ♂(?) January 8, 1884 |
| 8542. | " | " | ♂(?) " " " " " " |
| 8543. | " | " | ♂(?) " 14, " " " " " |
| 8544. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8545. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8546. | " | " | ♀(?) " " " " " " |
| 8547. | " | " | ♀, " 15, " " " " " |
| 8548. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |
| 8549. | " | " | ♂, " " " " " " |

Colorado Springs, Colorado; shot by E. R. Warren; skinned by W. B.

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|-------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 8550. | <i>Erniophila</i> | ♂ January 15, 1884. | Plains n. of town. |
| 8551. | " " " " | ♂ " 17, " " | Monument Bottom. |
| 8552. | " " " " | ♂ " " " " | " " " " |
| 8553. | " " " " | ♂ " 25, " " | " " " " |
| 8554. | " " " " | ♀ " 25, " " | " " " " |
| 8555. | " " " " | ♀ " " " " | " " " " |

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|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 8556. | <i>Plectrophenax mecoroni</i> , ♂ | January 14, 1884. | Plains north of city. |
| 8557. | " <i>lapponeus</i> , ♂ | " 15, " " | " " " " |
| 8558. | " " ♂ | " 25, " " | " " " " |
| 8559. | <i>Chrysomitris tristis</i> | ♀ " 29, " " | Near Chugurus Cañon |
| 8560. | " <i>parvus</i> , ♀ | " 17, " " | Monument Bottom. |

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|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 8561. | <i>Parus montanus</i> , ♀ | November 20, 1882. | Pine woods, south Chugurus Cañon. With North atches, Kinglets, etc. Skin made by Mr. Warren. |
| 8562. | " " ♀ | January 16, 1884. | North side Bear Creek - forest. |
| 8563. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| 8564. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| 8565. | " " ♀ | " 19, " " | Near Chugurus Cañon |
| 8566. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| 8567. | " " ♀(?) | " 25, " " | " " " " " " |

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|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| 8568. | <i>Parus atricapillus septentrionalis</i> | ♂ January 2, 1884. | Ute Pass road. |
| 8569. | " " " " | ♂ " 11, " " | " " " " |
| 8570. | " " ♀ | " 21, " " | " " " " |
| 8571. | " " ♀ | " 23, " " | " " " " |
| 8572. | " " ♂ | " 28, " " | Bear Creek. |
| 8573. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8574. | " " ♀(?) | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8575. | " " ♂ | February 6, " " | Parson's Ranch |
| 8576. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | at head of |
| 8577. | " " ♂ | " " " " " | Nut Monument |
| 8578. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | Creek. |
| 8579. | " " ♀(?) | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8580. | " " " " | " " " " " | " " " " |
| 8581. | " " ♂ | " 9, " " | Ute Pass road |

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|-------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 8582. | <i>Certhia familiaris montana</i> Aty. | ♂ January 11, 1884. | Ute Pass road. |
| 8583. | " " " " | ♂ " 25, " " | Chugurus Cañon |
| 8584. | " " " " | ♀ " 28, " " | Bear Creek. |

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|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8585. | <i>Sitta pygmaea</i> , ♂ | January 16, 1884. | Pine woods no side Bear Cañon Cañon |
| 8586. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| 8587. | " " ♂ | " 19, " " | Near Chugurus Cañon |
| 8588. | " " ♀ | " " " " " | " " " " " " |

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|-------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 8589. | <i>Geothlypis borealis</i> | ♀, January 17, 1884. | Monument Bottom. |
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8631. Carpodacus purpureus californicus, ♀, Haywards, California,
Sept. 19, 1880. of S. & J. J. J. Coll. unknown.
8632. Dendroica coronata? - San Leandro, California, Feb. 18, 1880.
of Southwick & J. J. J. Coll. unknown.
With a yellowish throat.
8633. Dendroica coronata, ♀, Haywards, California, Feb. 27, 1880.
from same source as last.
8634. Phalaropus hyperboreus, ♂ ad. Chatham, Mass., May 23, 1883. ad. ♂
8635. " " " " " 24 " 17. ad.
8636. Trochilus colubris, ♂ ad. Hyde Park, Ontario Co., Canada, June 1,
1882. "Taken with nest and eggs near
River Thames" by J. A. Menden.
8637. Micropterus himantopus, ♂ ad. Scabrook, N. H., July 15, 1874.
Bought in Boston Market by W. B.
8638. Larus leucopterus? ♀? juv. Chatham, Mass., Nov. 23, 1883. Iris
hazel; bill flesh-color at base, dark
horn-brown at tip of both mandibles.
Legs, feet and webs uniform flesh-color.
Inside of mouth flesh-color. L. 26.50; cf.
62. Bought in flesh of Southwick & J. J. J.
8639. Larus argentatus smithsonianus, ♀ juv. Chatham, Mass., Nov. 23, 1883.
Iris pale brownish-yellow; bill
flesh-color with a dark (horn-
colored) sub-terminal band; legs,
feet and webs uniform bluish-
plate L. 23.50; cf. 55.50. Bought
in flesh from Southwick & J. J. J.
8640. Larus argentatus, ♀ ad. Chatham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1883. Iris yellow
bill greenish, carmine on angle;
legs and feet flesh-color. Nearly
typical argentatus. Bought in flesh
of Southwick & J. J. J.
8641. Larus argentatus, ♂ ad. Chatham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1883. Iris yellow
bill yellow, carmine on angle; feet
and feet flesh-color. Including tarsus
was smithsonianus. In the flesh of
S. & J. J. J.
8642. Sonoma atea brunneus ♂ ad. ♂ Cape Cod, Mass., Feb. 1884.
Bought in the flesh in Boston
Market, Feb. 13th 85.
8643. Fringa canutus, ♀ juv. Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 25, 1880. Coll. H. M. Spence. no. 61.

